

The
**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION**



1956-1957 YEARBOOK

MARJORIE FIEBER

1956-1957

Yearbook

of the

National Collegiate
Athletic Association

*Containing the Association's Year-End Reports and
the Proceedings of the Fifty-first Annual
Convention at St. Louis, Missouri,
January 9-11, 1957*



THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
209 Fairfax Building Baltimore 1-7127
Kansas City 5, Missouri

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ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION—1957

President

FRANK N. GARDNER, Drake University
Professor of Christian Thought and Head of Department

Secretary-Treasurer

EDWIN D. MOUZON, JR., Southern Methodist University
Professor of Mathematics and Head of Department

Executive Director

WALTER BYERS, Fairfax Building, Kansas City, Mo.

The Council

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

Vice-Presidents

District 1—Paul F. Mackesey, Brown University
Director of Athletics

District 2—Percy L. Sadler, Lehigh University
Professor and Director of Athletics and Physical Education

District 3—D. S. McAlister, The Citadel
Director of Cadet Affairs

District 4—Harold S. Wood, Beloit College
Vice-President and Treasurer

District 5—Warren O. Thompson, University of Colorado
Professor of Geology and Head of the Department

District 6—Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University
Professor of Chemistry and Head of the Department

District 7—H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado
Registrar and Director of Admissions

District 8—Rixford K. Snyder, Stanford University
Director of Admissions

At-large—Theodore Harder, Santa Barbara College
Director of Athletics, Chairman, Department of Physical-
Health Education

Members-at-Large

Oliver K. Cornwell, University of North Carolina
Professor of Physical Education and Chairman of the Dept.

DeLaney Kiphuth, Yale University
Director of Athletics

Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University
Director of Athletics, Chairman, Dept. of Physical Education

Harry J. Rockafeller, Rutgers University
Director of Physical Education and Athletics

F. L. Stovall, University of Houston
Professor of Psychology

Victor O. Schmidt, Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference
Commissioner

E. E. Wieman, University of Denver
Director of Athletics

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION—1957

Executive Committee

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

Thomas D. Bolles, Harvard University
Director of Athletics

H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado
Registrar and Director of Admissions

Ralph Furey, Columbia University
Director of Athletics

Roy S. Keene, Oregon State College
Director of Athletics

Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
Commissioner

George D. Small, University of Tulsa
Assistant to the President and Co-ordinator for Athletics

K. L. Wilson, Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference
Commissioner

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Executive Offices

Walter Byers, *Executive Director*

A. J. Bergstrom, *Assistant to Director*

Wayne Duke, *Assistant to Director*

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The NCAA service bureau collects, compiles and distributes the official statistics of college football, and basketball; publishes the official Guides, Rules Books and scorebooks of the Association, and performs other services commonly associated with a sports information agency. The bureau is located at 68-61 Yellowstone Blvd., Forest Hills, N. Y.

COMMITTEES FOR 1957

RULES COMMITTEES

Members of the Association's rules committees for baseball, basketball, football, swimming and track and field are elected by the annual Convention for terms of four years. These committees are elected on the district representation-rotation plan, under which not less than two members of the committees are elected each year. For these committees, the districts represented are indicated together with the years remaining in the term of appointment, including 1957. All other rules committees are elected annually. Terms of members of rules committees commence on the first day of February following their election, except that members of the Football Rules Committee take office the first day of January following their election. Key: AL—denotes member-at-large; HS—denotes appointee and representative of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
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Baseball Rules

1st J. O. Christian.....	University of Connecticut		1
2nd William V. McCarthy.....	New York University		4
3rd Walter W. Rabb.....	University of North Carolina		1
4th Charles Maher.....	Western Michigan University		4
5th John C. Simmons.....	University of Missouri		2
6th Dell Morgan.....	Rice Institute		2
7th Glenn R. Daniel.....	University of Wyoming		3
8th Raoul Dedeaux.....	University of Southern California		3
AL John H. Kobs.....	Michigan State University		4

Chairman—John H. Kobs

Basketball Rules

1st Ray Oosting.....	Trinity College		4
2nd Kenneth Norton	Manhattan College		1
3rd E. M. Cameron	Duke University		3
4th Harold E. Foster.....	University of Wisconsin		4
5th Clarence V. Iba	University of Tulsa		2
6th Fred Enke	University of Arizona		3
7th John W. Bunn.....	Colorado State College		2
8th W. H. H. Dye	University of Washington		1
AL Paul D. Hinkle	Butler University		2

Chairman—Paul D. Hinkle

Rules Editor—Oswald Tower, Phillips Academy

Associate Rules Editor—John W. Bunn

Guide Editor—Jack Waters, National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, Box 757, Grand Central Station, New York, 17.

Football Rules

1st	To be appointed	Ossie Salem	Springfield college	2
2nd	Ellwood A. Geiges		I.C.A.C.	1
3rd	Wallace Butts		University of Georgia	3
4th	Ray Eliot		University of Illinois	3
5th	C. B. Wilkinson		University of Oklahoma	4
6th	Jess Neely		Rice Institute	4
7th	Jack C. Curtice		University of Utah	2
8th	Leo A. Harris		University of Oregon	4
AL	H. O. Crisler		University of Michigan	2
AL	E. E. Wieman		University of Denver	1

Life Member—Amos Alonzo Stagg

Chairman—H. O. Crisler

Secretary—E. E. Wieman

Guide Editor—Jack Waters, NCAB

Swimming Rules

1st	Robert M. Muir		Williams College	3
2nd	William T. Christian		Lehigh University	2
3rd	Harold R. Redding		Virginia Polytechnic Institute	1
4th	Michael Peppe		Ohio State University	4
5th	Arthur E. Eilers		Missouri Valley Conference	2
6th	Alfred R. Barr		Southern Methodist University	1
7th	G. W. Tompkin		Colorado A&M College	4
8th	Jack Torney		University of Washington	3
AL	Phillip E. Moriarty		Yale University	1
HS	C. E. Forsythe		Lansing, Michigan	

Chairman—Alfred R. Barr

Guide Editor—Jack Torney, University of Washington

Track and Field Rules

1st	Fred D. Tootell		University of Rhode Island	2
2nd	George A. Bertelsman		St. Joseph's College	4
3rd	Wilbur Hutsell		Alabama Polytechnic Institute	3
4th	Leo T. Johnson		University of Illinois	4
5th	Frank C. Potts		University of Colorado	1
6th	J. McAdoo Keaton		Southern Methodist University	2
7th	Ralph B. Maughan		Utah State College	3
8th	Jesse P. Mortensen		U. S. C.	1
AL	Brutus Hamilton		University of California (Berkeley)	1
HS	William W. Russell		Berkeley, California	

Chairman—Brutus Hamilton

Guide Editor—Don Pierce, University of Kansas

Boxing Rules

William J. Bartz		Idaho State College
Anthony R. Curreri		University of Wisconsin
Edmund R. LaFond		Catholic University
Julius Menendez		San Jose State College
Clarence Munn		Michigan State University
Roy D. Simmons		Syracuse University

Chairman—Edmund R. LaFond

Fencing Rules

Miguel deCaprilesNew York University
 Joseph FiemsU. S. Naval Academy
 Alvar HermansonUniversity of Chicago
 Charles R. SchmitterMichigan State University
 Silvio N. VitaleMassachusetts Institute of Technology

Chairman—Alvar Hermanson

Secretary—Charles R. Schmitter

Gymnastics Rules

Jacob G. GeierUniversity of Nebraska
 Charles W. GravesU. S. C.
 Joseph M. HewlettOhio State University
 Anthony RossiColorado State College
 Lyle WelserGeorgia Institute of Technology
 Eugene WettstonePennsylvania State University

Chairman—Lyle Welser

Secretary—Paul C. Romeo

Ice Hockey Rules

Murray A. ArmstrongUniversity of Denver
 Herbert W. GallagherNortheastern University
~~Victor M. Heyliger~~ *Amo. Bissone*~~University of Michigan~~ *Stob*
 Paul F. MackeseyBrown University
 John P. Riley, Jr.U. S. Military Academy
 David A. TirrellTrinity-Pawling

Chairman—Herbert W. Gallagher

Secretary—David A. Tirrell

Guide Editor—David A. Tirrell

Lacrosse Rules

William Kelso MorrillJohns Hopkins University
 J. Bruce MunroHarvard University
 Timothy F. RingTufts University
 William Charles StilesKenyon College
 Ferris ThomsenPrinceton University
 Albert TwitchellRutgers University

Chairman—Ferris Thomsen

Secretary—J. Bruce Munro

Guide Editor—Albert A. Brisotti, New York University

Skiing Rules

Elvin R. JohnsonWhitman College
 Chelton LeonardUniversity of Nevada
 Fred LonsdorfMichigan Tech
 Walter PragerDartmouth College
 Willy SchaefflerUniversity of Denver
 Robert D. WrightNorwich University

Chairman—Elvin R. Johnson

Soccer Rules

Lawrence E. Briggs	University of Massachusetts
Robert H. Dunn	Swarthmore College
Carroll F. Getchell	Harvard University
James J. Reed	Princeton University
Clifford Stevenson	Oberlin College
John Y. Squires	University of Connecticut

Chairman—James J. Reed

Guide Editor—Richard Schmelzer, Rensselaer Poly. Institute

Wrestling Rules

Fritz K. Knorr	Kansas State College
Willard Hammer	University of Oregon
Everett D. Lantz	University of Wyoming
Charles Parker	Davidson College
Claude Reeck	Purdue University
Raymond E. Sparks	Springfield College
Richard Voliva	Rutgers University
Frank W. Walp (HS)	Forty Fort, Pennsylvania

Chairman—Raymond E. Sparks

Secretary—Claude Reeck

Guide Editor—B. R. Patterson, University of Illinois

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

Members of the Association's tournament committees are elected by the annual Convention for terms of one year. Terms of tournament committee members commence on the date of election, except that members of the University Basketball Tournament Committee take office the first day of May following their election.

College Basketball Tournament

Walter Bryant	University of the South
Harvey C. Chrouser	Wheaton College
Dan Farmer	San Francisco State College
Willis J. Stetson	Swarthmore College

Chairman—Willis J. Stetson

Cross-Country Meet

M. E. Easton	University of Kansas
Karl Schlademan	Michigan State University

Chairman—M. E. Easton

Golf Tournament

Charles P. Erickson	University of North Carolina
Charles E. Finger	Stanford University
Richard W. Gordon	Hofstra College
Labron Harris	Oklahoma A&M College
Robert H. Kepler	Ohio State University
T. B. Payseur	Northwestern University

Chairman—T. B. Payseur

Tennis Tournament

William C. Ackerman	U. C. L. A.
Paul Bennett	Northwestern University
Edward Faulkner	Swarthmore College
Emmett Pare	Tulane University
Harry J. Schmidt	Iowa State College
Theron S. Parmelee	University of Utah
Chairman—Paul Bennett	

University Basketball Tournament

Lewis P. Andreas	Syracuse University
Robert N. Brown	West Virginia University
Roy S. Keene	Oregon State College
Arthur C. Lonborg	University of Kansas
Everett F. Shelton	University of Wyoming
Chairman—Arthur C. Lonborg	

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

Terms of the Association's miscellaneous committees vary as to effective date and length of appointment. Members of the Olympic Committee and College Committee are elected for terms of four years, the latter being subject to staggered rotation. For those committees, the districts represented are indicated together with the years remaining in the term of appointment, including 1957. All other miscellaneous committees are elected or appointed annually. Asterisks denote those committees appointed by the Council; other committees listed are elected by the annual Convention. AL denotes member-at-large.

Dist.	Committeeman	College	Institution	Term
1st	Malcolm E. Morrell	Bowdoin College		1
2nd	Mox A. Weber	Hamilton College		3
3rd	Thomas E. McDonough, Sr.	Emory University		2
4th	James C. Loveless	DePauw University		3
5th	L. L. Mendenhall	Iowa State Teachers College		4
6th	Edwin J. Knapp	Texas Western College		1
7th	Arthur Reynolds	Colorado State College		4
8th	Paul Stagg	Pacific University		2
AL	Ralph A. Ginn	South Dakota State College		4
Chairman—Ralph A. Ginn				

Olympic

1st	Malcolm E. Morrell	Bowdoin College	1
2nd	Robert J. Kane	Cornell University	1
3rd	E. M. Cameron	Duke University	1
4th	T. N. Metcalf	University of Chicago	1
5th	A. G. Haussler	Bradley University	1
6th	Madison Bell	Southern Methodist University	1
7th	Glenn J. Jacoby	University of Wyoming	1
8th	Stanley Bates	State College of Washington	1
AL	Willis O. Hunter	University of Southern California	1
Chairman—Willis O. Hunter			

Advertising*

1st William J. O'Connell	Holy Cross College
2nd James Coogan	Pennsylvania State University
3rd Howard Ector	Georgia Institute of Technology
4th Charles E. Flynn	University of Illinois
5th John Bentley	University of Nebraska
6th Lester Jordan	Southern Methodist University
7th Parry D. Sorenson	University of Utah
8th Wally Fredericks	University of California
AL Charles P. Erickson	University of North Carolina

Chairman—Charles P. Erickson

Television*

1st Warren P. McGuirk	University of Massachusetts
2nd Robert J. Kane	Cornell University
3rd James H. Weaver	Atlantic Coast Conference
4th Douglas R. Mills	University of Illinois
5th Reaves E. Peters	Missouri Valley I.A.A.
6th Howard Grubbs	Southwest Athletic Conference
7th E. L. Romney	Mountain States Conference
8th Alfred R. Masters	Stanford University
Small College (East) Rix N. Yard	Denison University
Small College (West) LeRoy Hughes	California State Polytechnic
AL Asa S. Bushnell	Eastern College Athletic Conference
AL Walter Byers	NCAA Executive Director

Chairman—Robert J. Kane

Secretary—Walter Byers

Program Director—Asa S. Bushnell

Youth Fitness*

1st Lloyd H. Lux	Bates College
2nd Ernie B. McCoy	Pennsylvania State University
3rd Howard J. Danford	Florida State University
4th Paul W. Brechler	State University of Iowa
5th Don Faurot	University of Missouri
6th Madison Bell	Southern Methodist University
7th Edwin R. Kimball	Brigham Young University
8th Willis O. Hunter	University of Southern California
AL T. J. Hamilton	University of Pittsburgh

Chairman—T. J. Hamilton

Constitution and By-Laws

Marcus L. Plant	University of Michigan
A. D. Kirwan	University of Kentucky
Abner V. McCall	Baylor University

Chairman—Marcus L. Plant

Eligibility*

Oliver K. Cornwell	University of North Carolina
Wilfred H. Crowley	University of Santa Clara
Paul F. Mackesey	Brown University
Chairman—Wilfred H. Crowley	

Extra Events

Paul W. Brechler	State University of Iowa
Wilbur C. Johns	U. C. L. A.
Edwin R. Kimball	Brigham Young University
Norris A. Patterson	William Jewell College
George D. Small	University of Tulsa
Chairman—Wilbur C. Johns	

Infractions*

A. D. Kirwan	University of Kentucky
N. M. McKnight	Columbia University
George H. Young	University of Wisconsin
Walter Byers	NCAA Executive Director*
Chairman—A. D. Kirwan	

* Ex-officio, non-voting member.

Insurance*

T. A. Bickerstaff	University of Mississippi
Walter Hass	University of Chicago
Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr.	Southern Methodist University
Chairman—Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr.	

Publications

Asa S. Bushnell	Eastern College Athletic Conference
James V. Gilloon, Jr.	New York University
James W. Liebertz	U.S.M.M.A.
Chairman—James V. Gilloon, Jr.	

Public Relations*

Joseph M. Cahill	U. S. Military Academy
Wilbur C. Evans	University of Texas
H. P. Everest	University of Washington
Wiles Hallock	University of Wyoming
Wilbur C. Johns	U. C. L. A.
D. O. McLaughry	Dartmouth College
Ray Oosting	Trinity College
Reaves E. Peters	Missouri Valley I.A.A.
William R. Reed	Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference
George L. Rider	Miami University
Paul Stagg	Pacific University
Chairman—H. P. Everest	

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

Following is a partial list of Council-appointed NCAA delegates or representatives to committees of related organizations. All members are appointed annually, except those of the Joint Committee of the NCAA, AAHPER and CPEA. Years remaining in terms of appointment to this committee are indicated.

Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics of NCAA, AAHPER and CPEA

Paul W. Brechler	State University of Iowa	2
Howard Danford	Florida State University	1
T. J. Hamilton	University of Pittsburgh	3

Joint Committee on Amateurism

To work with the representatives of other amateur organizations to strengthen the amateur code through cooperative programming.

Ralph Furey	Columbia University	
Everett D. Barnes	Colgate University	

Olympic Association Board of Directors

Madison Bell	Southern Methodist University	
E. M. Cameron	Duke University	
Don Faurot	University of Missouri	
Robert J. Kane	Cornell University	

Olympic Committee Executive Board

T. J. Hamilton	University of Pittsburgh	
W. O. Hunter	University of Southern California	
T. N. Metcalf	University of Chicago	
H. Jamison Swarts	University of Pennsylvania	

ROLL OF MEMBERS

This listing is based on information available to the secretary, March 9, 1957. The abbreviations are (P) President, Chancellor or Provost; (F) Faculty Representative or Athletic Committee Chairman; (AD) Athletic Director or Graduate Manager of Athletics.

First District

✓ American International College, Springfield, Mass.: John F. Hines (P), Henry A. Butova (AD).

✓ Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.: Charles W. Cole (P), Allison W. Marsh (F) and (AD).

✓ Babson Institute, Babson Park, Mass.: Gordon M. Trim (P), ~~Earl K. Bowen~~ (F) and (AD). *Richard A. Thomas*

✓ Bates College, Lewiston, Maine: Charles F. Phillips (P), Lloyd H. Lux (F) and (AD).

✓ Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Very Rev. Joseph R. N. Maxwell (P), Rev. Maurice V. Dullea (F), ~~John P. Curley~~ (AD) *John J. Flynn*

✓ Boston University, Boston, Mass.: Harold V. Case (P), Paul M. Siskind (F), R. Victor Stout (AD).

✓ Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.: James S. Coles (P), Malcolm E. Morrell (F) and (AD).

✓ Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.: Abram L. Sachar (P), Jean-Pierre Baricelli (F), Benjamin Friedman (AD).

✓ Bridgeport, University of, Bridgeport, Conn.: James H. Halsey (P), John Kearns (F), Herbert E. Glines (AD).

✓ Brown University, Providence, R. I.: Barnaby C. Keeney (P), Edward R. Durgin (F), Paul F. Mackesey (AD).

✓ Clark University, Worcester, Mass.: Howard B. Jefferson (P), David Potter (F), R. Z. Granger, Jr. (AD).

✓ Colby College, Waterville, Me.: Julius S. Bixler (P), Robert W. Pullen (F), Leon P. Williams (AD).

✓ Connecticut, University of, Storrs, Conn.: A. N. Jorgensen (P), Carl Gladfelter (F), J. O. Christian (AD).

✓ Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.: John S. Dickey (P), Robert A. Rolfe (AD).

✓ Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: Nathan M. Pusey (P), Thomas D. Bolles (F) and (AD).

✓ Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. William A. Donaghy (P), Rev. Joseph Glavin (F), Eugene F. Flynn (AD).

✓ Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Mass.: Martin J. Lydon (P), James W. Bell (F), Lester H. Cushing (AD).

✓ Maine, University of, Orono, Me.: Arthur A. Hauck (P), Wallace Elliott (F), Rome Rankin (AD).

✓ Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.: James R. Killiam, Jr. (P), Thomas F. Jones, Jr. (F), Richard L. Balch (AD).

✓ Massachusetts, University of, Amherst, Mass.: J. Paul Mather (P), Warren P. McGuirk (F) and (AD).

✓ Merrimack College, North Andover, Mass.: Very Rev. Vincent A. McQuade (P), Rev. William G. Cullen (F) and (AD).

✓ Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.: Samuel S. Stratton (P), Samuel Guarnaccia (F), Walter J. Nelson (AD).

✓ New Haven State Teachers
New Haven, Connecticut
Pr. - Hilton C. Buley
Sec. - Francis Degnan

- ✓ New Hampshire, University of, Durham, N. H.: Eldon L. Johnson (P), Wayne S. Koch (F), Carl Lundholm (AD).
- ✓ Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.: Carl S. Ell (P), Joseph Spear (F), Herbert W. Gallagher (AD).
- ✓ Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: Major General E. N. Harmon (P), H. C. Hamilton (F), Joseph F. Garrity (AD).
- ✓ Providence College, Providence, R. I.: Very Rev. Robert J. Slavin (P), Rev. Vincent C. Dore (F), Rev. A. B. Begley (AD).
- ✓ Rhode Island, University of, Kingston, R. I.: Carl R. Woodward (P), Frederick D. Tootell (F) and (AD).
- ✓ St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H.: Rev. Gerald F. McCarthy (P), Albert Grenert (F), Rev. Walter Mullalley (AD).
- ✓ St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vt.: Very Rev. Francis E. Moriarty (P), Rev. Norman E. Lambert (F), George W. Jacobs (AD).
- ✓ Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.: Donald C. Stone (P), Archie P. Allen (F), Edward S. Steitz (AD).
- ✓ Suffolk University, Boston, Mass.: Robert J. Munce (P), Charles Law (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.: Albert C. Jacobs (P), F. Woodbridge Constant (F), Ray Oosting (AD).
- ✓ Tufts University, Medford, Mass.: Nils Y. Wessell (P), Harry Arlanson (F) and (AD).
- ✓ United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.: Rear Admiral Raymond J. Mauerman (Superintendent), Commander ~~John S. Merriman, Jr. (F)~~ and (AD). *John H. Forney*
- ✓ Vermont, University of, Burlington, Vt.: Carl W. Borgmann (P), S. N. Bogorod (F), J. E. Donnelley (AD).
- ✓ Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Victor L. Butterfield (P), Norman Daniels (F), Hugh McCurdy (AD).
- ✓ Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: James P. Baxter III (P), V. M. Barnett (F), Frank R. Thoms, Jr. (AD).
- ✓ Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.: Arthur B. Brownell (P), Robert W. Pritchard (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: A. Whitney Griswold (P), Richard C. Carroll (F), DeLaney Kiphuth (AD).

Second District

- ✓ Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y.: Paul D. Eddy (P), Chester L. Barrows (F), George E. Faherty (AD).
- ✓ Albright College, Reading, Pa.: H. V. Masters (P), Eugene L. Shirk (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.: M. Ellis Drake (P), Henry C. Langer, Jr. (F), James A. McLane (AD).
- ✓ Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.: Lawrence L. Pelletier (P), H. P. Way (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.: S. J. Wright (P), Richard A. Brown (F), S. B. Taylor (AD).
- ✓ Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Harry D. Gideonse (P), Joseph Smith (F), Nelson S. Walke (AD).
- ✓ Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: H. S. Rogers (P), Arthur H. Meinhold (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.: Merle M. Odgers (P), John S. Gold (F), Albert E. Humphreys (AD).

✓ State University Teacher College

Brookport, New York

Dr. - D. M. Joyce

FR - M. B. Rogers

AD - J. H. ...

Inter American University

of Puerto Rico

San Juan

Dr. - Ronald B. Baez

FR - David ...

AD - ...

Willard J. Smith

Buffalo, University of, Buffalo, N. Y.: Clifford C. Furnas (P), Fred Thomas (F), James Peelle (AD).
 Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.: Very Rev. Philip E. Dobson (P), Rev. Peter J. Martin (F), J. Joseph Curran (AD).
 City College of New York, New York, N. Y.: Buell G. Gallagher (P), Joseph Webb (F), Arthur Desgrey (AD).
 Clarksons College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y.: William G. Van Note (P), George MacLean (F), Henry R. Hodge (AD).
 Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.: Everett Case (P), Everett D. Barnes (F) and (AD).
 College of South Jersey, Camden, N. J.: W. Layton Hall (P), Albert J. Carino (AD).
 Columbia University, New York, N. Y.: Grayson Kirk (P), L. Carroll Adams (F), Ralph Furey (AD).
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.: Deane W. Malott (P), F. G. Marcham (F), Robert J. Kane (AD).
 Delaware, University of, Newark, Del.: John A. Perkins (P), Ralph Jones (F), David M. Nelson (AD).
 Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.: William W. Edel (P), Benjamin D. James (F), David B. Eavenson (AD).
 Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.: James Creese (P), Harold M. Myers (F), Douglass T. Greene (AD).
 Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Very Rev. V. F. Gallagher (P), Rev. J. R. Kletzel (F), Louis Skender (AD).
 Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pa.: A. C. Baugher (P), Ira R. Herr (F) and (AD).
 Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, N. J.: Peter Sammartino (P), Frank J. Cannizzaro (F), Harvey D. Woods (AD).
 Fordham University, New York, N. Y.: Rev. Laurence McGinley (P), Rev. Victor R. Yanitelli (F), John F. Coffey (AD).
 Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.: Frederick Bolman (P), J. Shober Barr (F) and (AD).
 Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.: Very Rev. Edward B. Bunn (P), Rev. John A. Jacklin (F), John F. Hagerty (AD).
 Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.: General W. S. Paul (P), Seymour B. Dunn (F), Henry T. Bream (AD).
 Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.: Robert W. McEwen (P), Mox A. Weber (F) and (AD).
 Hartwick College, Oneonta, N. Y.: Miller Ritchie (P), Leroy Getchell (AD).
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.: Hugh Borton (P), Roy Randall (F) and (AD).
 Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.: Louis M. Hirshson (P), Francis L. Kraus (F) and (AD).
 Hofstra College, Hempstead, N. Y.: John Cranford Adams (P), Howard Meyers, Jr. (F) and (AD).
 Iona College, New Rochelle, N. Y.: Brother W. H. Barnes (P), Brother Francis J. Bernard (F), P. James McDermott (AD).
 Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y.: Leonard B. Job (P), Ben Light (F) and (AD).
 Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.: Calvert N. Ellis (P), Thomas J. Nolan (F), Philip M. Snider (AD).

Keene College
Willy Bau Pa
Pr - Rev. George P. Benaglia
FR + AD - Rev. William A. Donahue

✓ Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: Ralph C. Hutchison (P), Samuel Pascal (F), William H. Anderson (AD).

✓ LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Brother E. Stanislaus (P), Brother Daniel Bernian (F), James J. Henry (AD).

✓ Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.: Frederic K. Miller (P), Ellis R. McCracken (F) and (AD).

✓ Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.: Martin D. Whitaker (P), General P. L. Sadler (F) and (AD).

✓ LeMoyne College, Syracuse, N. Y.: Very Rev. Robert F. Grewen (P), Rev. Vincent B. Ryan (F), Thomas J. Niland, Jr. (AD).

✓ Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.: Horace M. Bond (P), Manuel Rivero (AD).

✓ Long Island University, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Admiral Richard L. Conolly (P), Theodore E. Kruglak (F), William T. Lai (AD).

✓ Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa.: D. Fredrick Wertz (P), ~~Robert F. Smith~~ (F) and (AD). *David G. Bussey*

✓ Manhattan College, New York, N. Y.: Brother Augustine Philip (P), Brother D. Joseph (F), Kenneth Norton (AD).

✓ Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md.: John T. Williams (P), E. W. Waters (F), Vernon E. McCain (AD).

✓ Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.: Raymond Hauptert (P), Marlyn Rader (F), Harvey D. Gillespie (AD).

✓ Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.: J. Conrad Seegers (P), George Lawson (F) and (AD).

✓ New York Maritime College, New York, N. Y.: Vice Admiral C. T. Durgin (P), W. Roger Reinhart (F) and (AD).

✓ New York University, New York, N. Y.: Carroll V. Newsom (P), James V. Gilloon, Jr. (F) and (AD).

✓ Niagara University, Niagara University, N. Y.: Very Rev. ~~Francis L. Meade~~ (P), Rev. Joseph Cahill (F), John J. Gallagher (AD). *Vincent J. Swords*

✓ Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.: Major General E. E. MacMorland (P), George A. Hansell (F) and (AD).

✓ Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.: Eric A. Walker (P), Norman R. Sparks (F), Ernest B. McCoy (AD).

✓ Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pa.: Gaylord P. Harnwell (P), Lester E. Klimm (F), Jeremiah Ford II (AD).

✓ Philadelphia Textile Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.: Bertrand W. Hayward (P), William H. Hughes (F), Walter Harris (AD).

✓ Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Edward H. Litchfield (P), Vincent W. Lanfear (F), Thomas J. Hamilton (AD).

✓ Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Francis H. Horn (P), Stephen Mil-lard (F), Harry C. Hostetter (AD).

✓ Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.: Harold W. Dodds (P), William M. Beaney, Jr. (F), R. Kenneth Fairman (AD).

✓ Puerto Rico, University of, Rio Piedras, P. R.: Jaime Benitz (P), David C. Furman (F) and (AD).

✓ Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.: Livingston W. Houston (P), H. Oakley Sharp (F), Paul S. Graham (AD).

✓ Rider College, Trenton, N. J.: Franklin F. Moore (P), Leonard A. Ol-son (F), Robert W. Kilgus (AD).

✓ Rochester, University of, Rochester, N. Y.: C. W. de Kiewiet (P), Ed-win O. Wiig (F), Louis A. Alexander (AD). *Brooklyn University*

State University of New York

P - George W. Anderson

FR - Edward E. Redman

AD - James E. Foster

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C. W. Post College

Queens, N. Y.

P - Adm. Richard Conolly

FR - R. Gordon Horie

AD - Dan Flouit

Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick, N. J.: Lewis W. Jones (P), Harry J. Rockefeller (F), and (AD).
 St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, N. Y.: Very Rev. Brian Lhota (P), Rev. Walter Fox (AD).
 St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa.: Rev. Kevin R. Keelan (P), Rev. Columbia Devlin (F), I. V. Davis (AD).
 St. John's University, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Very Rev. John A. Flynn (P), Rev. William Casey (F), Walter T. McLaughlin (AD).
 St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Very Rev. J. Joseph Bluett (P), Rev. Joseph M. Geib (F), George Bertelsman (AD).
 St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.: Eugene G. Bewkes (P), Warren E. Lux (F), Gardner Wells (AD).
 St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J.: Rev. James J. Shanahan (P), Rev. Joseph J. Parrell (F), John W. Kennedy (AD).
 Scranton, University of, Scranton, Pa.: Very Rev. John J. Long (P), Peter Carlesimo (F) and (AD).
 Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J.: Rt. Rev. John L. McNulty (P), Rev. Joseph T. Shea (F), Rev. Thomas G. Fahy (AD).
 Siena College, Loudonville, N. Y.: Rev. Edmund F. Christy (P), Rev. Alphonsus Connors (F) and (AD).
 State Teachers College, Bloomsburg, Pa.: Harvey A. Andruss (P), Jack W. Yohe (F) and (AD).
 State Teachers College, Cortland, N. Y.: Donnal V. Smith (P), W. T. Corey (F), Robert J. Weber (AD).
 State Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa.: Richard T. Parsons (P), Stephen Jacobs (F) and (AD).
 State Teachers College, Millersville, Pa.: D. L. Biemesderfer (P), John A. Pucillo (F) and (AD).
 State Teachers College, Shippensburg, Pa.: Ralph E. Heiges (P), Thomas Crist (F) and (AD).
 State Teachers College, Slippery Rock, Pa.: Norman Weisenfluh (P), Harold Paulsen (F) and (AD).
 State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa.: Charles S. Swope (P), William R. Benner (F) and (AD).
 State University College for Teachers, Buffalo, N. Y.: Harvey M. Rice (P), Artroll Wegner (F), Larry Katzman (AD).
 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.: Jess H. Davis (P), William J. Farrisee (F), John C. Sim (AD).
 Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa.: G. Morris Smith (P), Russell Gilbert (F), Amos A. Stag II (AD).
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.: Courtney C. Smith (P), Willis J. Stetson (F) and (AD).
 Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.: William P. Tolley (P), Finla G. Crawford (F), Lewis P. Andreas (AD).
 Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Robert L. Johnson (P), Gerald Timmons (F), Josh C. Cody (AD).
 Thiel College, Greenville, Pa.: Fredric B. Irvin (P), Frederick M. Binder (F), Joseph Difebo (AD).
 Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.: Carter Davidson (P), C. William Huntley (F), Wilford Ketz (AD).
 United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y.: Rear Admiral Gordon McLintock (Superintendent), Lcdr. Winston Flint (F), Commander J. W. Liebertz (AD).

✓ United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.: Major General Garrison H. Davidson (Superintendent), ~~Lieutenant~~ Colonel E. J. Roberts (F), Colonel Earl H. Blaik (AD). *Serally Accounts*

✓ United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Rear Admiral W. R. Smedberg, III (Superintendent), Captain Elliott Loughlin (AD). *Slide P. Cull*

✓ Upsala College, East Orange, N. J.: Evald B. Lawson (P), Donald B. Walker (F) and (AD).

✓ Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.: Norman E. McClure (P), Everett M. Bailey (F) and (AD).

✓ Villanova University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Very Rev. James A. Donnellan (P), Rev. Joseph Kemme (F), Frank Reagan (AD).

✓ Wagner College, Staten Island, N. Y.: David M. Delo (P), Herbert E. Sutter (F) and (AD).

✓ Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.: Paul R. Stewart (P), Fred R. Owens (F), Raymond E. Williams (AD).

✓ Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.: W. W. Orr (P), Grover C. Washabaugh (AD).

✓ West Virginia State College, Institute, West Va.: William J. L. Wallace (P), C. C. Hawkins (F) and (AD).

✓ Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Eugene S. Farley (P), George Ralston (F) and (AD).

✓ Yeshiva College, New York, N. Y.: Samuel Belkin (P), Arthur Tauber (F), Bernard Sarachek (AD).

Third District

✓ Alabama A&M College, Normal, Ala.: J. F. Drake (P), G. O. McCalep (F), G. H. Hobson (AD).

✓ Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.: Ralph B. Draughon (P), Roger W. Allen (F), G. W. Beard (AD).

✓ Alabama, University of, University, Ala.: J. H. Newman (P), A. B. Moore (F), H. G. Crisp (AD).

✓ Allen University, Columbia, S. C.: Frank R. Veal (P), T. B. Nelson (F) and (AD).

✓ American University, Washington, D. C.: Hurst R. Anderson (P), David Carrasco (AD).

✓ Baltimore, University of, Baltimore, Md.: Theodore H. Wilson (P), Harold Gottshall (F) and (AD).

✓ Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn.: R. Kelly White (P), W. C. Griffith (F) and (AD).

✓ Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.: Richard V. Moore (P), D. L. Leaver (F), Harold B. Whitehurst (AD).

✓ Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.: Most Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart (P), Edmund R. LaFond (F) and (AD).

✓ Centenary College, Shreveport, La.: J. J. Mickle (P), John B. Entrikin (F), F. H. Delaney (AD).

✓ Chattanooga, University of, Chattanooga, Tenn.: David A. Lockmiller (P), William O. Swan (F), A. C. Moore (AD).

✓ Citadel, Charleston, S. C.: General Mark W. Clark (P), Col. D. S. McAlister (F), Edward L. Teague, Jr. (AD).

1. Placed on probation for a period of three years effective May 1, 1956, and ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events, 27 other cooperating events and the national football television series during first two years of probation, for violation of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution and Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws.

✓ Austin Peay College 19
Clarksville, Tenn.

- ✓ Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.: James P. Brawley (P), J. J. Dennis (F), Leonidas S. Epps (AD).
- ✓ Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C.: Robert F. Poole (P), R. R. Ritchie (F), Frank Howard (AD).
- ✓ College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.: Alvin Duke Chandler (P), George J. Oliver (F), John J. Freeman (AD).
- ✓ Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.: ~~John R. Cunningham~~ (P), Frontis W. Johnston (F), Tom Scott (AD). *C. J. Pietsch*
- ✓ Duke University, Durham, N. C.: A. Hollis Edens (P), Charles E. Jordan (F), E. M. Cameron (AD).
- ✓ Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Ky.: W. F. O'Donnell (P), Smith Park (F), Charles T. Hughes (AD).
- ✓ East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tenn.: Burgin E. Dossett (P), Solon Gentry (F), Star J. Wood (AD).
- ✓ Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C.: S. D. Williams (P), E. N. Smith (F), Robert L. Vaughn (AD).
- ✓ Emory University, Emory University, Ga.: G. C. White (P), Thomas E. McDonough (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C.: Rudolph Jones (P), John W. Parker (F), William A. Gaines (AD).
- ✓ Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.: (P) To be appointed, W. D. Hawkins, Jr. (F), Herbert B. Thompson (AD).
- ✓ Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, Fla.: George W. Gore, Jr. (P), Mahlon C. Rhaney (F), A. S. Gaither (AD).
- ✓ Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.: Doak S. Campbell (P), Howard G. Danford (AD).
- ✓ ²Florida, University of, Gainesville, Fla.: J. Wayne Reitz (P), H. P. Constans (F), George R. Woodruff (AD).
- ✓ Furman University, Greenville, S. C.: John L. Plyler (P), Winston C. Babb (F). *Lyell Alley AD*
- ✓ George Washington University, Washington, D. C.: Cloyd H. Marvin (P), Ralph D. Kennedy (F), Robert Faris (AD).
- ✓ Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.: Paul Weber (P), H. A. Wyckoff (F), Robert L. Dodd (AD).
- ✓ Georgia Teachers College, Collegeboro, Ga.: Zach S. Henderson (P), W. S. Hanner (F), J. B. Searce (AD).
- ✓ Georgia, University of, Athens, Ga.: O. C. Aderhold (P), Alfred Scott (F), Wallace Butts (AD).
- ✓ Grambling College, Grambling, La.: R. W. E. Jones (P), E. F. Purvis (F), E. G. Robinson (AD).
- ✓ Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Va.: Joseph C. Robert (P), Philip H. Ropp (F), Robert J. Thalman (AD).
- ✓ Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.: Alonzo G. Moron (P), Frank E. Enty (F), ~~Harry R. Jefferson~~ (AD). *Hernon N. Nelson*
- ✓ Howard University, Washington, D. C.: Mordecai W. Johnson (P), Frank M. Snowden, Jr. (F), Samuel E. Barnes (AD).
- ✓ Jackson State College, Jackson, Miss.: Jacob L. Reddix (P), Bolton C. Price (F), Tellis B. Ellis, Jr. (AD).
- ✓ Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: Milton S. Eisenhower (P), Marshall S. Turner, Jr. (F) and (AD).

2. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective May 1, 1956, and ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events and 27 other cooperating events, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution and Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws.

✓ Florida So. College
Lakeland, Florida

✓ ²⁰ St. Joe College at Tayson
Baltimore, Md.

P₁ - L. M. Spivey
FR - Corning F. Tolle

P₁ - Earle T. Hawkins
FR - Phineas Wright
AD - Donald Milneson

✓ Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.: J. W. Seabrook (P), T. E. McKinney (F), B. D. Crudup (AD).

✓ Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.: Rufus B. Atwood (P), William Exum (F) and (AD).

✓ Kentucky, University of, Lexington, Ky.: Frank Graves Dickey (P), A. D. Kirwan (F), Bernie Shively (AD).

✓ Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Ky.: Oscar W. Lever (P), Charles L. Higgs (F), Robert R. Wilson (AD).

✓ Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.: R. L. Ropp (P), R. A. McFarland (F), Joe Aillet (AD).

✓ Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.: Troy H. Middleton (P), J. C. Floyd (F), James J. Corbett (AD).

✓ Louisville, University of, Louisville, Ky.: Philip Davidson (P), Morton Walker (F), Bernard Hickman (AD).

✓ Loyola College, Baltimore, Md.: Very Rev. Vincent F. Beatty (P), ~~Rev. James J. Conlin~~ (F), Emil G. Reitz, Jr. (AD).

✓ Loyola University, New Orleans, La.: Rev. W. P. Donnelly (P), Rev. Joseph Molloy (F) and (AD).

✓ Maryland, University of, College Park, Md.: Wilson H. Elkins (P), Geary Eppley (F), W. W. Cobey (AD).

✓ Memphis State College, Memphis, Tenn.: J. M. Smith (P), R. M. Robison (F), C. C. Humphreys (AD).

✓ Miami, University of, Coral Gables, Fla.: Jay F. W. Pearson (P), James M. Godard (F), Jack Harding (AD).

✓ Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.: Q. M. Smith (P), Gene Sloan (F), Charles Murphy (AD).

✓ Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.: D. M. Nelson (P), L. M. Lanier (F), Stanley L. Robinson (AD).

✓ Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg, Miss.: W. D. McCain (P), Lloyd Milam (F), Reed Green (AD).

✓ Mississippi State College, State College, Miss.: Ben F. Hilbun (P), T. K. Martin (F), C. R. Noble (AD).

✓ Mississippi, University of, University, Miss.: John Davis Williams (P), T. A. Bickerstaff (F), C. M. Smith (AD).

✓ Morehead State College, Morehead, Ky.: Adron Doran (P), L. A. Fair (F), Robert G. Laughlin (AD).

✓ Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.: Benjamin E. Mays (P), F. L. Forbes (F) and (AD).

✓ Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.: Martin D. Jenkins (P), Thomas Fraser (F), Edward Hurt (AD).

✓ Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.: John L. Lewis (P), A. J. Lockhart (F), E. J. Clemmons (AD).

✓ Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.: Rt. Rev. John L. Sheridan (P), John J. Dillon (F) and (AD).

✓ Murray State College, Murray, Ky.: Ralph H. Woods (P), W. G. Nash (F), Roy Stewart (AD).

✓ North Carolina A&T College, Greensboro, N. C.: Warmoth T. Gibbs (P), L. A. Wise (F), William M. Bell (AD).

3. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective May 1, 1956, and ruled ineligible for National Collegiate Basketball Championship and co-operating basketball events, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution and Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws.

4. Placed on probation for a period of one year effective May 1, 1956, for violation of Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution and Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws.

✓ Mercer Univ.
Chacon, Ga.

✓ Roanoke College
Salem, Va.

Pr - H. S. Oberly

FR - Homer Bad

AD - Joseph Hackman

- ✓ North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.: Alfonso Elder (P), I. G. Newton (AD).
- ✓ J.B. James North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.: Carey H. Bostian (P), H. A. Fisher (F), Roy B. Clogston (AD). *w.p. Bycock*
- ✓ North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, N. C.: ~~P. B. House~~ (P), Oliver Cornwell (F), C. P. Erickson (AD).
- ✓ J.B. Pannill Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.: J. Earl Moreland (P), ~~J. B. Haley~~ (F), Hugh F. Stephens (AD).
- ✓ Richmond, University of, Richmond, Va.: George M. Modlin (P), Ralph C. McDanel (F), Malcolm U. Pitt (AD).
- ✓ Pheasant Smith Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.: Hugh J. McKean (P), ~~Sidney French~~ (F), Joe Justice (AD).
- ✓ St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.: James A. Boyer (P), W. W. Johnson (F), George R. Walker (AD).
- ✓ St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va.: Earl H. McClenney (P), W. H. Whitehurst (F), Joseph Thompson (AD).
- ✓ Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga.: W. K. Payne (P), E. J. Dean (F), T. A. Wright (AD).
- ✓ Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.: William R. Strassner (P), James E. Lytle (F) and (AD).
- ✓ South, University of the, Sewanee, Tenn.: Edward McCrady (P), Gaston S. Bruton (F), Walter Bryant (AD).
- ✓ South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C.: Benner C. Turner (P), F. M. Staley (F), Roy D. Moore (AD).
- ✓ South Carolina, University of, Columbia, S. C.: Donald Stuart Russell (P), James T. Penney (F), Rex Enright (AD).
- ✓ Southern University A&M College, Baton Rouge, La.: F. G. Clark (P), E. C. Harrison (F), A. W. Mumford (AD).
- ✓ Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn.: Peyton N. Rhodes (P), C. I. Diehl (F), William R. Maybry (AD).
- ✓ Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.: Andrew C. Smith (P), Rev. John E. Schwing, Jr. (F), William C. Gardiner (AD).
- ✓ *Drop 9/15* State Teachers College, Florence, Ala.: E. B. Norton (P), H. H. Floyd (F), H. A. Flowers (AD).
- ✓ Stetson University, DeLand, Fla.: J. Ollie Edmunds (P), Edward C. Furlong (F), Warren C. Colwell (AD).
- ✓ Tennessee A&I State University, Nashville, Tenn.: Walter S. Davis (P), Carl M. Hill (F), Raymond Kemp (AD).
- ✓ Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn.: Everett Derryberry (P), P. V. Overall (F), Hooper Eblen (AD).
- ✓ Tennessee, University of, Knoxville, Tenn.: C. E. Brehm (P), R. F. Thomason (F), R. R. Neyland (AD).
- ✓ Tulane University, New Orleans, La.: Rufus C. Harris (P), Geo. E. Simmons (F), Richard O. Baumbach (AD).
- ✓ Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: L. H. Foster (P), J. H. M. Henderson (F), E. L. Jackson (AD).
- ✓ Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.: Harvie Branscomb (P), Madison Sarratt (F), Arthur L. Guepe (AD).

5. Placed on probation for a period of four years effective November 13, 1956, ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events, 27 other cooperating events and the national football television series during that period, denied privilege of representation on any NCAA committee and the right to vote on any question before the Association during the period of probation, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution and Article VI, Section 1 of the By-laws.

- ✓ Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.: Major General Wm. H. Milton, Jr. (P), Colonel K. S. Purdie (F), Colonel M. P. Echols (AD).
- ✓ Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.: Walter S. Newman (P), C. P. Miles (F), Frank O. Moseley (AD).
- ✓ Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.: Robert P. Daniel (P), G. G. Singleton (F), James A. Moore (AD).
- ✓ Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.: Samuel D. Proctor (P), Walter O. Bradley (F), Thomas Harris (AD).
- ✓ Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Va.: Colgate W. Darden, Jr. (P), Mortimer Caplin (F), G. K. Tebell (AD).
- ✓ Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N. C.: Harold W. Tribble (P), Forrest W. Clonts (F), William H. Gibson (AD).
- ✓ Washington College, Chestertown, Md.: Daniel Z. Gibson (P), Edward L. Athey (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.: Francis P. Gaines (P), William M. Hinton (F), E. P. Twombly (AD).
- ✓ Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky.: Kelly Thompson (P), L. T. Smith (F), E. A. Diddle (AD).
- ✓ Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.: Lowell S. Ensor (P), W. Allan MacDonald (F), ~~Charles W. Havens~~ (AD). *Robert J. Waldo*
- ✓ West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.: Irvin Stewart (P), Ray O. Duncan (F), Robert N. Brown (AD).
- ✓ Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N. C.: F. L. Atkins (P), A. I. Terrell (F), C. E. Gaines (AD).
- ✓ Xavier University, New Orleans, La.: Sister M. Josephina (P), Alfred C. Priestley (AD).

Fourth District

- ✓ Akron, University of, Akron, Ohio: Norman P. Auburn (P), Sam Selby (F), Kenneth Cochrane (AD).
- ✓ Albion College, Albion, Mich.: W. W. Whitehouse (P), William J. Gilbert (F), Dale R. Sprankle (AD).
- ✓ Alma College, Alma, Mich.: Robert D. Swanson (P), Charles Skinner (F), Art Smith (AD).
- ✓ Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio: G. L. Clayton (P), H. E. Weidenhamer (F), George L. Donges (AD).
- ✓ Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.: Conrad Bergendoff (P), Harry Johnson (F), LeRoy Brissman (AD).
- ✓ Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio: Alfred B. Bonds, Jr. (P), Ray E. Watts (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.: John R. Emens (P), Robert L. Shelley (F), Paul B. Williams (AD).
- ✓ Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.: Miller Upton (P), Clarence Von Eschen (F). *Alfred W. Harvey*
- ✓ Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio: Ralph W. McDonald (P), Ralph G. Harshman (F), W. Harold Anderson (AD).
- ✓ Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.: M. O. Ross (P), William L. Howard (F), Paul D. Hinkle (AD).
- ✓ Capital University, Columbus, Ohio: Harold L. Yochum (P), Grover L. Orr (F), William Bernlohr (AD).

- ✓ Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.: Laurence M. Gould (P), Ralph L. Henry (F), Warren L. Beson (AD).
- ✓ Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.: Robert D. Steele (P), LeRoy Weir (F), Francis J. McCormick (AD).
- ✓ Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio: T. Keith Glennan (P), Arthur P. Leary (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Central Michigan College, Mount Pleasant, Mich.: Charles L. Anspach (P), Lester Serier (F), Daniel P. Rose (AD).
- ✓ Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio: Charles H. Wesley (P), John C. Alston (F), Mack M. Greene (AD).
- ✓ Chicago, University of, Chicago, Ill.: Lawrence A. Kimpton (P), Walter L. Hass (AD).
- ✓ Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati, Ohio: Walter C. Langsam (P), Ralph C. Bursiek (F), M. Charles Mileham (AD).
- ✓ College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio: Howard F. Lowry (P), Clayton S. Ellsworth (F), E. M. Hole (AD).
- ✓ Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.: Martin L. Koehneke (P), Richard A. Lange (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Dayton, University of, Dayton, Ohio: Very Rev. A. L. Seebold (P), Rev. C. L. Collins (F), Harry C. Baujan (AD).
- ✓ Denison University, Granville, Ohio: A. Blair Knapp (P), Robert Seager (F), Rix N. Yard (AD).
- ✓ DePaul University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. Comerford J. O'Malley (P), Rev. Gerald Mullen (F), Raymond J. Meyer (AD).
- ✓ DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.: Russell J. Humbert (P), Laurel H. Turk (F), James C. Loveless (AD).
- ✓ Eastern Michigan College, Ypsilanti, Mich.: Eugene B. Elliott (P), Ralph F. Gilden (F), Elton J. Rynearson (AD).
- ✓ Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Ill.: Henry W. Dinkmeyer (P), Carl Kommes (F), O. M. Langhorst (AD).
- ✓ Evansville College, Evansville, Ind.: Melvin W. Hyde (P), Ralph H. Coleman (F), Don Ping (AD).
- ✓ Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio: G. Brooks Earnest (P), Homer E. Woodling (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.: Edgar M. Carlson (P), George W. Anderson (F), Lloyd Hollingsworth (AD).
- ✓ Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.: Paul H. Giddens (P), Perry A. Moore (F), J. W. Hutton (AD).
- ✓ Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio: Terry Wickham (P), Charles M. Prugh (F), L. R. Turney (AD).
- ~~Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.: J. Donald Phillips (P), H. M. Davidson (F), Frank Waters (AD).~~
- ✓ Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio: Paul H. Fall (P), Dwight Berg (F), William Hollinger (AD).
- ✓ Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.: John T. Rettaliata (P), C. E. Deakins (F), Bernard Weissman (AD).
- ✓ Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.: Robert G. Bone (P), F. Russell Glasener (F), Howard J. Hancock (AD).
- ✓ Illinois, University of, Urbana, Ill.: David D. Henry (P), Robert B. Browne (F), Douglas R. Mills (AD).
- ✓ Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.: Herman B. Wells (P), John F. Mee (F), Frank E. Allen (AD).

James Millikin University, Decatur, Ill.: C. L. Miller (P), Glen Smith (F), Ralph Allan (AD).

John Carroll University, University Heights, Ohio: Rev. Hugh E. Dunn (P), Rev. Owen J. Englum (F), Herbert C. Eisele (AD).

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Weimer K. Hicks (P), Allen B. Stowe (F), Rolla L. Anderson (AD).

Kent State University, Kent, Ohio: George A. Bowman (P), Walton D. Clarke (F).

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio: Frank E. Bailey (P), Stuart R. McGowan (F), William C. Stiles (AD).

Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.: Sharvy G. Umbeck (P), Arthur C. Walton (F), Dean S. Trevor (AD).

Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.: Ernest A. Johnson (P), Edwin C. Reichert (F), John W. Breen (AD).

Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.: Douglas M. Knight (P), Andrew Berry (F), Arthur C. Denney (AD).

Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. James F. Maguire (P), Paul S. Leitz (F), Rev. Cletus F. Hartmann (AD).

Mankato State Teachers College, Mankato, Minn.: C. L. Crawford (P), John A. Johnson (F), Roy B. Moore (AD).

Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio: W. Bay Irvine (P), E. B. Krause (F), Donald D. Drumm (AD).

Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.: Rev. Edward J. O'Donnell (P), Rev. John G. Holbrook (F), Laurence A. Mullins (AD).

Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.: Stewart H. Smith (P), Jack R. Brown (F), R. A. Morris, Jr. (AD).

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio: John D. Millett (P), W. Fred Cottrell (F), John L. Brickels (AD).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Mich.: J. R. Van Pelt (P), William A. Longacre (F), Alan J. Bovard (AD).

Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.: John A. Hannah (P), Harold B. Tukey (F), Clarence L. Munn (AD).

Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Michigan: Harlan Hatcher (P), Marcus L. Plant (F), H. O. Crisler (AD).

Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. L. Morrill (P), Henry Rottschaefer (F), Ike J. Armstrong (AD).

Minnesota, University of, (Duluth Branch) Duluth, Minn.: R. W. Darland (P), Emmett Davidson (F), Lloyd Peterson (AD).

Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.: Robert W. Gibson (P), Hugh R. Beveridge (F), Glenn E. Robinson (AD).

Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio: Carl C. Bracy (P), W. M. Morgan (F), Jackson W. Rafeld (AD).

Maskingum College, New Concord, Ohio: Robert N. Montgomery (P), Charles D. Morehead (F), Edgar Sherman (AD).

North Central College, Naperville, Ill.: C. Harve Geiger (P), Marcus Bruhn (F), Lester C. Belding (AD).

Northern Illinois State College, DeKalb, Ill.: Leslie A. Holmes (P), F. W. Rolf (F), George G. Evans (AD).

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: J. Roscoe Miller (P), T. LeRoy Martin (F), Stuart K. Holcomb (AD).

Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame, Ind.: Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh (P), Rev. Edmund P. Joyce (F), Edward Krause (AD).

Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio: William E. Stevenson (P), Lysle K. Butler (F) and (AD).

25 Hope College - Holland Mich.
Pr. Irving J. Lulbush
FR. M. J. Nijha
AD. A. W. Janderhush

Northern Michigan -
Marquette Mich.

Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio: F. Bringle McIntosh (P), C. E. Wintringham (F), Clyde A. Lamb (AD).

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio: Novice G. Fawcett (P), Wendell Postle (F), Richard C. Larkins (AD).

Ohio University, Athens, Ohio: John C. Baker (P), Carroll C. Widdoes (AD).

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio: Frank J. Prout (P), J. J. Somerville (F), Robert M. Strimer (AD).

Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio: J. Gordon Howard (P), Frederic Bamforth (F), Harry Ewing (AD).

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.: Frederick L. Hovde (P), Verne C. Freeman (F), Guy J. Mackey (AD).

Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.: Fred O. Pinkham (P), Robert P. Ashley (F), Carl H. Doehling (AD).

St. Norbert College, West De Pere, Wis.: Rev. D. M. Burke (P), Rev. S. C. Becker (F), Mel Nicks (AD).

St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.: Clemens M. Granskou (P), Kenneth Bjork (F), Adrian L. Christenson (AD).

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.: Delyte W. Morris (P), Orville Alexander (F), Carl E. Erickson (AD).

State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa: Virgil M. Hancher (P), Robert F. Ray (F), Paul W. Brechler (AD).

Toledo, University of, Toledo, Ohio: Asa S. Knowles (P), Edwin L. Saxer (F), Forrest W. England (AD).

Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.: O. P. Kretzmann (P), Dana Schwanholt (F), ~~Karl H. Henrichs~~ (AD) *Richard P. Boiling*

Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.: B. K. Trippet (P), T. Bedrick (F), Garland Frazer (AD).

Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich.: Clarence B. Hilberry (P), A. W. Thompson (AD).

Western Illinois State College, Macomb, Ill.: Frank A. Beu (P), Dempsey Reid (F), Ray Hanson (AD).

Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Paul V. Sangren (P), C. B. MacDonald (F), M. J. Gary (AD).

Andrew Braden Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio: John S. Millis (P), ~~Arvel B. Erickson~~ (F), Edward L. Finnigan (AD).

Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.: V. Raymond Edman (P), Harvey C. Chrouser (F) and (AD).

Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio: Samuel D. Marble (P), Elizabeth Kinzig (F), Fred Raizk (AD).

Wisconsin State College, Superior, Wis.: Jim Dan Hill (P), John O. Danielson (F), Americo Mortorelli (AD).

Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wis.: E. B. Fred (P), George H. Young (F), Ivan B. Williamson (AD).

Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio: Clarence C. Stoughton (P), L. H. Fitch (F), William Edwards (AD).

Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio: Very Rev. Paul L. O'Connor (P), Rev. Joseph S. Buckman (F), Albert A. Stephan (AD).

Youngstown University, Youngstown, Ohio: H. W. Jones (P), C. P. Gould (F), W. L. Webster (AD).

6. Placed on probation until August 21, 1957, and ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events and 27 other cooperating events, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution and Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws.

Winona State College -

Winona, Minn.

Pr. Nels Minne

Fr. Joseph Emmanuel

AD - L. A. McCowan

✓ Pr. Warren C. Hovinger
FR. Earl R. Foster
AD. Le Roy A. Harper

✓ Pr. Curtis L. Wilson
FR. John Steinmeyer
AD. Gale Bullman

Fifth District

- ✓ Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.: Lawrence M. Stavig (P), Jorgen S. Thompson (F), Robert Burns (AD).
- ✓ Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.: Harold P. Rodes (P), Philip Becker, Jr. (F), John I. Meinen (AD).
- ✓ Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Harry M. Gage (P), Alfred W. Meyer (F), Walter C. Schwank (AD).
- ✓ Colorado, University of, Boulder, Colo.: Quigg Newton (P), Warren Thompson (F), Harry Carlson (AD).
- ✓ Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa: Russell D. Cole (P), J. B. Culbertson (F), James Dutcher (AD).
- ✓ Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.: Very Rev. Carl M. Reinert (P), Rev. Norbert Lemke (F), J. V. Belford (AD).
- ✓ Detroit, University of, Detroit, Mich.: Rev. C. J. Steiner (P), Rev. E. J. O'Connor (F), John R. Mulroy (AD).
- ✓ Doane College, Crete, Neb.: Donald Typer (P), Glenn Buck (F), Elvin Papik (AD).
- ✓ Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa: H. G. Harmon (P), Frank N. Gardner (F), ~~Warren Gaer~~ (AD). *Dolph Stanley*
- ✓ Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa: Howard R. Bowen (P), Joseph Charlton (F), John Pfitsch (AD).
- ✓ Houston, University of, Houston, Texas: Clanton Williams (P), Frank Stovall (F), Harry Fouke (AD).
- ✓ Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa: James H. Hilton (P), H. D. Bergman (F), Louis Menze (AD).
- ✓ Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa: J. W. Maucker (P), R. R. Fahrney (F), L. L. Mendenhall (AD).
- ✓ Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.: James A. McCain (P), R. I. Throckmorton (F), H. B. Lee (AD).
- ✓ Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kan.: John E. King (P), E. G. Welch (AD).
- ✓ Kansas, University of, Lawrence, Kan.: Franklin D. Murphy (P), T. DeWitt Carr (F), Arthur C. Lonborg (AD).
- ✓ Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.: Earl E. Dawson (P), A. E. Pullam (F), Dwight Reed (AD).
- ✓ Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa: Right Rev. Msgr. D. V. Foley (P), Rev. Louis Ernsdorff (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Luther College, Decorah, Iowa: J. W. Ylvisaker (P), O. M. Hovde (F), H. E. Peterson (AD).
- ✓ Missouri, University of, Columbia, Mo.: Elmer Ellis (P), Sam B. Shirky (F), Donald B. Faurot (AD).
- ✓ Nebraska, University of, Lincoln, Neb.: Clifford M. Hardin (P), Earl S. Fullbrook (F), J. W. Orwig (AD).
- ✓ North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak.: Fred S. Hultz (P), A. Glenn Hill (F), L. Les Luymes (AD).
- ✓ North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks, N. Dak.: George W. Starcher (P), T. J. Clifford (F), Glenn Jarrett (AD).
- ✓ Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, Okla.: Oliver S. Willham (P), C. H. McElroy (F), Henry P. Iba (AD).

7. Placed on probation for a period of one year effective May 1, 1956, for violation of Article VI, Sections 1 and 2, of the By-laws.

✓ Mo. - Kirksville
Pr. Walter H. B. Schick
FR. Herbert A. Dietrich
AD. Herbert A. Peterson
Norman F. White

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✓ Mo. - Maryville
Pr. J. W. Johnson
FR. Herbert A. Dietrich
AD. Herbert A. Peterson

Morningside College - Sioux City, Iowa
Pr. Richard Palmer
FR. + na Guinn
AD. + na

Pr - *Frank F. Scully*
FR - *Glenn McConkey*
AD - *Kenneth Knox*

Pr - *Ray Elliott*
FR - *Alvin McDonald*
AD - *Alma Schlenker*

- ✓ Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City, Okla.: C. Q. Smith (P), A. S. Lemons (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Oklahoma, University of, Norman, Okla.: George L. Cross (P), Earl Sneed, Jr. (F), C. B. Wilkinson (AD).
- ✓ Omaha, University of, Omaha, Neb.: Milo Bail (P), *John Porter* (F), Virgil Yelkin (AD).
- ✓ St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa: Rt. Rev. William J. Collins (P), Rev. Charles C. Shepler (F) and (AD).
- ✓ St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.: Very Rev. Paul C. Reinert (P), Rev. Charles L. Sanderson (F), E. S. Hickey (AD).
- ✓ South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. Dak.: John W. Headley (P), H. B. MacDougal (F), Ralph Ginn (Act. AD).
- ✓ South Dakota, University of, Vermillion, S. Dak.: J. D. Weeks (P), *Mark Delzell* R. F. Patterson (F), Carl Hoy (AD).
- ✓ Tulsa, University of, Tulsa, Okla.: Clarence I. Pontius (P), George D. Small (F), Glenn Dobbs, Jr. (AD).
- ✓ Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa: C. H. Becker (P), Elmer Hertel (F), Axel Bundgaard (AD).
- ✓ Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.: Ethan A. H. Shepley (P), Carl G. Snively (F), Blair Gullion (AD).
- ✓ Wichita, University of, Wichita, Kan.: Harry F. Corbin (P), James K. Sours (F), Robert P. Kirkpatrick (AD).
- ✓ William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.: Walter Pope Binns (P), E. W. Holzapfel (F), Norris A. Patterson (AD).

Guena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa
Pr - *J. A. Fisher*
FR - *George F. Reynolds*

Sixth District

- ✓ Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas: Don H. Morris (P), John C. Stevens (F), A. B. Morris (AD).
- ✓ Arizona State College, Tempe, Ariz.: Grady Gammage (P), Alfred Thomas, Jr. (F), Clyde B. Smith (AD).
- ✓ Arizona, University of, Tucson, Ariz.: Richard A. Harvill (P), Robert A. Crowell (F), *J. F. McKale* (AD).
- ✓ Arkansas State College, State College, Ark.: Carl R. Reng (P), Baird V. Keister (F), J. A. Tomlinson (AD).
- ✓ Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville, Ark.: John Tyler Caldwell (P), Delbert Swartz (F), John Barnhill (AD).
- ✓ Baylor University, Waco, Texas: W. R. White (P), Abner McCall (F), George H. Sauer (AD).
- ✓ Bishop College, Marshall, Texas: M. K. Curry, Jr. (P), E. M. Carroll (F), Nathan E. Jones (AD).
- ✓ Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas: Evan Allard Reiff (P), Hiram R. Arrant (F), E. W. Ledbetter (AD).
- ✓ McMurry College, Abilene, Texas: Harold G. Cooke (P), Jerome Vannoy (F), P. E. Shotwell (AD).
- ✓ New Mexico A&M College, State College, N. M.: Roger B. Corbett (P), G. R. Hamiel (F), Presley Askew (AD).
- ✓ New Mexico Western College, Silver City, N. M.: J. Cloyd Miller (P), Jesse F. Bingaman (F), Raymond J. Brancheau (AD).
- ✓ North Texas State College, Denton, Texas: J. C. Matthews (P), A. W. Blair (F), E. F. Cambron (AD).

8. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective April 26, 1955, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution and Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws.

Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.: M. Lafayette Harris (P), James D. Scott (F), M. L. Summerville (AD).

Prairie View A&M College, Prairie View, Texas: E. B. Evans (P), C. L. Wilson (F), W. J. Nicks (AD).

Rice Institute, Houston, Texas: W. V. Houston (P), H. E. Bray (F), J. C. Neely (AD).

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas: Willis M. Tate (P), Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr. (F), Madison Bell (AD). *M. J. Harrington*

⁹Texas A&M College, College Station, Texas: ~~D. W. Williams~~ (P), Chris H. Groneman (F), Paul Bryant (AD).

Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas: M. E. Sadler (P), H. B. Hardt (F), L. R. Meyer (AD).

~~Texas College, Tyler, Texas: D. R. Glass (P), D. C. Fowler (F), G. O. Wright (AD).~~

Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas: S. M. Nabrit (P), D. D. Rains (F), Alexander Durley (AD).

Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas: E. N. Jones (P), J. William Davis (F), DeWitt T. Weaver (AD).

Texas, University of, Austin, Texas: Logan Wilson (P), O. B. Williams (F), Dana X. Bible (AD).

Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas: Dysart E. Holcomb (P), E. J. Knapp (F), Mike Brumbelow (AD).

Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas: James W. Laurie (P), Jess ~~G. Carnes~~ (F), W. A. McElreath (AD). *Ray S. Elandbo*

West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas: James P. Cornette (P), Mitchell Jones (F), W. A. Miller (AD).

Wiley College, Marshall, Texas: J. S. Scott (P), Calvin Lee Reese (F), Fred T. Long (AD).

Seventh District

Adams State College, Alamosa, Colo.: Fred J. Plachy (P), Merle Milligan (F), Ronald Crawford (AD).

Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah: Ernest L. Wilkinson (P), Milton F. Hartvigsen (F), Edwin R. Kimball (AD).

Colorado A&M College, Fort Collins, Colo.: William E. Morgan (P), Andrew G. Clark (F), Robert L. Davis (AD).

Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.: Louis T. Benezet (P), Otis A. Barnes (F), Gerald Carle (AD).

Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.: John W. Vanderwilt (P), Francis Smiley (F), Fritz Brennecke (AD).

Colorado State College, Greeley, Colo.: William R. Ross (P), A. R. Reynolds (F), John Hancock (AD).

Denver, University of, Denver, Colo.: Chester M. Alter (P), Louis Breternitz (F), E. E. Wieman (AD).

Idaho State College, Pocatello, Idaho: Carl W. McIntosh (P), A. H. MacLean (F), John Vesser (AD).

Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.: Roland R. Renne (P), Ellsworth Hastings (F), Tony Storti (AD).

9. Placed on probation until May 14, 1957, and ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events and 27 other cooperating events, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution and Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws.

Montana State University, Missoula, Mont.: Carl McFarland (P), Earl C. Lory (F), George P. Dahlberg (AD).
 New Mexico, University of, Albuquerque, N. M.: Tom L. Popejoy (P), Verle R. Seed (F), Pete McDavid (AD).
 Regis College, Denver, Colo.: Rev. Richard F. Ryan (P), Rev. Fred T. Daly (F), John J. Flanagan (AD).
 Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah: Daryl Chase (P), Charles Hailes (F), H. B. Hunsaker (AD).
 Utah, University of, Salt Lake City, Utah: Albert Ray Olpin (P), L. David Hiner (F), Jack C. Curtice (AD).
 Western State College, Gunnison, Colo.: P. P. Mickelson (P), H. J. Dorricott (F), Paul W. Wright (AD).
 Wyoming, University of, Laramie, Wyo.: G. D. Humphrey (P), A. L. Keeney (F), G. J. Jacoby, (AD).

Eighth District

- ✓ California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.: Lee A. DuBridge (P), Paul C. Eaton (F), Harold Z. Musselman (AD).
- ✓ California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, Calif.: Julian A. McPhee (P), Vern H. Meacham (F), LeRoy B. Hughes (AD).
- ✓ California, University of, Berkeley, Calif.: Robert G. Sproul (P), Glenn T. Seaborg (F), Greg Engelhard (AD).
- ✓ California, University of, Davis, Calif.: Stanley B. Freeborn (P), Lysle Leach (F), I. F. Toomey (AD).
- ✓ California, University of, Los Angeles, Calif.: Robert G. Sproul (P), Joseph Kaplan (F), Wilbur Johns (AD).
- ✓ California, University of, Riverside, Calif.: Robert G. Sproul (P), James Pitts (F), Jack E. Hewitt (AD).
- ✓ Chapman College, Orange, Calif.: J. E. Wilkinson (P), Bert C. Williams (F), Don Perkins (AD).
- ✓ Chico State College, Chico, Calif.: Glenn Kendall (P), Lew D. Oliver (F), Arthur L. Acker (AD).
- ✓ College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho: Tom E. Shearer (P), L. A. Williams (F), J. A. Brown (AD).
- ✓ College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.: Robert E. Burns (P), Edward S. Betz (F), Jack Myers (AD).
- ✓ College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.: R. Franklin Thompson (P), R. D. Smith (F), John Heinrich (AD).
- ✓ Fresno State College, Fresno, Calif.: A. E. Joyal (P), George Ilg (F), Harold Beatty (AD).
- ✓ George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, Calif.: Hugh M. Tiner (P), Robert L. Dowell (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash.: Rev. Francis E. Corkery (P), T. Henry Anderson (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Hawaii, University of, Honolulu, Hawaii: Willard Wilson (Act. P), Shunzo Sakamaki (F), Henry B. Vasconcellos (AD).

10. Placed on probation for a period of one year effective November 13, 1956, for violation of Article III, Sections 2 and 4, of the Constitution and Article VI, Section 2, of the By-laws.

11. Placed on probation for a period of three years effective August 21, 1956, and ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events, 27 other cooperating events and national football television series, for violation of Article III, Sections 1, 2 and 4, of the Constitution, Article IV, Section 2, (4), of the By-laws, and Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws.

- ✓ Idaho, University of, Moscow, Idaho: D. R. Theophilus (P), Ernest Wohletz (F), Robert S. Gibb (AD).
- ✓ Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Ore.: Morgan S. Odell (P), C. W. Howard (F), Eldon Fix (AD).
- ✓ Linfield College, McMinnville, Ore.: Harry L. Dillin (P), E. Avarad Whitman (F), Paul Durham (AD).
- ✓ Long Beach State College, Long Beach, Calif.: P. Victor Peterson (P), Jack E. Montgomery (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Los Angeles State College, Los Angeles, Calif.: Howard S. McDonald (P), Ferron Losee (AD).
- ✓ Loyola University, Los Angeles, Calif.: Rev. Charles S. Casassa (P), Rev. Robert Taylor (F), William J. Donovan (AD).
- ✓ Nevada, University of, Reno, Nev.: M. W. Stout (P), Robert J. Morris (F), Arthur Broten (AD).
- ✓ Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif.: Arthur G. Coons (P), Keith Beebe (F), Robert Schmidt (AD).
- ✓ Oregon College of Education, Monmouth, Ore.: R. E. Lieuallen (P), Robert C. Livingston (AD).
- ✓ Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.: A. L. Strand (P), Glenn W. Holcomb (F), Roy S. Keene (AD).
- ✓ Oregon, University of, Eugene, Ore.: O. Meredith Wilson (P), Orlando John Hollis (F), Leo A. Harris (AD).
- ✓ Pacific Lutheran College, Parkland, Wash.: S. C. Eastvold (P), T. O. H. Karl (F), Marv. Harshman (AD).
- ✓ Pacific University, Forest Grove, Ore.: Charles J. Armstrong (P), D. Otis Smith (F), Paul Stagg (AD).
- ✓ Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.: E. Wilson Lyon (P), Robert L. Strehle (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Portland, University of, Portland, Ore.: Rev. Howard J. Kenna (P), Rev. Paul E. Waldschmidt (F), Albert M. Negratti (AD).
- ✓ St. Mary's College, St. Mary's Calif.: Brother S. Albert (P), Brother U. Albert (F), James Weaver (AD).
- ✓ Sacramento State College, Sacramento, Calif.: Guy A. West (P), John Motlow (F), H. J. McCormick (AD).
- ✓ San Diego State College, San Diego, Calif.: Malcolm A. Love (P), Herbert C. Peiffer, Jr. (F), William L. Terry (AD).
- ✓ San Francisco State College, San Francisco, Calif.: J. Paul Leonard (P), S. W. Morse (F), Joseph J. Verducci (AD).
- ✓ San Francisco, University of, San Francisco, Calif.: Rev. John F. X. Connolly (P), Rev. Ralph Tichenor (F), Phil Woolpert (AD).
- ✓ San Jose State College, San Jose, Calif.: John T. Wahlquist (P), Glenn Hartranft (F), Wilbur V. Hubbard (AD).
- ✓ Santa Barbara College, Goleta, Calif.: Elmer R. Noble (P), John M. Groebli (F), Joseph E. Lantagne (AD). *Norman*
- ✓ Santa Clara, University of, Santa Clara, Calif.: Rev. Herman J. Hauck (P), Rev. Charles F. Guenther (F), Robert J. Feerick (AD).
- ✓ Seattle University, Seattle, Wash.: Very Rev. A. A. Lemieux (P), Rev. Robert J. Rebhahn (F), John Castellani (AD).

- ✓¹² Southern California, University of, Los Angeles, Calif.: Fred D. Fagg, Jr. (P), Tracy E. Strevey (F), Willis O. Hunter (AD).
- ✓ Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.: J. E. Wallace Sterling (P), Rixford K. Snyder (F), Alfred R. Masters (AD).
- ✓ State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.: C. Clement French (P), Emmett B. Moore (F), Stan Bates (AD).
- ✓¹³ Washington, University of, Seattle, Wash.: Henry Schmitz (P), Donald H. Wollett (F), George Briggs (AD).
- ✓ Western Washington College, Bellingham, Wash.: W. W. Haggard (P), Herbert R. Hearsey (F), Charles F. Lappenbusch (AD).
- ✓ Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.: Chester C. Maxey (P), Leo C. Humphrey (F), Robert B. Burgess (AD).
- ✓ ~~Whittier College, Whittier, Calif.: Paul S. Smith (P), Aubrey R. Bonham (F) and (AD).~~
- ✓ Whitworth College, Spokane, Wash.: Frank Warren (P), Homer Alder (F), Jim Lounsberry (AD).
- ✓ Willamette University, Salem, Ore.: G. Herbert Smith (P), Lestle J. Sparks (F), John Lewis (AD).

12. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective November 13, 1956, ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events and 27 other cooperating events during first year of probation and ruled ineligible to participate in national football television series during entire probationary period, for violation of Article III, Sections 2 and 4, of the Constitution.

13. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective August 21, 1956, and ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events, 27 other cooperating events and national football television series, for violation of Article III, Sections 1, 2 and 4, of the Constitution.

Portland State College
Portland, Oregon

Pr - J. F. Cramie
FR - Geo. C. Hoffman
AD - Joseph U. Helland

Calif. St. Poly College - Pomona
Pr - Julian A. McPhee
FR - Tom McQuath
AD - Bob Still

University of Redlands
Redlands, Calif.

Pr - George A. Amgen³²
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Press, Radio and Television Coverage

Press

Albuquerque Tribune—Carlos Salazar
Associated Press—Hugh Fullerton, Jr., Skipper Patrick, Jim Van-
Valkenburg
Boston Herald—Bill Cunningham
Chicago Tribune—Dave Condon, Wilfrid Smith
Cleveland Press—Jack Clowser
Des Moines Register and Tribune—Maury White
Detroit News—Harry Stapler
Evansville Press—Dick Anderson
Houston Chronicle—Dan Schults
Indianapolis Star—Bob Collins, Bill Shover
Indianapolis Times—Jim Smith
International News Service—Jack Estell, Jim Scott
Kansas City Star—Bob Busby
Knoxville Sentinel—Tom Siler
Minneapolis Star-Tribune—Sid Hartman
New York World-Telegram—Oscar Guilfoil, Larry Robinson
Nashville Banner—Fred Russell
Phoenix Gazette—Bill Nixon
Raleigh News and Observer—Dick Herbert
St. Louis Globe-Democrat—Bob Burnes, Jack Herman, Joe Pollack,
St. Louis Post-Dispatch—John Archibald, Bob Broeg, Harold Flachs-
bart, Neal Russo
San Francisco News—Roger Williams
Topeka Daily Capital—Dick Snider
Tucson Star—Abe Chanin
United Press Associations—Stan Mockler, Charlie Nethaway, Bob
Parkin

Radio and Television

CBS—Judson Bailey
KAKE, Wichita—Jack Miller
KSD-TV—Bob Ingham
NBC—Tom S. Gallery, Lindsey Nelson

SECTION II

Reports of Vice-Presidents

FIRST DISTRICT

PAUL F. MACKESEY, BROWN UNIVERSITY

THE FASTEST-GROWING SPORT in New England in recent years has been that of ice hockey. Nineteen colleges play full schedules; ten have their own artificial ice rinks (all constructed within the past five years), and two colleges will have rinks in the near future. Several preparatory schools have found it necessary to provide skating facilities, and many municipalities have yielded to the demand for skating and hockey facilities. In metropolitan Boston alone, three additional rinks will be in operation a year from now. Most of the college rinks are in operation 12 hours a day from October to April. Intramural teams, mixed skating groups, pee-wee teams, and figure skating clubs clamor to use the ice.

The enforcement picture is a distressing one. The Association has done a remarkable job in this area within a relatively short time, but penalties, even though they have increased in severity, seem to have little effect. Violations have increased, not only in number, but in degree. Outside pressures on athletic administrations and on coaching staffs continue. The most encouraging thing is that most of the NCAA members are seeking honestly and fervently to find a solution. Conferences are taking more aggressive action against member offenders, and recently it has seemed that violations have resulted from over-zealousness of individual coaches rather than because of institutional policy.

The pressures for profit and prestige are difficult to keep in check, but the colleges themselves can do much to control the former. If we believe that intercollegiate athletics should be and are a part of our general educational program, then they are worth paying for. Too often there is the internal pressure to balance the athletic budget, to make football and basketball carry the financial load and to pay for the other sports in the program. The athletic department should be required to be self-sufficient financially no more than any other department in the institution. This view has been shared by a great majority of the New England colleges in recent years, many of whom had lived with pressure athletics for long periods of time and did not like it.

SECOND DISTRICT

PERCY L. SADLER, LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

THE NCAA CONTINUES to gain confidence, respect and prestige among the Second District membership composed of 96 colleges and universities.

Intercollegiate athletics in general are on the upswing and the same may be said of the physical education and intramural programs throughout the institutions in this District. Facilities are being improved and enlarged.

Increasing interest in National Collegiate Championship events conducted by the NCAA is noted. The formation of the College Division Basketball Tournament by the NCAA is very popular and enthusiastically endorsed in this District.

It is evident that the presidents and other high ranking administrative officers are showing more interest in the administration and control of athletics and physical education and realizing more and more the advantages of a well organized athletic program.

Recruiting remains one of our major problems as to how to control it and prevent abuses.

Eastern football is on the upswing and we feel that it is on a par with any other section of the country. Over-all attendance figures have increased over last year.

From the information gathered in the District, the NCAA television program meets with the approval of most of the colleges and universities, as well as the public in this area.

THIRD DISTRICT

D. S. McALISTER, THE CITADEL

THE PROGRAM of intercollegiate sports sponsored by institutional members of the Third District can be described as normal.

The following is worthy of mention in regard to competition in the Atlantic Coast Conference: Duke and Maryland shared the Conference football title with identical 4-0 records. Maryland represented the Conference in the Orange Bowl, losing to Oklahoma, 20-6. North Carolina State won the Conference basketball championship and lost to Canisius in the first-round of the National Collegiate Championship in a game extended to four overtimes. Maryland had an undefeated lacrosse team (11-0) which was acclaimed national champion. Duke won the baseball championship and

participated in the National Collegiate District Three play-offs, losing in the finals to Mississippi.

The Southern Conference basketball tournament at Richmond was won by West Virginia. The results of other Conference-sponsored meets and tournaments were: cross-country, William and Mary; swimming, Virginia Military Institute; tennis and baseball, George Washington University; The remainder of the Conference championships were won by Virginia Polytechnic Institute. These included indoor track, wrestling, rifle shooting, golf and outdoor track.

Balance continued to be the mark of the times in 1956 in the Southeastern Conference, a most healthy trend. There were keen races in each sport. Champions included: football and tennis, Tennessee; basketball, Alabama; baseball, golf, swimming and track, Florida.

The Southeastern Conference had four teams in major bowl games January 1, 1956, and, for the second straight year, three winners. Georgia Tech defeated Pittsburgh in the Sugar Bowl, Mississippi defeated Texas Christian in the Cotton Bowl, and Vanderbilt's first bowl appearance resulted in a win over Auburn in the Gator Bowl.

Other regional conferences and non-affiliated members report a very satisfactory year. Without exception, all have been able to maintain their usual programs.

FOURTH DISTRICT

HAROLD S. WOOD, BELOIT COLLEGE

THE ADDITION of the University of Minnesota (Duluth Branch) and Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana, brings the total membership in the Fourth District of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to an even 90, of which 70 are colleges or universities having a male enrollment of less than 1,000 students. Because the membership in the Fourth District is predominantly from the smaller institutions, the problems of high pressure recruiting, subsidization and over-emphasis are of academic interest but have little relevance so far as most of the member schools are concerned. An increase in the amount of permissible subsidy to student-athletes is not very important to colleges whose total gate receipts is less than \$50,000 a year and who wouldn't be able to provide even the minimum now allowable under NCAA rules.

However, the Fourth District also includes in its membership 20 large universities which are vitally concerned with legislation and controls over athletic excesses in areas of recruiting and subsidization and they look to the NCAA to provide them.

In my first year of membership on the Council, I have been impressed by the degree of authority and responsibility entrusted to the Council and its Committee on Infractions. One who has not served on the Council cannot fully appreciate the contribution that the Committee on Infractions is making to the member colleges and universities in its exhaustive investigations and its impartial and consistent recommendations of penalties when such are indicated. The Committee on Infractions and the Council assess penalties within the framework established by the membership, or at least with the consent of the membership, of the NCAA.

Rules and regulations require periodic review if they are to best serve their function and because of this the NCAA Council sponsored a "Conference of Conferences" in Detroit in November to review the penalty policies and procedures of the NCAA in their relationship to those of the geographical conferences. The report of this meeting was distributed to the membership under date of December 1, 1956.

FIFTH DISTRICT

WARREN O. THOMPSON, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

OF INTEREST TO ATHLETICS in general and to the membership of the Fourth and Fifth Districts in particular is the formation of a standing committee on intercollegiate athletics of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools under the chairmanship of Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan.

Membership of the Committee consists of: President Elmer Ellis, University of Missouri; President Douglas Knight, Lawrence College; C. M. Prugh, Heidelberg College; Warren O. Thompson, University of Colorado, and Mr. Aigler.

Two meetings have been held with the first devoted to consideration of principles governing athletics.

The Missouri Valley Conference will be 50 years old on January 12, 1957, making it the oldest athletic conference west of the Mississippi River. A handbook prepared in the office of Conference Commissioner Artie Eilers details the

history of the Conference from its inception by representatives of the Universities of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Washington University of St. Louis, to its present membership of 10 colleges and universities. The handbook, in addition, contains detailed information about the Conference, records, champions, names of prominent participants, etc.

Two new members were added to the Conference this past year while the University of Detroit will withdraw effective June 1, 1957. New members are: University of Cincinnati and North Texas State College.

Eilers, the "only commissioner the Valley has ever known," served as executive secretary from 1919 to 1946 and as full-time commissioner to the present date. He plans to retire from active service June 1, 1957, after 38 years of "unselfish devotion to Conference affairs." Eilers will be honored at the annual NCAA Convention and again in May during the 50th anniversary celebration of the Valley.

Judging by responses to a circular letter sent to members of the Fifth District, television continues to be a major concern of many institutions. Some feel that the original plan of having nationally-televised games only and no more than one from a single district is a better way to handle the television problem. Regional telecasting brings about local problems of hurt under present arrangements.

The letter of intent also comes in for attention. Some Fifth District institutions feel that a national letter of intent might have advantages but are quick to point out that there ought to be some way for a prospective student-athlete to change his mind even though he has signed the letter of intent.

Sentiment in favor of doing away with the "unrealistic Dartmouth amendment" is fairly strong. Many members are inclined to "go along" with the proposed legislation which would permit members to utilize funds routed through the institution to pay for one visit to the campus of the recruiting institution. Most agree that much of the evil in recruiting of student-athletes stems from involving over-zealous alumni.

Institutions of this area generally feel that the NCAA is "doing more" in the interests of the smaller institutions of the Association. Inauguration of the College Division Basketball Championship has stimulated much interest in the

NCAA among institutions of this District and the general feeling is that the Association no longer exists for larger colleges and universities only.

The following statement by Rev. Thomas C. Donohue, vice-president of St. Louis University, appears in the University bulletin and seems well worth repeating here:

"Personal benefit accrues to participants from the regimen of training and from the experience of competitive play. Furthermore, the University considers its athletic teams as performing a social function in that athletes represent their fellow students and university community. Team play, accordingly, provides the athlete the experience of a major responsibility. Intercollegiate competition tends to unify the student body, develops loyalty, and affords a consistent, public example of common effort and achievement."

The Fifth District welcomes Doane College of Crete, Nebraska, to NCAA membership.

SIXTH DISTRICT

HENRY B. HARDT, TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

IN GENERAL, the colleges and universities of the Sixth District seem to be prospering. In athletics, also there is growth. In a high percentage of the institutions and in a variety of sports, there is increased activity. This is good.

With this growth, problems of several types related to athletics have grown, too. This is quite natural, but not always good. It is increasingly necessary, therefore, that we take cognizance of the problems and that we make a determined effort to solve them.

Consensus seems to be that our most serious problems are in the recruiting area. Much attention has been given to these problems, and much has been accomplished. We are confident of eventual success.

We do not accept the philosophy of the pessimist who said he didn't worry because somehow he had the faith to believe that in the end everything would turn out wrong! The vast majority of the men in the field of athletics have a profound devotion to their work and a wholesome constructive outlook for the future.

What are the problems and what are the answers to them? Prospective athletes are sometimes offered inducements in excess of those permitted by the rules. We need to get all recruiting into the hands of the institutions them-

selves. There are cases of excessive material rewards both before the athletes enter college and after they enroll. We need to get all payments to athletes into the hands of the institutions themselves, with records available to the proper authorities.

There is too much glorification of the much sought-after athletes. We need to eliminate recruiting practices that so magnify the school boy that an attitude of arrogance develops in the boy, and a loss of dignity develops in the recruiter. There is some "knocking" of rival institutions by recruiters, and the least amount of this is too much. There is too much visiting of colleges by the more popular school athletes. We need means of decreasing the interference with an athlete's senior year in high school.

There is such a variety of practices by recruiters that it is most difficult for the athletes, their parents, the recruiters, the administrators, or the public to know the rules. We need, therefore, to develop a simple, uniform procedure for recruiting, and we need a program designed to give specific information to all persons related to this work.

It is my belief that nation-wide competition in each of our sports has been made possible by nation-wide rules.

I believe, just as truly, that our recruiting methods can be greatly improved by uniform practices. It is, therefore, encouraging to see more interest in the subject of recruiting procedures.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

H. J. DORRICOTT, WESTERN STATE COLLEGE OF COLORADO
THE NCAA MEMBERS of the Seventh District recognize the importance of the Association and have an ever-increasing faith in the program.

Although some members have expressed concern with the recruitment provisions of the By-laws, there does not seem to be a strong feeling in the matter. It is recognized, however, that most of the infractions fall in the area of recruitment. The members of the District appreciate the work being done by the Committee on Infractions and commend it for the good job it is doing.

Athletics in the District, in the main, are conducted on a high level and the relationships between the Conferences remain good. The Mountain States Conference has initiated legislation which will allow additional aid to athletes and the plan seems to be satisfactory.

The level of competition within the conferences is reflected in the distribution of championships and the fact that district champions made a creditable showing in the national events.

Championships for 1955-56 were: *Mountain States Conference*—Colorado A&M College, football; University of Utah, basketball, tennis; University of Wyoming, baseball, wrestling; University of Denver, swimming; Brigham Young University, track and field, golf. *Rocky Mountain Conference*—Idaho State College, football, basketball, track and field; Colorado State College of Education, baseball, wrestling; Colorado College, tennis.

Two 1956 National Collegiate Championship events were held in the District. The Skiing Championships were held at Winter Park, Colorado, under sponsorship of the Universities of Denver and Colorado, and the Ice Hockey Championship at Colorado College. Denver won the ski title for the third consecutive year and Western State College of Colorado placed fourth. The Seventh District was well represented in the Boxing Championships by Idaho State and in baseball by the University of Wyoming.

The District was saddened on November 17 by the death of M. I. Signer, secretary of the Rocky Mountain Conference and dean of the faculty of Colorado School of Mines.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

H. P. EVEREST, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT, because of events in the Pacific Coast Conference, has been in the past year the scene of turmoil that not only has created tensions within and among the institutions immediately concerned but has cast a shadow over intercollegiate athletics everywhere.

So much public attention has been directed at this distressing situation that there is little need to recount here the course of events or the sanctions imposed by Pacific Coast Conference officials. It must be reported, however, that the Coast situation is still not resolved, that a state of chaos still exists, and that, while the presidents of the Coast institutions are attempting to move patiently but firmly to bring about solutions of the problems, the whole future of the Conference structure still is in doubt.

As of the moment it is not at all clear what the course of action will be within the Conference or what action may

or should be taken in regard to the Coast situation. For the most part, the cases in which Conference sanctions were imposed were cases which, while they involved clear violations of Conference code provisions, still were within the framework of NCAA provisions for aid to athletes for educational expenses. Because these cases represented violations of the rules of an affiliated conference, they automatically became matters of consideration of the NCAA, and this body has taken action.

While the specific shape of the future still is to be determined, there is no doubt at all that changes at the Conference level are inevitable. There is general recognition that modifications of the structure of Conference operations must come, and some of these modifications probably will have been made by the time this Convention Bulletin is published.

The seriousness of this problem is very real and discussion of it is by no means confined to the Eighth District. The problem is one that must be faced by intercollegiate athletics of all areas, and some of the conferences, profiting by the situation in the Eighth District, are seizing the opportunity to analyze their own procedures in the light of developments there.

The NCAA has demonstrated judiciousness in dealing with these problems and in declining to become involved except on the national level as an over-all organization doing for conferences and institutions only those things which they cannot better do for themselves.

There is one lesson which this turmoil has brought into clear focus, and which affects an NCAA pattern. This relates itself to the permissive establishment of funds for travel expenses and entertainment uncontrolled by the institutions themselves. Once a fund is permissively established over which there is no legitimate control, there is no way to determine whether or not the fund is used for that purpose and that purpose alone.

Booster organizations and well-wishers form the areas in which our problems are created. There is only one way to control such groups, and that is to have complete and ready access to all of the records, financial and otherwise, of the groups' operations. Then and then only can the institutions be expected to carry out their responsibilities. Given this opportunity, there is not an institution anywhere that would not welcome the acceptance of its responsibility in

keeping with the principles as set forth by the NCAA or by a conference to which it belongs.

It is readily recognized that one of the functions of the NCAA is to strengthen the hands of conferences throughout the country. If there is a serious question to how far the NCAA organization should go in its consideration of matters which are not outside the permissive regulations of the NCAA itself, the question is raised as to whether it should rubber stamp all actions taken at the conference levels, or whether conference actions should be reviewed unless the matters touch the area of NCAA standards.

While there has been an undeniably bad situation on the Coast, there is general conviction that good will come from it and that there will evolve a sounder program for the development of intercollegiate athletics on a basis that is consistent with the educational objectives of the institutions and with our belief in the benefits that athletics provide to students who participate in them.

Despite the turmoil, competition in football has been maintained at a high level throughout the whole Eighth District. While the patterns of strength have been altered somewhat, this has not been to the detriment of competition or the interest on the part of the general public. Attendances have remained reasonably high, except in those cases where regional television has had its effect.

A great deal of interest has been stimulated in many sports due to the Olympic Games. The West Coast had the privilege of being host to several of the try-outs, including track and field, boxing and wrestling, and served as the final training quarters for teams prior to embarkation for Australia. The track and field and wrestling trials were held in Los Angeles and the boxing try-outs in San Francisco.

In basketball, the level of competition was extremely high. The University of San Francisco won the National Collegiate Championship for the second successive year. The Pacific Coast Conference has gone to a full double round robin basketball schedule after 23 years on a divisional basis. It is believed that this will greatly stimulate further interest in the years immediately ahead.

The Eighth District has always been interested in and has been experimenting with regional television. It has been the expressed desire of those connected with the program that there be the opportunity for regional television, including local blackouts. This year it was found impossible to sell

the package with a local blackout. Experimentally, the package was sold without the local blackout, but the results, generally speaking, have been disappointing and have resulted in general loss of gate receipts. While no official action has been taken, there is a strong indication that unless the regional package can be sold with local blackouts, they will not again win approval. Further consideration to this matter will probably be given by the NCAA Television Committee.

We welcome to membership in the NCAA from the Eighth District the University of California at Riverside and Sacramento State College.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

THEODORE HARDER, SANTA BARBARA COLLEGE

J. SHOBER BARR, FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE

THE DUTIES OF Vice-President-at-Large were performed by two men during 1956 in equal terms of six months each. Theodore Harder, Santa Barbara College, was elected vice-president-at-large by the 50th Convention. After serving six months, he took a leave of absence to accept an assignment as advisor to the Minister of Education in Afghanistan and was replaced by J. Shober Barr, Franklin and Marshall College, the Vice-President-at-Large of the previous two years.

Functions of the Vice-President-at-Large and the College Committee, with which he is closely affiliated, are reported in more detail in other sections of this publication, namely, the report of the College Basketball Tournament Committee and the special report of the College Committee. These reports may be found on pages 71-73 and 119-122, respectively.

Particular attention should be directed to the reports as they reflect the efforts of the Association to serve the ever-increasing college segment.

It is significant to note that the duties of the Vice-President-at-Large and those of the College Committee are becoming increasingly important because of expanded activities created as a result of an influx of smaller institutions in NCAA membership. Since 1950, some 170 smaller institutions have become affiliated with the NCAA.

The Vice-President-at-Large, as well as the College Committee, devoted much time during 1956 to consideration of the College Division Basketball Championship, to be inaugurated next March, and to plans for additional College Work-

shops. It appears likely that a second College Workshop will be held in the East during 1957, to be patterned after the successful inaugural session held in November, 1955, at the University of Chicago.

Recommended legislation is scheduled to be presented to the 51st annual Convention which will establish the College Committee on a district-rotation principle. Such legislation will benefit the Association by providing continuity to Committee membership, while at the same time permitting an opportunity for more representatives to serve on this important body.

Reports of Rules and Tournament Committees

BASEBALL

THE FEELING THAT COLLEGE BASEBALL is on the upswing despite a setback in negotiations with the professional leagues is reflected in the varied activities of the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee during 1956.

The three most important duties of the Committee during 1956 related to: (1) development of plans for the NCAA Baseball Guide; (2) formulation of a set of rules for college baseball, and (3) administration of the National Collegiate Baseball Championship, or the "College World Series."

Another activity which occupied much of the Committee's attention over the past year concerned the College Player Rule, an agreement with professional baseball which limited professional clubs in their signing of college players. Failure of the minor leagues to adopt a College Player Rule in early December caused the major club owners to rescind their agreement with the colleges and universities. The major leagues had been operating under such a rule since September 1, 1955, and efforts were made by the Rules Committee to extend the agreement to the minor leagues.

Baseball was held on an exhibition basis in the 1956 Olympics at Melbourne and served as an impetus for the advancement of amateur baseball. Due to prohibitive costs, a team from the armed services represented the United States. It is expected that the colleges will provide the bulk of players at such time as the sport is scheduled as regular competition in the Games.

The first NCAA Baseball Guide will be published in 1958 although it is hoped that a set of rules for college baseball may be put into effect during the 1957 season. A special committee headed by Archie Allen, Springfield College, is completing its revision of the rules with the view of making them more applicable to the college game.

The National Collegiate Baseball Championship continues to become more popular and appears to have done more for the rebirth of college baseball than any other single project. Interest has increased tremendously at the district level, as evidenced by the large crowds at district-round games. Nearly 11,000 people witnessed the District 6 play-off at

Tucson last spring to determine that area's representative in the eight-team finals at Omaha. The national champion is now being recognized by a special plaque installed this past year in the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y.

The University of Minnesota became the second Big Ten Conference team to win the National Collegiate baseball title by downing the University of Arizona, 12-1, in the 1956 College World Series final at Omaha. Series play was extended one day when Arizona sidetracked Minnesota, 10-4, the previous night. The first game between the two teams went to Minnesota, 3-1.

Matters pertaining to tournament administration and policies are contained in the National Collegiate Baseball Tournament Handbook, which may be obtained from the NCAA executive offices. The Handbook was distributed in printed form for the first time this past year and will be revised annually.

The 1957 National Collegiate Baseball Championship finals will be held in Omaha, June 8-13, marking the eighth straight year the College World Series has been held there.

FIRST ROUND

June 9, 1956

N. Y. U.	AB	R	H	O	A	Arizona	AB	R	H	O	A
Roberts, rf	3	0	0	1	0	Tomooka, ss	4	0	2	1	3
Shelley, lf	3	0	1	0	0	Myers, cf	3	0	0	0	0
DeLuca, 3b	4	0	0	2	2	Sorensen, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
Nidds, cf	3	0	0	1	2	McGinnis, 2b	2	0	0	2	1
Triulzi, 1b	4	0	0	9	0	Messick, 1b	3	1	0	10	0
Umano, ss	2	0	0	3	1	Chambers, lf	2	1	0	1	0
Lettieri, 2b	3	0	1	4	2	Clarkson, rf	3	1	3	0	0
Curran, c	3	0	0	4	2	Davis, c	2	0	0	13	0
Goldsholl, p	2	0	0	0	3	Lee, p	3	0	0	0	5
aCooley, p	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals	28	0	2	24	12	Totals	26	3	6	27	11

aStruck for Goldsholl in eighth.

N. Y. U.000 000 000—0

Arizona020 000 10x—3

E—Triulzi 2, Curran, Myers. R—Messick, Chambers, Clarkson. RBI—Tomooka, Clarkson. 2B—Clarkson. 3B—Clarkson. SB—Sorensen. SH—Davis. DP—Nidds-DeLuca, Lettieri-Triulzi, Lee-Tomooka-Messick. Left—N.Y.U 5, Arizona 5. BB—Goldsholl 5, Lee 4. SO—Goldsholl 3, Lee 12, Cooley 1. HO—Goldsholl 6 in 7, Cooley 0 in 1. R-ER—Goldsholl 3-2, Cooley 0-0. W—Lee (14-0). L—Goldsholl (8-3). U—Crawford, Hametz, Tobin. T—2:04.

Wyoming	AB	R	H	O	A
Sullivan, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Goodie, 3b	4	0	0	3	5
Napierkowski, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Nagle, ss	4	0	0	3	2
Heiss, 1b	2	0	0	9	0
Fisher, c	1	0	0	4	0
Kutches, rf	3	0	1	1	0
aGossin	0	0	0	0	0
Hoppe, 2b	2	0	0	1	0
Vaughan, p	3	0	0	0	3

Totals 25 0 2 24 10

aWalked for Kutches in ninth.

Wyoming000 000 000—0
Minnesota030 000 01x—4

E—Hoppe. R—Lindblom, Gillen, Erickson, Martin. 2B—Kutches. RBI—Cochran 2, Gillen, Craven. SB—Heiss, Kindall, Lindblom. SH—Fisher. DP—Nagle-Goodie, Gillen-Kindall, Kindall-Gillen, Kindall-Martin-Gillen. Left—Wyoming 8, Minnesota 6. BB—Craven 9, Vaughan 2. SO—Craven 9, Vaughan 3. R-ER—Vaughan 4-4. W—Craven (6-3). L—Vaughan (6-6). U—Tobin, Hametz, Crawford. T—2:14. A—2,300.

Mississippi	AB	R	H	O	A
Gainey, cf	5	3	3	3	1
Chain, ss	6	2	4	0	6
Kinard, lf	6	0	1	0	0
Gibbon, rf	5	0	2	3	0
Wittichen, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
aBrown, 1b	1	0	0	2	1
Day, 3b-p	5	1	3	1	0
Bynum, c	4	3	4	5	0
Johnson, 2b	3	2	0	5	3
Burford, p	3	2	1	0	1
Shelton, p	0	0	0	0	0
Pegram, 3b	0	0	0	0	0

Totals 42 13 18 27 12

aStruck out for Wittichen in eighth.

bDoubled for Wright in eighth.

cLived on error for Colbert in eighth.

Mississippi210 014 500—13
New Hampshire001 020 360—12

E—Dauten, Blossom, Chain 2, Burford, Kenneally, Marshall. R—Gainey 3, Chain 2, Day, Bynum 3, Johnson 2, Burford 2, Blossom 2, Kenneally 4, Dauten 2, Gleason, Verry, Marshall, Tansey. RBI—Chain 5, Gibbon 2, Burford, Gainey 3, Gleason 2, Kenneally, Dauten, Blossom, Verry 3, McLaughlin. 2B—Gibbon, Kenneally, Marshall 2, Chain, Gainey, Verry; 3B—Chain 2, Gleason, Kenneally, McLaugh-

Minnesota	AB	R	H	O	A
Cochran, lf	4	0	2	0	0
Horning, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Kindall, ss	4	0	1	4	4
McCartan, 3b	3	0	0	1	0
Lindblom, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Gillen, 1b	3	1	2	7	1
Erickson, c	4	1	0	9	0
Martin, 2b	3	1	1	3	2
Craven, p	3	0	2	1	0

Totals 32 4 9 27 7

New Hamp.	AB	R	H	O	A
Blossom, lf	3	2	2	2	0
Kenneally, 2b	6	4	3	2	4
Dauten, c-rf	3	2	1	8	2
Gleason, cf	5	1	2	3	0
Wright, rf	3	0	0	1	0
bVerry	1	1	1	0	0
Yetman, c	0	0	0	0	0
McL'ghlin, ss-p	5	0	1	0	3
Marshall, 1b	5	1	3	10	1
Colbert, 3b	3	0	0	1	0
cTansey, 3b	2	1	1	0	0
Kazura, p	3	0	0	0	2
Ledger, ss	1	0	0	0	1

Totals 40 12 14 27 13

lin. HR—Dauten. SH—Johnson 2, Gainey, Ledger. SF—Dauten. DP—McLaughlin-Marshall-Dauten, Kazura-Kenneally-Marshall, Gainey-Brown. Left—Mississippi 10, New Hampshire 8. BB—Kazura 2, Burford 3, McLaughlin 1, Shelton 1, Day 1. SO—Kazura 3, Burford 5, McLaughlin 4. HO—Kazura 16 in 6 1/3, Burford 8 in 6, Shelton 5 in 1 2/3, McLaughlin 2 in 2 2/3, Day 1 in 1 1/3. R-ER—Kazura 13-8, McLaughlin 0-0, Burford 6-6, Shelton 6-1, Day 0-0. W—Burford. L—Kazura. U—Tabacchi, Hergert and Harbour. T—2:35.

Wash. State	AB	R	H	O	A	Bradley	AB	R	H	O	A
Hersey, 2b	4	1	2	5	2	Stanczak, rf	5	1	1	2	1
Overby, rf	3	0	0	2	0	Groves, 2b	4	0	1	4	5
aWhiting	1	0	0	0	0	Wyss, 3b	5	0	2	2	1
Legge, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Kessler, 1b	2	0	0	4	1
Foisy, ss	2	1	0	1	2	Gottlieb, c	4	0	0	11	1
Rich, c	2	1	0	3	0	Bireline, lf	3	1	2	1	0
Hardman, lf	5	0	1	2	0	Wright, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Trembly, cf	2	0	1	2	0	Martin, ss	4	1	1	2	0
Mashburn, 3b	2	0	1	2	5	Hakes, cf	2	1	1	0	0
Winter, 1b	1	0	0	7	0	Carey, p	3	0	1	1	2
bAiken	1	0	0	0	0						
Plummer, 1b	0	0	0	1	0	Totals	32	4	9	27	11
Bartow, p	3	0	0	0	3						

Totals 26 3 5x25 12

aStruck out for Overby in ninth.

bStruck out for Winter in eighth.

xOne out when winning run scored.

Washington State002 000 001—3

Bradley020 001 001—4

E—Winter, Groves 2. R—Hersey, Foisy, Rich, Stanczak, Bireline, Martin, Hakes. RBI—Rich, Hardman, Trembly, Stanczak, Groves, Wyss. 2B—Wyss. 3B—Hersey. SB—Stanczak, Wyss. SH—Overby Mashburn, Bartow, Groves, Kessler. SF—Rich, Trembly. DP—Groves-Kessler. Left—Washington State 11, Bradley 10. BB—Carey 10, Bartow 5. SO—Carey 11, Bartow 3. R-ER—Carey 3-3, Bartow 4-4. W—Carey (10-2). L—Bartow (5-3). U—Tabacchi, Harbour, Hergert. T—2:26. A—3,917.

SECOND ROUND

June 10, 1956

N. Y. U.	AB	R	H	O	A	Wyoming	AB	R	H	O	A
Roberts, rf	4	1	1	0	0	Sullivan, cf	2	3	1	1	1
Shelley, lf	4	0	1	1	0	Goodie, 3b	5	2	3	2	2
DeLuca, 3b-2b	3	0	1	2	2	Napierkowski, lf	3	1	1	1	1
Nidds, cf	4	0	0	1	1	Nagle, ss	5	0	1	2	1
Epstein, 1b	0	0	0	2	1	Heiss, 1b	3	0	1	12	0
aTriulzi, 1b	2	0	0	6	0	Fisher, c	3	0	0	8	0
Umano, ss	4	0	1	1	3	Kutches, rf	3	1	0	0	0
Lettieri, 2b	1	0	0	2	0	Hoppe, 2b	4	1	2	1	6
Duva, 3b	3	0	0	1	0	Villasenor, p	3	0	1	0	5
Carillo, c	2	1	0	7	1						
						Totals	31	8	10	27	16

bCurran	1	0	0	0	0
Steeb, p	0	0	0	0	1
Cooley, p	3	0	1	1	2

Totals	31	2	5	24	11
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aStruck out for Epstein in fourth.

bFlied out for Carillo in ninth.

N. Y. U.000	100	100—2
Wyoming	.....250	001	00x—8

R—Roberts, Carillo, Sullivan 3, Goodie 2, Napierkowski, Kutches, Hoppe. E—Nidds, Nagle, Hoppe. RBI—Roberts, Shelley, Goodie 3, Nagle, Heiss 3. 3B—Sullivan. HR—Roberts. SH—Villasenor. DP—Carillo-Umano, Sullivan-Heiss. Left—N.Y.U. 8, Wyoming 8. BB—Villasenor 6, Steeb 5, Cooley 3. SO—Villasenor 7, Steeb 1, Cooley 6. HO—Steeb 5 in 1 1/3, Cooley 5 in 6 2/3, R-ER—Villasenor 2-1, Steeb 7-5, Cooley 1-1. W—Villasenor. L—Steed. U—Tabacchi, Hergert, Tobin. T—2:33.

New Hamp.	AB	R	H	O	A	Wash. State	AB	R	H	O	A
Blossom, lf	3	0	0	0	0	Hersey, 2b	5	0	1	5	4
Tansey, lf	2	0	0	0	0	Overby, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Kenneally, 2b	5	1	1	1	1	aBartow	1	0	0	0	0
Dauten, c	4	1	2	6	0	Legge, lf	1	0	0	1	0
Gleason, cf	5	1	1	4	0	Foisy, ss	4	1	2	3	1
Wright, rf	2	2	2	3	0	Rich, c	5	1	2	6	1
McLaughlin, ss	3	1	1	1	2	Mashburn, 3b	3	0	2	1	5
Marshall, 1b	5	0	3	7	0	Trembly, cf	4	1	0	1	0
Colbert, 3b	4	0	0	5	1	Hardman, rf	5	0	2	0	0
Adams, p	1	0	0	0	0	Winter, 1b	2	1	1	8	1
Kazura, p	2	0	0	0	3	bPlummer	1	0	0	0	0
						Aiken, p	5	0	1	1	2
Totals	36	6	10	27	7	Totals	38	4	11	27	14

aFlied out for Overby in fourth.

bGrounded into force play for Winter in ninth.

New Hampshire	.....103	010	100—6
Washington State	.....000	040	000—4

R—Kenneally, Dauten, Gleason, Wright 2, McLaughlin, Foisy, Rich, Trembly, Winter. E—Marshall, Hersey, Foisy. RBI—Marshall 4, Rich 2, Aiken, Winter. 2B—Marshall, Hardman, Winter. HR—Rich. SB—Kenneally, Dauten, Wright. DP—Mashburn-Foisy-Winter. BB—Aiken 6, Adams 4, Kazura 3. SO—Aiken 6, Adams 3. HO—Adams 9 in 4 2/3, Kazura 2 in 4 1/3. R-ER—Aiken 6-6, Adams 4-3, Kazura 0-0. W—Kazura. U—Hergert, Tobin, Tabacchi. T—2:48. A—1,627.

Minnesota	AB	R	H	O	A	Arizona	AB	R	H	O	A
Cochran, lf	3	0	0	3	0	Tomooka, ss	3	0	0	1	1
Horning, rf	3	1	0	0	0	Myers, cf	4	0	0	0	1
Kindall, ss	4	0	1	1	3	Sorensen, 3b	3	0	0	3	1
McCartan, 3b	4	1	1	2	1	McGinnis, 2b	2	0	0	4	1
Lindblom, cf	3	1	1	3	1	Messick, 1b	4	1	2	8	0

Gillen, 1b	4	0	1	8	0	Chambers, lf	3	0	0	0	0
Martin, 2b	3	0	1	0	3	Clarkson, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Erickson, c	4	0	0	10	1	Davis, c	3	0	0	10	1
J. Thomas	3	0	0	0	2	aHyman	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	3	5	27	11	C. Thomas, p	4	0	0	0	5
						Totals	30	1	3	27	10

aStruck out for Davis in ninth.

Minnesota	.....000	100	101—3
Arizona	.....000	100	000—1

R—Horning, McCartan, Lindblom, Messick. E—Martin, Sorensen, Messick, Davis, Tomooka, C. Thomas. RBI—Gillen, Clarkson. 2B—Gillen, Clarkson. 3B—Messick. SB—Clarkson, Cochran. BB—J. Thomas 6, C. Thomas 3. SO—J. Thomas 11, C. Thomas 10. R—ER—J. Thomas 1-1, C. Thomas 3-1. WP—J. Thomas. U—Crawford, Hametz, Stanesic. T—2:19. A—5,235.

Bradley	AB	R	H	O	A	Mississippi	AB	R	H	O	A
Stanczak, rf	3	0	0	0	0	Gainey, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Groves, 2b	4	0	0	1	1	Chain, ss	4	2	3	1	5
Wyss, 3b	4	0	0	1	3	Kinard, c	4	0	0	9	0
Kessler, 1b	4	0	0	9	0	Gibbon, rf	3	1	2	1	0
Gottlieb, c	4	0	1	7	1	Day, 3b	4	0	0	0	5
Hakes, cf	2	0	0	2	0	Williams, lf	3	1	2	0	0
Bireline, lf	3	0	0	2	0	Bynum, 1b	3	0	2	11	0
Martin, ss	2	0	0	1	2	Johnson, 2b	3	0	0	4	1
Burnham, p	3	0	0	1	3	Wittichen, p	3	0	1	0	1
Totals	29	0	1	24	10	Totals	31	4	10	27	12

Bradley	.....000	000	000—0
Mississippi	.....000	012	01x—4

R—Chain 2, Gibbon, Williams. E—Stanczak, Chain. RBI—Gibbon 3, Wittichen. 2B—Chain. 3B—Chain. HR—Gibbon. SF—Gibbon. SB—Groves, Hakes. DP—Martin-Groves-Kessler. Left—Bradley 5, Mississippi 4. BB—Wittichen 2, Burnham 0. SO—Wittichen 7, Burnham 6. R—ER—Burnham 4-4. HBP—by Wittichen (Martin). U—Hametz, Crawford, Stanesic. T—1:47. A—5,350.

THIRD ROUND

June 11, 1956

Wyoming	AB	R	H	O	A	Bradley	AB	R	H	O	A
Sullivan, cf	6	2	1	0	0	Stanczak, rf	4	1	1	0	0
Goodie, 3b	5	1	2	2	2	Groves, 2b	4	1	0	4	2
Napierkowski, lf	5	1	1	1	0	Wyss, 3b	4	2	2	2	2
Nagle, ss	4	2	2	2	1	Gottlieb, c	5	1	2	7	0
Heiss, 1b	4	0	1	8	2	Martin, ss	3	3	1	3	2
Fisher, c	4	0	3	5	1	Bireline, lf	3	2	1	4	0
Hall, p	0	0	0	0	0	Kessler, 1b	3	1	2	6	0
Kutches, rf	5	0	1	0	0	Hakes, cf	4	1	2	1	0
Hoppe, 2b	5	1	1	4	6	Carey, p	5	0	1	0	2
Drury, p	0	0	0	0	1						
						Totals	35	12	12	27	8

Vaughan, p	2	0	0	1	2
aGossin, c	2	1	0	1	0

Totals 42 8 12 24 15

aLived on error for Vaughan in eighth.

Wyoming	.....210	100	130—8
Bradley	.....016	311	00x—12

R—Sullivan 2, Goodie, Napierkowski, Nagle 2, Hoppe, Gossin, Stanczak, Groves, Wyss 2, Gottlieb, Martin 3, Bireline 2, Kessler, Hakes. E—Goodie 3, Fisher, Martin 3, Hakes 2. RBI—Nagle 3, Fisher, Kutches, Hoppe, Wyss 2, Gottlieb, Bireline, Kessler 2, Hakes, Carey. 2B—Napierkowski, Kutches, Wyss, Bireline. 3B—Nagle. HR—Hoppe. SB—Sullivan, Wyss 2. SH—Hakes. DP—Goodie-Hoppe-Heiss, Nagle-Hoppe-Heiss, Martin-Kessler. Left—Wyoming 11, Bradley 9. BB—Carey 3, Drury 6, Hall 1. SO—Carey 5, Drury 2, Vaughan 2, Hall 1. HO—Drury 2 in 2 2/3, Vaughan 9 in 4 1/3, Hall 1 in 1. R-ER—Carey 8-4, Drury 7-1, Vaughan 5-4, Hall 0-0. HPB—by Drury (Kessler), by Vaughan (Bireline). PB—Fisher, Gottlieb. WP—Carey, Drury 2. W—Carey (11-2). L—Drury (8-4). U—Tobin, Harbour and Larson. T—2:36.

Arizona	AB	R	H	O	A	New Hamp.	AB	R	H	O	A
Tomooka, ss	4	0	0	0	4	Blossom, lf	4	0	0	2	1
Myers, cf	4	0	1	1	0	Kenneally, 2b	4	0	2	3	5
McGinnis, 2b	3	0	1	2	3	Dauten, c	4	0	0	2	0
Messick, 1b	3	1	0	11	1	Gleason, cf	3	0	1	3	0
Clarkson, rf	3	0	1	0	0	Wright, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Sorensen, 3b	3	0	1	1	1	McLaughlin, ss	3	0	0	1	4
Chambers, lf	3	0	1	1	0	Marshall, 1b	3	0	0	10	3
aThomas	1	0	0	0	0	Colbert, 3b	2	0	0	3	1
Hyman, lf	0	0	0	0	0	bVerry	1	0	0	0	0
Festin, c	3	0	0	11	0	Ledger, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Oosterveen, p	3	0	0	0	4	Kazura, p	3	0	1	2	3
Totals	30	1	5	27	13	Totals	30	0	4	27	17

aStruck out for Chambers in ninth.

bGrounded out for Colbert in eighth.

Arizona	.....000	000	001—1
New Hampshire	.....000	000	000—0

R—Messick. E—Sorensen 2, Kenneally, Kazura. RBI—Festin. 2B—McGinnis. SH—Oosterveen, Clarkson, Sorensen, Festin. SB—McGinnis, Wright. DP—Tomooka-McGinnis-Messick, Sorensen-Messick-Sorensen, Kazura-Marshall. Left—Arizona 8, New Hampshire 3. BB—Kazura 1. SO—Oosterveen 11, Kazura 2. R-ER—Kazura 1-0. HBP—by Kazura (Messick). U—Crawford, Hametz and Stanesic. T—2:00.

Minnesota	AB	R	H	O	A	Mississippi	AB	R	H	O	A
Cochran, lf	6	1	1	3	0	Gainey, cf	4	0	0	5	0
Horning, rf	6	0	1	0	0	Chain, ss	5	1	1	1	1
Kindall, ss	5	4	4	0	3	Kinard, rf-c	4	0	0	2	0
McCartan, 3b	4	3	3	0	2	Gibbon, p-rf	4	0	1	0	1

Lindblom, cf	3	3	1	2	0
Anderson, 1b	2	1	1	4	0
Gillen, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Martin, 2b	6	1	3	2	7
Erickson, c	4	0	2	7	0
Maas, p	5	0	2	0	1
Totals	45	13	19	27	13

Wittichen, 1b	3	1	1	8	0
Brown, 1b	0	0	0	4	0
Day, 3b	4	1	1	1	5
Williams, lf	3	1	0	0	0
Bynum, c	1	0	0	3	2
Shelton, p	1	1	0	0	2
Farmer, p	2	0	0	0	1
Johnson, 2b	2	0	0	2	2
aPegram, 2b	1	0	0	1	1

Totals	34	5	4	27	15
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aFlied out for Johnson in eighth.

Minnesota003 530 101—13

Mississippi100 400 000—5

R—Cochran, Kindall 4, McCartan 3, Lindblom 3, Anderson, Martin, Chain, Wittichen, Day, Williams, Shelton. E—McCartan 2, Anderson, Martin, Maas, Gainey, Chain, Wittichen, Day 2, Williams. RBI—Kindall, McCartan, Lindblom 2, Anderson 2, Martin 3, Gibbon, Shelton. 2B—Kindall, Maas. 3B—Kindall, McCartan, Gillen. HR—Kindall. SB—Lindblom 2, Martin. SF—Lindblom. DP—Kindall-Martin-Gillen, Martin-Gillen, Gibbon-Bynum-Wittichen. Left—Minnesota 12, Mississippi 8. BB—Gibbon 5, Shelton 1, Maas 5. SO—Gibbon 2, Shelton 1, Maas 7. HO—Gibbon 5 in 2 2/3, Shelton 8 in 2, Farmer 6 in 4 1/3. R-ER—Gibbon 3-3, Shelton 8-4, Farmer 2-2, Maas 5-1. PB—Erickson. HBP—by Maas (Gibbon). U—Tabacchi, Hametz, Stanestic. T—2:42, A—3,464.

FOURTH ROUND

June 12, 1956

Mississippi	AB	R	H	O	A	Arizona	AB	R	H	O	A
Gainey, cf	4	0	2	6	0	Myers, cf	4	1	1	0	0
Chain, ss	4	0	2	2	2	Tomooka, ss	4	2	3	3	6
Day, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	McGinnis, 2b	4	2	2	2	4
Gibbon, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Messick, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
Williams, lf	3	1	0	0	0	Sorensen, 3b	4	1	2	1	3
Kinard, c	3	1	1	6	2	Clarkson, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Bynum, 1b	3	0	0	6	0	Chambers, lf	3	0	0	0	0
bWittichen	1	0	1	0	0	Davis, c	3	0	0	11	0
cBrown	0	0	0	0	0	Lee, p	3	1	1	0	1
Johnson, 2b	2	0	1	1	2	Totals	32	7	9	27	14
aShelton	1	0	0	0	0						
Pegram, 2b	0	0	0	1	0						
dReed	1	0	0	0	0						
Burford, p	4	1	1	0	0						
Totals	34	3	8	24	8						

aGrounded out for Johnson in seventh.

bSingled for Bynum in ninth.

cRan for Wittichen in ninth.

dStruck out for Pegram in ninth.

Mississippi020 010 000—3

Arizona202 010 02x—7

R—Williams, Kinard, Burford, Myers, Tomooka 2, McGinnis 2, Sorensen, Lee. E—Messick. RBI—Tomooka, McGinnis 2, Lee, Sorensen 2, Chain, Kinard 2. 2B—Gainey. 3B—Tomooka, McGinnis. HR—Kinard, Lee, Sorensen. DP—Kinard-Johnson, McGinnis-Tomooka-Messick. Left—Mississippi 6, Arizona 2. BB—Lee 1. SO—Lee 11, Burford 7. R-ER—Burford 7-7, Lee 3-2. HBP—by Burford (Clarkson), by Lee (Kinard). WP—Burford. PB—Kinard. W—Lee (15-0). L—Burford (8-1). U—Tabacchi, Tobin, Hametz, Crawford.

Bradley	AB	R	H	O	A	Minnesota	AB	R	H	O	A
Stanczak, rf	5	0	1	0	0	Cochran, lf	4	2	2	1	1
Groves, 2b	4	1	0	3	1	Horning, rf	5	1	2	2	0
Wyss, 3b	4	1	2	0	1	Kindall, ss	5	0	1	1	1
Gottlieb, c	4	0	1	6	1	McCartan, 3b	3	1	0	1	1
B. Martin, ss	4	0	1	1	2	Lindblom, cf	4	1	2	0	0
Bireline, lf	3	0	1	0	1	Anderson, 1b	3	1	2	5	1
Wright, lf	0	0	0	0	0	G. Martin, 2b	4	1	1	3	1
Kessler, 1b	4	0	1	9	0	Erickson, c	2	1	0	12	1
Hakes, cf	1	1	0	5	0	Oistad, p	3	0	0	2	3
Davis, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Burnham, p	4	0	0	0	5	Totals	33	8	10	27	9
Totals	33	3	6	24	11						

Bradley001 010 001—3
Minnesota420 002 00x—8

R—Groves, Wyss, Hakes, Cochran 2, Horning, McCartan, Lindblom, Anderson, G. Martin, Erickson. E—Wyss 2, B. Martin, Cochran, Kindall, Horning. RBI—Wyss, B. Martin, Horning, Cochran 2, Anderson, G. Martin 2. 2B—B. Martin, Horning. 3B—G. Martin, Cochran. HR—Cochran. S—Anderson. Left—Bradley 10, Minnesota 8. BB—Davis 1, Burnham 4, Oistad 7. SO—Burnham 4, Oistad 13. HO—Davis 5 in 2/3 inning, Burnham 5 in 7 1/3 inning. R-ER—Davis 4-4, Burnham 4-2, Oistad 3-2. HBP—by Burnham (Cochran). WP—Oistad, Burnham. W—Oistad (7-1). L—Davis (5-2). U—Crawford, Hametz, Tobin, Tabacchi. T—2:28. A—2,737.

FIFTH ROUND

June 13, 1956

Arizona	AB	R	H	O	A	Minnesota	AB	R	H	O	A
Myers, cf	4	1	0	0	1	Cochran, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Tomooka, ss	5	1	1	1	2	McNeeley, lf	1	0	0	0	0
McGinnis, 2b	4	2	3	3	1	Horning, rf	5	0	1	1	0
Messick, 1b	5	1	1	3	0	Kindall, ss	3	1	0	3	4
Sorensen, 3b	5	1	3	2	1	McCartan, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Clarkson, rf	4	0	1	3	0	Lindblom, cf	4	1	1	4	0
Chambers, lf	4	0	0	0	0	Gillen, 1b	3	1	1	10	1
Davis, c	5	2	2	15	0	Martin, 2b	4	1	1	2	3
Thomas, p	4	2	3	0	1	R. Erickson, c	4	0	1	6	1
Totals	40	10	14	27	6	Magnuson, c	0	0	0	0	0
						Craven, p	1	0	0	0	0
						K. Anderson, p	2	0	0	0	2
						Hoppe, p	1	0	0	1	2
						Totals	33	4	5	27	14

Arizona	123	101	200—10
Minnesota	000	220	000—4

R—Myers, Tomooka, McGinnis 2, Messick, Sorensen, Davis 2, Thomas 2, Kindall, Lindblom, Gillen, Martin. E—Sorensen, Thomas, Kindall, Gillen, Martin. RBI—McGinnis 2, Sorensen, Clarkson 3, Davis 2, Gillen 2, R. Erickson, K. Anderson. 2B—Thomas, Lindblom, Martin. 3B—Clarkson, Thomas. HR—McGinnis, Davis. SB—Cochran, McGinnis. S—Myers, DP—K. Anderson-R. Erickson-Gillen, Hoppe-Kindall-Gillen. Left—Arizona 11, Minnesota 8. BB—Craven 2, K. Anderson 5, Thomas 5. SO—Craven 1, K. Anderson 2, Hoppe 2, Thomas 15. HO—Craven 7 in 3 innings (faced 1 in 4th); K. Anderson 6 in 3 1/3, Hoppe 1 in 2 2/3. R-ER—Craven 7-6, K. Anderson 3-2, Hoppe 0-0, Thomas 4-2. HBP—by Thomas (Kindall). W—Thomas (14-3). L—Craven (7-4). U—Tabacchi, Tobin, Crawford, Hametz. T—2:57. A—4,890.

SIXTH ROUND

June 14, 1956

Arizona	AB	R	H	O	A	Minnesota	AB	R	H	O	A
Myers, cf	4	0	0	0	0	Horning, rf	5	3	4	2	1
Tomooka, ss	4	0	1	2	4	Lindblom, cf	5	1	2	5	0
McGinnis, 2b	3	1	2	4	6	Kindall, ss	4	1	1	3	3
Clarkson, rf	4	0	1	2	0	McCartan, 3b	5	2	1	2	0
Sorensen, 3b	4	0	0	0	3	Gillen, 1b	5	0	2	5	0
Messick, lb	4	0	0	9	0	R.P. Anderson, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Chambers, lf	3	0	0	1	1	McNeeley, lf	2	0	0	2	0
Davis, c	2	0	1	2	1	Martin, 2b	3	2	1	3	0
Festin, c	1	0	0	3	0	R. Erickson, c	4	1	0	4	0
Oosterveen, p	1	0	0	0	0	J. Thomas, p	3	2	2	0	2
Hyman, p	1	0	0	1	0						
Boltz, p	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals	32	1	5	24	15	Totals	39	12	14	27	6

Arizona	000	001	000—1
Minnesota	300	160	20x—12

R—McGinnis, Horning 3, Lindblom, Kindall, McCartan 2, Martin 2, R. Erickson. J. Thomas 2. E—McGinnis 2, Sorensen 2, Davis, Kindall. RBI—Horning 5, Lindblom, Gillen 2, R. P. Anderson, Martin, J. Thomas 2. 2B—Tomooka, Davis, Gillen, Kindall, Lindblom. 3B—J. Thomas. HR—Horning 2. DP—Tomooka-McGinnis-Messick, Sorensen-McGinnis-Tomooka. Left—Arizona 5, Minnesota 6. BB—Oosterveen 3, J. Thomas 1. SO—Oosterveen 2, Hyman 1, Boltz 1, J. Thomas 4. HO—Oosterveen 4 in 3 1/3, Hyman 6 in 1 1/3, Boltz 4 in 3 1/3. R-ER—Oosterveen 4-4, Hyman 6-2, Boltz 2-2, J. Thomas 1-0. WP—Oosterveen, Hyman. PB—R. Erickson 2. W—J. Thomas (12-2). L—Oosterveen (6-3). U—Crawford (National League), Tobin (Minor League Supervisor of Umpires), Hametz, Tabacchi (American League). T—2:15. A—3,890.

JOHN H. KOBS, Michigan State University
Chairman, Rules Committee

BASKETBALL

THE NATIONAL BASKETBALL COMMITTEE of the United States and Canada met in Chicago, March 17-19, with the NCAA represented by its Basketball Rules Committee.

Four basic conclusions were made after thorough consideration of: (a) results of the rules questionnaire; (b) recommendations of the National Association of Basketball Coaches; (c) report of the NCAA Basketball Rules Committee, and (d) a study of statistics gathered over the 1955-56 season.

The conclusions reached by the National Basketball Committee were these:

1. Rules changes for 1956 were satisfactory.
2. Games without action remain a problem.
3. The offensive player has a rules advantage at his basket.
4. Too many games are being won at the foul line and not by field goals.

A year ago, "no action" games prompted the Committee to add a paragraph in "Comments on the Rules," placing responsibility for lack of action on the team which is behind in the score. This year, additional reference to "no action" games is made at the beginning of the rules. It is hoped that coaches will take cognizance of this problem so that the Rules Committee will not be required to legislate further against this type of game.

The "goal tending" rule applied to the defensive player has now been applied to the offensive player. No player, either offensive or defensive, may touch a ball on its downward flight during a try for a field goal.

The bonus penalty for the foul does not seem entirely satisfactory although it has accomplished its purpose of decreasing fouling. The penalty seems a little too severe. To decrease the penalty, the defensive team has been given the two inside positions along the foul lane on a free throw. Also on free throws, the lanes are to be considered as planes and no player may break the plane with his feet until the free throw has touched the ring or backboard. These two changes should decrease the penalty for the foul by eliminating numerous tip-ins of missed free throws.

A definite advancement was made during the past year toward uniform interpretation of the rules as a result of an invitation by the National Association of Collegiate Com-

missioners that a member of the Rules Committee attend its annual clinic. Oswald Tower, rules editor, attended the clinic this past fall for purposes of making such interpretations and clarifications.

PAUL D. HINKLE, Butler University
Chairman, Rules Committee

College Basketball Tournament Committee

THROUGH THE YEARS, many of the smaller institutions of the NCAA have encountered difficulty in qualifying for basketball tournament participation because their schedules did not include so-called major competition. Making their chances of selection for tournament play even more difficult has been the increase in NCAA membership in the area of smaller institutions. A total of 171 smaller institutions have joined the NCAA since 1950. Thus, the decision was reached to operate the National Collegiate Basketball Championship in two sections. The established tournament, initiated in 1939, has been classified as the University Division and the newest event as the College Division Tournament. The inaugural date for this 14th in the National Collegiate Championship series will be March, 1957.

The organization of the National Basketball Championship (College Division) will follow the same general pattern as the University Division, with automatic qualification of the championship teams of certain regional conferences and the selection of at-large teams from those NCAA institutions not holding membership in the qualified conferences. The 1957 College Championship provides for a field of 32 teams, 13 of which will qualify automatically as conference champions and 19 at-large entrants selected by four regional Selection Committees.

A conference, to be considered for automatic qualification, must have at least five members, play a representative conference basketball schedule and have approximately one half its membership active NCAA member institutions. This criteria shall exist for the College Division Tournaments for 1957 and 1958. By October 1, 1958, a conference must be an allied member of the NCAA before the College Basketball Tournament Committee may consider it for automatic tournament qualification. In order for a conference to qualify for allied NCAA membership, all of its member institutions must hold active NCAA membership.

Automatic qualifiers for the first College Division Tournament will be the championship teams from the following conferences: California Collegiate Athletic Association, Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association, College Conference of Illinois, Far Western Conference, Interstate Intercollegiate Conference, Mason-Dixon Intercollegiate Conference, Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference, Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference, Mid-Western Athletic Association, North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, Ohio Athletic Conference, Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference and Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

Championship play will begin with sixteen first-round games being played between March 2 and March 5, 1957. Eight second-round games will follow on March 9. The eight-team final tournament will be played in the new Roberts Stadium at Evansville, Indiana, March 13-15, with Evansville College as host institution. The final tournament, pitting second-round winners from the four regional districts against each other, will open with doubleheader sessions on March 13, afternoon and night, and semi-finals on March 14. The doubleheader session on March 15 will determine the national champion of the College Division tournament.

The eligibility of institutions for the College Division Tournament is to be based upon the statistical listings of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau. Any active member of the NCAA, paid up and in good standing, is eligible for the 1957 College Division Tournament, provided it was not included in the major statistical list of the NCAB for the 1955-56 season and does not hold membership in one of the allied NCAA conferences whose championship team automatically qualifies for the University Division Tournament.

It is planned that the College Division Tournament will operate under existing NCAA eligibility rules with two exceptions. Institutions with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 shall be able to compete freshmen in the tournament indefinitely. Institutions with an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or more, and whose institutional or conference rules did not prohibit it as of September 1, 1956, may compete freshmen in the tournament until 1960. Beginning with the tournament of 1960, the waiver of the freshmen residence rule for institutions with 750 or more male undergraduate students shall terminate

and such freshmen shall not be eligible for tournament play. Student-athletes who are eligible for the College Division tournament as freshmen are eligible for three additional varsity seasons insofar as tournament participation is concerned. Proposed amendments to accomplish these revised eligibility standards are scheduled for action at the NCAA's 51st annual Convention.

Distribution of receipts from the National Collegiate Basketball Championship (College Division) differs from that of other championship events in that the Association waives its right to its usual 10 per cent share of the net receipts. The net receipts, after all expenses have been paid (including team expenses), are divided evenly between the Association and the competing teams with the Association's share to be utilized to create a reserve fund for the College Division Tournament.

Distribution to the competing teams is based on the number of tournament games played, according to the following formula:

1. Two units shall be awarded for all games except,
2. Three units shall be awarded for semi-final and final games.

The Executive Committee of the NCAA has approved expense allowances for traveling parties of 14 persons for the 1957 tournament.

Matters pertaining to tournament administration and policies are contained in the College Division Tournament Handbook which may be obtained from the NCAA executive offices.

At the time this report was prepared, the College Division Tournament had met with a splendid reception among the membership and the College Tournament Committee looks forward to a most successful event this March.

WILLIS J. STETSON, Swarthmore College
Chairman, College Tournament Committee

University Basketball Tournament Committee

TWO NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Basketball Championships will be decided in 1957 for the first time in the history of the sport.

The 19-year-old National Collegiate Basketball Tournament will be operated in two divisions in March of 1957.

The established NCAA Championship will become known as the University Division and a new tournament—National Collegiate Basketball Championship (College Division)—will be inaugurated for the smaller institutions of the Association. (See report of College Basketball Tournament Committee above.)

This big change in National Collegiate basketball structure will affect the established Championship in name only. Except for a reshuffling of at-large positions and first-round byes, the Championship will be basically unchanged.

The starting field for the University Division Tournament will be reduced to 23 or 24 teams, as compared to 25 a year ago, by the elimination of one at-large spot in the East and the possible elimination of another in the West. The bracket will be composed of champions of 16 automatic qualifying conferences and 7 or 8 outstanding independents as at-large entrants.

On the basis of their won-and-lost records in National Collegiate play, the Middle Atlantic and Southwest Conferences have been awarded first-round byes for the 1957 tournament, while the Mountain States Conference may be required to play a first-round game.

Other automatic qualifiers who will receive first-round byes in 1957 are the champions of these conferences: Southeastern, Big Ten, Missouri Valley, Big Seven, Pacific Coast, and the California Basketball Association.

The remaining automatic qualifying conferences, all of whom will compete in first-round games, are: Yankee, Southern, Atlantic Coast, Ohio Valley, Mid-American, Rocky Mountain and Border.

For the seventh time in 19 years, the Championship finals will be played in Kansas City's Municipal Auditorium. The dates are March 22-23. The University of Kentucky and Southern Methodist University will be regional hosts for the first time and the other two regionals will return to the University of Pennsylvania and Oregon State College.

Following is the 1957 schedule:

First-Round Games, March 11-12-13

To be played at sites selected by Tournament Committee.

Regionals, March 15-16

East—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Mid-West—University of Kentucky, Lexington

West—Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas

Far West—Oregon State College, Corvallis

Finals, March 22-23

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri

Rules for tournament participation will be the same. Teams are restricted to one post-season tournament (although they may enter early-season tournaments), and they may also participate in any necessary conference play-offs. To avoid the cheapening of the meaning of conference titles, runners-up to automatic qualifiers will not be eligible for at-large berths in the tournament.

The University of San Francisco became the third team in tournament history to repeat as national champion when it defeated the University of Iowa, 83-71, in last year's final at Northwestern University. Oklahoma A&M College won the championship in 1945 and 1946 and the University of Kentucky won in 1948 and 1949 in the only other repeat performances in the tournament.

A new attendance record of 132,513 was set for the 29-game tournament last year, breaking the old attendance mark of 115,712 in 1952. In the past six years, the national tournament has been played before an aggregate audience of 674,000, going over the 100,000 mark five times.

EAST-WEST CHAMPIONSHIPS

Championship Game

San Francisco (83)				Iowa (71)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Boldt	7	2	16	Cain	7	3	17
Baxter	2	0	4	Schoof	5	4	14
Farmer	0	0	0	Logan	5	2	12
Preaseau	3	1	7	George	0	0	0
Russell	11	4	26	Seaberg	5	7	17
Nelson	0	0	0	Martel	0	0	0
Perry	6	2	14	Scheuerman	4	3	11
Bush	0	0	0	McConnell	0	0	0
Brown	6	4	16				
Payne	0	0	0	Totals	26	19	71
Totals	35	13	83				

East-West Consolation

Temple (90)				Southern Methodist (81)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Norman	8	1	17	Krog	4	0	8
Reinfeld	0	0	0	Showalter	4	0	8
Fleming	2	1	5	Herrscher	2	1	5
Van Patton	2	2	6	Krebs	9	11	29
Rodgers	6	2	14	Morris	2	8	12
Lear	17	14	48	Mills	6	7	19
Totals	35	20	90	Totals	27	27	81

Eastern Championship

Iowa (83)				Temple (76)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Cain	8	4	20	Norman	1	0	2
Schoof	5	8	18	Reinfeld	1	0	2
Logan	13	10	36	Fleming	2	0	4
Seaberg	1	0	2	Cohen	3	0	6
Scheuerman	1	2	4	Van Patton	1	0	2
Martel	1	1	3	Rodgers	12	4	28
Totals	29	25	83	Lear	15	2	32
				Totals	35	6	76

Western Championship

San Francisco (86)				Southern Methodist (68)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Boldt	3	1	7	Showalter	4	0	8
Preaseau	1	0	2	Krog	3	0	6
Farmer	11	4	26	Miller	1	0	2
King	0	0	0	Krebs	10	4	24
Russell	8	1	17	McGregor	1	1	3
Perry	6	2	14	Mills	1	9	11
Baxter	4	0	8	Herrscher	1	2	4
Brown	5	2	12	Morris	4	2	10
Bush	0	0	0	Totals	25	18	68
Totals	38	10	86				

EAST REGIONAL

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Temple (65)				Connecticut (59)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Fleming	0	0	0	Osborn	4	3	11
Reinfeld	1	0	2	Ruddy	8	3	19
Norman	2	2	6	O'Connor	0	0	0
Cohen	5	0	10	Kaspar	1	2	4
Van Patton	0	0	0	Cherepy	1	0	2
Rodgers	1	5	7	Quinn	6	4	16
Lear	18	4	40	Bushwell	2	1	5
Totals	27	11	65	Burns	1	0	2
				Totals	23	13	59

Canisius (66)

	FG	FT	TP
Nowak	9	11	29
McMullen	0	0	0
Kelly	6	0	12
Britz	0	0	0
Coogan	0	0	0
Leone	2	0	4
Bartkowski	0	0	0
Markey	2	0	4
Corcoran	4	0	8
Jn. McCarthy	2	5	9
Totals	25	16	66

Dartmouth (58)

	FG	FT	TP
Judson	0	6	6
Donahoe	2	3	7
Carruthers	7	0	14
Erwin	0	0	0
Francis	7	5	19
Julian	1	0	2
Blades	1	0	2
Booth	3	0	6
Markman	0	2	2
Totals	21	16	58

Temple (60)

	FG	FT	TP
Fleming	2	0	4
Reinfeld	0	1	1
Norman	3	7	13
Cohen	2	0	4
Van Patton	1	0	2
Rodgers	9	4	22
Lear	4	6	14
Totals	21	18	60

Canisius (58)

	FG	FT	TP
Kelly	5	0	10
Nowak	3	3	9
Leone	5	2	12
Jn. McCarthy	2	6	10
Markey	7	3	17
Totals	22	14	58

Dartmouth (85)

	FG	FT	TP
Judson	4	0	8
Carruthers	6	4	16
Donahoe	1	0	2
Erwin	1	2	4
Fraser	1	0	2
Francis	6	2	14
Douglas	0	2	2
Julian	3	3	9
Booth	7	6	20
Blades	3	1	7
Markman	0	1	1
Jones	0	0	0
Totals	32	21	85

Connecticut (64)

	FG	FT	TP
Osborn	1	2	4
Ruddy	4	7	15
O'Connor	2	0	4
Kaspar	4	4	12
O'Leary	1	1	3
Cherepy	1	0	2
Quinn	2	1	5
Bushwell	3	2	8
Burns	5	1	11
Narracci	0	0	0
Dube	0	0	0
Totals	23	18	64

MIDWEST REGIONAL**Iowa City, Iowa****Kentucky (84)**

	FG	FT	TP
Bird	5	0	10
Grawemeyer	3	1	17
Burrow	14	5	33

Wayne (64)

	FG	FT	TP
Keller	5	3	13
Duncan	4	1	9
Brown	5	4	14

Calvert	5	4	14
Hatton	4	2	10
Brewer	1	0	2
Mills	0	1	1
Johnson	0	2	2
Cassady	1	1	3
Beck	1	0	2
Totals	34	16	84

Straughn	3	0	6
Porter	2	0	4
Kendrick	2	10	14
London	2	0	4
Halverson	0	0	0
Greenberg	0	0	0
Totals	23	18	64

Iowa (97)

	FG	FT	TP
Cain	12	10	34
Schoof	5	5	15
Logan	6	5	17
Seaberg	4	1	9
Scheuerman	6	2	14
George	0	3	3
Hawthorne	0	4	4
Martel	1	0	2
Paul	1	1	3
Schroeder	0	2	2
Totals	31	35	97

Morehead (83)

	FG	FT	TP
Keleher	0	3	3
Hamilton	7	5	19
Richards	0	0	0
Jewell	0	2	2
Thompson	1	2	4
Swartz	8	4	20
Shimfessel	1	1	3
Gaunce	5	14	24
Tolle	2	2	6
Carroll	1	0	2
Totals	25	33	83

Iowa (89)

	FG	FT	TP
Cain	12	10	34
Schoof	2	0	4
George	3	0	6
McConnell	0	0	0
Sebolt	0	0	0
Logan	6	2	14
Seaberg	2	5	9
Scheuerman	8	6	22
Totals	33	23	89

Kentucky (77)

	FG	FT	TP
Bird	9	5	23
Grawemeyer	2	1	5
Johnson	1	1	3
Burrow	13	5	31
Calvert	3	1	7
Hatton	2	0	4
Brewer	2	0	4
Cassady	0	0	0
Totals	32	13	77

Morehead (95)

	FG	FT	TP
Jewell	0	4	4
Hamilton	6	0	12
Keleher	3	4	10
Richards	2	2	6
Swartz	12	6	30
Shimfessel	4	0	8
Gaunce	3	6	12
Tolle	4	5	13
Carroll	0	0	0
Totals	34	27	95

Wayne (84)

	FG	FT	TP
Keller	9	2	20
Duncan	5	4	14
Greenberg	2	2	6
Kendrick	1	13	15
Brown	9	1	19
Straughn	3	0	6
Porter	1	0	2
Halverson	0	0	0
Hedden	1	0	2
Totals	31	22	84

WEST REGIONAL

Lawrence, Kansas

Oklahoma City (97)

	FG	FT	TP
Griffin	6	8	20
Holloway	5	7	17
Lee	5	10	20
Reed	6	3	15
Bradshaw	3	1	7
Jeter	0	0	0
Juby	1	0	2
Magana	5	6	16

Totals31 35 97

Southern Methodist (89)

	FG	FT	TP
Herrscher	0	8	8
Krog	0	8	8
Scharffenberger	2	0	4
Showalter	4	1	9
Krebs	11	5	27
McGregor	1	0	2
Miller	3	1	7
Mills	3	5	11
Morris	4	5	13

Totals28 33 89

Southern Methodist (84)

	FG	FT	TP
Herrscher	0	2	2
Krog	6	10	22
Showalter	8	4	20
Miller	1	6	8
Krebs	2	3	7
Lee	0	1	1
Mills	4	6	14
Morris	4	2	10

Totals25 34 84

Kansas State (89)

	FG	FT	TP
Fischer	0	1	1
Jedwabny	2	0	4
Stone	6	8	20
Parr	7	7	21
Kiddoo	4	3	11
Schneider	2	0	4
Vicens	4	4	12
Wallace	6	4	16

Totals31 27 89

Kansas State (93)

	FG	FT	TP
Abbott	1	0	2
Powell	0	1	1
Stone	6	2	14
Parr	3	13	19
Kiddoo	3	3	9
Schneider	4	2	10
Vicens	4	7	15
Wallace	9	5	23

Totals30 33 93

Houston (74)

	FG	FT	TP
Evans	4	2	10
Foster	3	2	8
Helms	3	4	10
Tucker	3	0	6
Boldebuck	4	3	11
Dotson	5	0	10
Lopez	1	0	2
McElveen	3	0	6
Sells	2	7	11

Totals28 18 74

Oklahoma City (63)

	FG	FT	TP
Gilbert	1	2	4
Griffin	7	0	14
Holloway	3	0	6
Lee	2	4	8
Reed	7	7	21
Bradshaw	4	0	8
Magana	0	0	0
Wheeler	1	0	2

Totals25 13 63

Houston (70)

	FG	FT	TP
Evans	1	0	2
Foster	2	0	4
Helms	4	0	8
Tucker	2	2	6
Boldebuck	5	11	21
Dotson	6	2	14
Lopez	4	1	9
Sells	1	4	6

Totals25 20 70

FAR WEST REGIONAL

Corvallis, Oregon

Utah (81)

	FG	FT	TP
Buckwalter	3	4	10
Bergen	6	4	16
Konear	0	0	0
Bunte	8	8	24
McCleary	1	2	4
Hale	3	4	10
Jenson	4	4	12
Crowe	2	1	5
Totals	27	27	81

Seattle (72)

	FG	FT	TP
Godes	4	1	9
Sanford	1	1	3
Gockel	0	2	2
Stricklin	7	2	16
Fuhrer	5	5	15
Markey	1	2	4
Bauer	3	7	13
Frizzell	5	0	10
Totals	26	20	72

San Francisco (72)

	FG	FT	TP
Farmer	4	7	15
Boldt	0	0	0
Preaseau	1	1	3
Baxter	0	0	0
Russell	9	3	21
Perry	4	2	10
Brown	9	5	23
Totals	27	18	72

U. C. L. A. (61)

	FG	FT	TP
Burke	0	2	2
Herring	2	3	7
Halsten	1	4	6
Naulls	6	4	16
Johnson	0	1	1
Banton	3	7	13
Taft	6	4	16
Totals	18	25	61

San Francisco (92)

	FG	FT	TP
Boldt	6	1	13
Farmer	5	4	14
Preaseau	3	8	14
Nelson	0	0	0
Russell	12	3	27
Perry	2	0	4
Brown	7	4	18
Baxter	1	0	2
Totals	36	20	92

Utah (77)

	FG	FT	TP
McCleary	2	0	4
Bergen	2	2	6
Crowe	1	0	2
Bunte	8	7	23
Buckwalter	2	7	11
Jenson	9	3	21
Hale	1	6	8
Gaythwaite	1	0	2
Totals	26	25	77

U. C. L. A. (94)

	FG	FT	TP
Herring	0	0	0
Burke	2	1	5
Naulls	14	5	33
Taft	5	10	20
Banton	3	0	6
Johnson	4	4	12
Halsten	5	6	16
Adams	0	0	0
Arnold	1	0	2
Totals	34	26	94

Seattle (70)

	FG	FT	TP
Frizzell	8	5	21
Sanford	1	3	5
Fuhrer	3	7	13
Markey	1	6	8
Harney	3	1	7
Godes	2	2	6
Bauer	3	4	10
Stricklin	0	0	0
Rajichich	0	0	0
Totals	21	28	70

FIRST-ROUND GAMES

New York, New York

Temple (74)

	FG	FT	TP
Reinfeld	4	0	8
Fleming	1	2	4
Norman	1	0	2
Cohen	8	0	16
Lear	9	8	26
Rodgers	6	6	18
Totals	29	16	74

Holy Cross (72)

	FG	FT	TP
Liebler	10	0	20
Hughes	5	3	13
Heinsohn	7	12	26
Wad'ton	1	0	2
Andreoli	1	2	4
Proh'v'h	2	0	4
Ryan	1	1	3
Totals	27	18	72

Canisius (79)

	FG	FT	TP
Nowak	8	13	29
Kelly	5	4	14
Britz	0	0	0
Leone	2	0	4
Corcoran	1	2	4
Jas. McCarthy	0	0	0
Markey	5	2	12
Jn. McCarthy	5	6	16
Totals	26	27	79

North Carolina State (78)

	FG	FT	TP
Di Nardo	4	5	13
Dickman	2	0	4
Pon	1	2	4
Seitz	0	0	0
Hopper	0	0	0
Shavlik	10	5	25
Stepanovich	1	2	4
Molodet	5	4	14
Maglio	5	4	14
Essler	0	0	0
Totals	28	22	78

Connecticut (84)

	FG	FT	TP
Quinn	5	2	12
Ruddy	5	3	13
Narracci	0	0	0
Kaspar	9	5	23
O'Leary	0	0	0
Bushwell	7	10	24
O'Connor	0	0	0
Osborn	4	0	8
Burns	2	0	4
Totals	32	20	84

Manhattan (75)

	FG	FT	TP
Paulson	7	5	19
Murphy	2	2	6
Martinsen	3	0	6
Lombardo	4	2	10
Joseph	0	1	1
Powers	12	2	26
O'Connor	2	0	4
Cavanaugh	1	1	3
Totals	31	13	75

Dartmouth (61)

	FG	FT	TP
Judson	7	4	18
Carruthers	2	2	6
Fraser	0	0	0
Francis	9	7	25
Donahoe	1	0	2

West Virginia (59)

	FG	FT	TP
Gardner	4	3	11
Hundley	8	2	18
Sharrar	3	2	8
Constantine	1	0	2
Kishbaugh	6	1	13

Julian	0	1	1	Vincent	1	5	7
Blades	1	2	4		—	—	—
Booth	2	1	5	Totals	23	13	59
	—	—	—				
Totals	22	17	61				

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Wayne (72)				De Paul (63)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Keller	3	0	6	Heise	4	4	12
Duncan	1	1	3	Sobieszczyk	5	5	15
Porter	1	2	4	Jaksy	2	6	10
Brown	5	3	13	Robinzine	6	3	15
London	1	0	2	Curtin	1	3	5
Straughn	9	9	27	Henry	1	4	6
Harvey	0	3	3		—	—	—
Kendrick	4	6	14	Totals	19	25	63
	—	—	—				
Totals	24	24	72				

Morehead (107)				Marshall (92)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Hamilton	9	5	23	Price	11	5	27
Richards	0	0	0	Greer	5	2	12
Keleher	8	0	16	Ashley	2	2	6
Jewell	0	2	2	Kirk	8	2	18
Carroll	0	0	0	Underwood	9	0	18
Swartz	12	15	39	Mayfield	0	0	0
Shimfessel	0	0	0	Freeman	5	1	11
Tolle	3	2	8		—	—	—
Gaunce	6	7	19	Totals	40	12	92
	—	—	—				
Totals	38	31	107				

Wichita, Kansas

Southern Methodist (68)				Texas Tech (67)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Showalter	2	0	4	Elam	0	0	0
Herrscher	0	0	0	Carpenter	10	3	23
Krog	7	5	19	Scaling	1	4	6
Krebs	10	2	22	Wilson	3	2	8
Mills	4	5	13	Cummings	5	2	12
Morris	2	2	6	Underwood	3	12	18
Miller	0	4	4		—	—	—
	—	—	—	Totals	22	23	67
Totals	25	18	68				

Oklahoma City (97)				Memphis State (81)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Griffin	7	3	17	Swander	3	2	8
Bradshaw	5	1	11	Doyle	0	2	2

Magana	3	0	6	Scott	7	9	23
Ratzlaff	0	0	0	Jones	1	0	2
Lee	5	5	15	Ballard	1	3	5
Juby	2	2	6	Fortner	5	5	15
Jeter	2	0	4	Butcher	5	0	10
Holloway	1	9	11	Hays	8	0	16
Reed	10	7	27		—	—	—
Totals	35	27	97	Totals	30	21	81

Seattle, Washington

Seattle (68)				Idaho State (66)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Sanford	4	2	10	Siemen	8	0	16
Fuhrer	2	1	5	Harris	8	0	16
Godes	4	3	11	Allain	2	7	11
Bauer	6	8	20	Hicks	0	1	1
Harney	0	0	0	Horrocks	3	4	10
Frizzell	0	1	1	Dethlefs	3	2	8
Stricklin	3	2	8	Easterbrooks	1	0	2
Markey	4	5	13	Wells	0	2	2
Totals	23	22	68	Totals	25	16	66

A. C. LONBORG, University of Kansas
Chairman, University Tournament Committee

BOXING

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN was host institution and team champion of the 1956 National Collegiate Boxing Championships, April 12-14.

Again the University tournament committee is to be commended for its efficient management and handling of all the details of another fine tournament. In addition, the hospitality shown all the visitors, coaches, contestants and Rules Committee members was most pleasing. For this a cordial acknowledgement is given to the local businessmen's committee, which in cooperation with the tournament committee, did such an outstanding job in entertaining the visitors.

Entered in the tournament were 65 fine outstanding contestants representing 19 universities and colleges from all parts of the United States and Hawaii.

Wisconsin won the team title and five of 10 individual championships. Its point total of 47 was the highest ever scored, topping the 45 points posted by another Wisconsin team in 1948.

The 10 individual champions of the tournament qualified for the final Olympic trials, held in San Francisco, October 17-19.

Choken Maekawa, Michigan State's 119-pound champion, was voted the John S. LaRowe Trophy as the boxer who best exemplified all the attributes of college boxing.

The DeWitt Portal Trophy, presented by the National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association for the boxer displaying the most outstanding sportsmanship, was presented to Harold Espy, Idaho State College.

Wisconsin's acquisition of the team title was the fourth one the Badgers have won since an official team trophy was approved in 1948. Prior to 1948, Wisconsin had won four other "unofficial" championships.

The popularity of college boxing at Madison and the surrounding area is clearly shown by the large attendance in the fieldhouse during the four sessions of the three-day tournament. More than 37,000 spectators witnessed the tourney.

The Boxing Rules Committee met during the course of the Championships. The Committee voted to eliminate Section 3 of Rule 1, Eligibility, an action which may have far-reaching effects on college boxing. Hereafter, boys will not be restricted in their amateur boxing prior to entering college, but will be eligible for college boxing if they have their amateur standing upon entrance.

The 1957 National Collegiate Boxing Championships will be held at Idaho State College, April 4-6.

TEAM SCORING

Wisconsin	47	Houston	4
Idaho State	20	Nevada	4
Louisiana State	18	Syracuse	2
Michigan State	17	California Polytechnic	1
Washington State	11	College of Idaho	1
Oklahoma	5	San Jose State	1
Arkansas	4		

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

112 Pounds: 1—Dean Plemmons, Wisconsin; 2—Willard Ira, Washington State; 3—T. C. Chung, San Jose State; 4—James Jackson, Minnesota.

119 Pounds: 1—Choken Maekawa, Michigan State; 2—Sammy Macias, Nevada; 3—Eduardo Labastida, California Polytechnic; 4—Richard Slaten, L.S.U.

125 Pounds: 1—Bobby Soileau, L.S.U.; 2—David Laird, Houston; 3—Bernard Garso, College of Idaho; 4—David Abeyta, Idaho State.

132 Pounds: 1—Richard Rall, Hashington State; 2—Joji Tomei, Wisconsin; 3—John Butler, Michigan State; 4—Harold Hebert, L.S.U.

139 Pounds: 1—Dick Bartman, Wisconsin; 2—Dan Axtman, Idaho State; 3—Peter Godinex, California Polytechnic; 4—Al Julian, San Jose State.

147 Pounds: 1—Gilliam McLane, L.S.U.; 2—Walter Sabboth, Michigan State; 3—Ted Contri, Nevada; 4—Ron Rall, Idaho State.

156 Pounds: 1—Vince Ferguson, Wisconsin; 2—Dick Wall, Oklahoma; 3—Gus Fiacco, Syracuse; 4—Bob Christopherson, Minnesota.

165 Pounds: 1—Roger Rouse, Idaho State; 2—George Sisinni, Michigan State; 3—Everett Chambers, Wisconsin; 4—Pat Hallinan, California.

178 Pounds: 1—Orville Pitts, Wisconsin; 2—Mike McMurtry, Idaho State; 3—Jack Shaw, California Polytechnic; 4—George Pelonis, California.

Heavyweight: 1—Truman Sturdevant, Wisconsin; 2—Billy Smith, Arkansas; 3—Harold Espy, Idaho State; 4—Bill Cheadle, Oklahoma.

I. F. TOOMEY, University of California at Davis
Chairman, Rules Committee

CROSS-COUNTRY

HOST MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY won the team title with the second best score in history and Walter McNew, an unheralded junior from the University of Texas, won the individual championship with a 19:55.7 time in the 18th annual National Collegiate Cross-Country Meet, November 26, at East Lansing, Michigan.

Michigan State scored 28 points, only three off the record-setting 25 by Drake University in 1944. Spartan runners placed second, third, fourth, seventh and twelfth in team scoring.

The University of Kansas was second in team competition with 88 points, Texas was third with 89, the University of Illinois fourth with 128, and St. Joseph's of Philadelphia was fifth with 166.

McNew sprinted the last half mile despite 27-degree cold and three inches of snow that made the footing slippery over the four-mile course. He overhauled pace-setting Henry Kennedy of Michigan State, winner of the Big Ten and ICAAAA meets, who dropped to third in the individual race behind Jim Beatty, University of North Carolina.

Kennedy took over the lead at the mile mark and retained it until the final half mile.

A total of 115 individuals competed in the Championships and 14 teams scored points.

The team championship was Michigan State's sixth. It was the first time a runner from the South had won an individual title in the event.

TEAM SCORING

Place	Team	Individual Places	Score
1.	Michigan State	2-3-4-7-12-(33-42)	28
2.	Kansas	6-8-14-19-41-(46-77)	88
3.	Texas	1-5-15-31-37-(54)	89
4.	Illinois	9-22-30-32-35	128
5.	St. Joseph's	16-25-29-44-52-(60-75)	166
6.	Notre Dame	26-27-34-39-49-(57-64)	175
7.	Pennsylvania State	11-17-43-51-70-(71)	192
8.	Indiana	20-24-28-62-66-(87-89)	200
9.	Miami University	21-36-45-56-61-(68-86)	219
10.	Connecticut	18-23-47-58-82	228
11.	Syracuse	13-40-55-59-63-(67-76)	230
12.	Western Michigan	10-48-50-53-72-(80-83)	233
13.	Ohio Wesleyan	38-69-73-81-84	345
14.	Buffalo State Teachers...	65-74-78-79-85-(88)	381

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Place	Name	Team	Official Time	Team Place
1.	Walter McNew	Texas	19:55.7	1
2.	James Beatty	North Carolina	20:09	
3.	Henry Kennedy	Michigan State	20:10	2
4.	Gaylord Denslow	Michigan State	20:12	3
5.	Selwyn Jones	Michigan State	20:12.1	4
6.	Joe Villarreal	Texas	20:19	5
7.	Jan Howell	Kansas	20:25	6
8.	Philip Wheeler	Michigan State	20:32	7
9.	Bud Edelen	Minnesota	20:33	
10.	Edward Morton	Arkansas	20:33.1	
11.	Jerry McNeal	Kansas	20:35	8
12.	Frank Hedgcock	Illinois	20:36	9
13.	James Sanders	Missouri	20:39	
14.	Bill Pyle	Western Michigan	20:40	10
15.	David Pitkethly	V.M.I.	20:43	
16.	Ike Matza	N.Y.U.	20:43.1	
17.	Donald Woodrow	Penn State	20:45	11
18.	Terry Block	Michigan State	20:47	12
19.	Robert Milner	Syracuse	20:48	13
20.	Bernie Gay	Kansas	20:49	14
21.	George Foerster	Texas	20:50	15
22.	Joseph Sloan	St. Joseph's	20:51	16

23.	Fred Kerr	Penn State	20:54	17
24.	John Parillo	Union	20:54.1	
25.	Lewis Stieglitz	Connecticut	20:54.2	18

M. E. EASTON, University of Kansas
Chairman, Meet Committee

FENCING

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Fencing Rules Committee was held at the Concourse Plaza Hotel, New York City, June 12-14, 1956.

Intercollegiate fencing rules were reviewed and discussed. It was decided that epee bouts should be fenced for five touches. The experiment with the "no foul" rule has been discontinued. For the 1957 National Collegiate Championships, the AFLA rules will be in effect, so that touches "off the target" in foil and saber will stop the action and annul any subsequent touch. This will be true of touches which land outside the target either directly or as a result of a parry.

The United States Naval Academy was host for the 1956 National Collegiate Championships. The tournament was very well prepared, even considering a record entry of 39 institutions. Coaches and fencers acted as officials.

The University of Illinois won the team championship in a very close and exciting competition. Ralph DeMarco, Columbia University, was the winner in individual foil, losing only two bouts. Kinmont Hoitsma, Princeton University, took first place in epee after a fence-off with John Kirkpatrick of Navy. Gerald Kaufman, Columbia, won the individual saber title after a fence-off with Arthur Shankin, University of Illinois.

Upon completion of the Championships, awards were presented by Rear Admiral W. R. Smedberg, III, U.S.N., superintendent of the Naval Academy.

Norfleet Johnston, Princeton University, was awarded the Illinois Memorial Trophy.

The 1957 Championships will be held at the University of Detroit, March 22-23.

TEAM SCORING

Place	Team	Foil	Epee	Saber	Total
1.	Illinois	31	27	32	90
2.	Columbia	33	23	32	88
3.	Navy	29	28	30	87

4.	Princeton	22	28	31	81
5.	Yale	27	18	27	72
6.	Wisconsin	22	24	25	71
7.	Ohio State	22	23	24	69
8.	N.Y.U.	26	23	19	68
9.	Pennsylvania	21	20	25	66
10.	Cornell (NY)	31	18	17	66
11.	Temple	20	20	24	64
12.	C.C.N.Y.	24	19	20	63
13.	Michigan State	21	14	25	60
14.	Iowa	21	17	19	57
15.	Notre Dame	18	21	14	53
16.	Detroit	24	9	19	52
17.	Buffalo	16	18	15	49
18.	Rutgers	11	24	14	49
19.	Johns Hopkins	13	17	18	48
20.	Rice	11	20	17	48
21.	Harvard	16	14	16	46
22.	Case	12	17	16	45
23.	Northwestern	24	8	9	41
24.	Lehigh	12	17	12	41
25.	Chicago	11	13	16	40
26.	Brooklyn College	21	0	18	39
27.	Syracuse	12	17	8	37
28.	Fenn	7	16	12	35
29.	Texas Tech	10	12	11	33
30.	Kentucky	7	14	11	32
31.	Wayne	13	9	9	31
32.	Indiana	3	19	5	27
33.	Brooklyn Polytechnic	9	3	6	18
34.	Stevens	8	10	0	18
35.	Stanford	16	0	0	16
36.	George Washington	0	0	16	16
37.	Fordham	0	0	15	15
38.	Boston University	0	10	3	13
39.	St. Lawrence	5	5	0	10

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

		Foil		
Place	Name		Team	Points
1.	Ralph DeMarco		Columbia	33
2.	Herman Velasco		Illinois	31
3.	Joe Crisanti		Cornell	31
4.	Raymond Hill		Navy	29
5.	Robert Goering		Yale	27
6.	Al Peredo		N.Y.U.	26
7.	James Williams		Detroit	24
8.	Kent Krumm		Northwestern	24
9.	Joel Wolfe		C.C.N.Y.	24
10.	Arthur Borrer		Ohio State	22
11.	Arthur Miller		Princeton	22
12.	Bruce Brachman		Wisconsin	22

Epee

Place	Name	Team	Points
*1.	Kinmont Hoitsma	Princeton	28
*2.	John Kirkpatrick	Navy	28
3.	Lawrence Kauffman	Illinois	27
4.	Gene Legoff	Rutgers	24
5.	Charles Barnum	Wisconsin	24
6.	Paul Rosenberg	N.Y.U.	23
7.	Nyles Ayres	Columbia	23
8.	Jack Graham	Ohio State	23
9.	Don Tradowski	Notre Dame	21
10.	Don Promish	Pennsylvania	20
11.	Lawrence Anastasi	Temple	20
12.	Fred Sklar	Rice	20

Saber

Place	Name	Team	Points
*1.	Gerald Kaufman	Columbia	32
*2.	Arthur Shankin	Illinois	32
3.	Norfleet Johnston	Princeton	31
4.	James Wolverton	Navy	30
5.	Lester Zuckerman	Yale	27
6.	Seymour Kaplan	Pennsylvania	25
7.	George Thomas	Michigan State	25
8.	Len Parmacek	Wisconsin	25
9.	Donald Little	Ohio State	24
10.	Leonard Gerwitz	Temple	24
11.	Martin Wertlieb	C.C.N.Y.	20
12.	Robert Derderian	Detroit	19
13.	Bernie Balaban	N.Y.U.	19
14.	Gerald Gibson	Iowa	19
15.	John Forte	Johns Hopkins	18

*—Fenced off for first place; other ties resolved by touches.

ALVAR R. HERMANSON, University of Chicago
Chairman, Rules Committee

FOOTBALL

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Football Rules Committee was held in Long Beach, California, January 12-13, 1956, with all members present. New personnel attending their first meeting as members of the Committee were Wallace Butts, University of Georgia, representing the Third District, and Ray Eliot, University of Illinois, representing the Fourth District. The terms of L. R. Meyer, Texas Christian University, District 6, and Frank G. McCormick, Pacific Coast Conference, District 8, terminate January 1, 1957. They will be succeeded by Jess C. Neely, Rice Institute, and Leo A. Harris, University of Oregon, respectively.

The Committee approved numerous editorial changes in the text of the rules, including the reorganization of Rule 6, Section 1, and Rule 10, Section 2, in the interests of clarification and consistency.

The more significant rules changes voted by the Committee for the 1956 season were as follows:

1. Each yard line on the field shall be marked by short lines on the inbounds lines.

2. A rubber covered ball may be used by mutual agreement of the contesting teams, or by election of either team when on offense.

3. Modern Gothic numerals may be used on game jerseys to identify players.

4. On a free kick the game clock shall be started when the ball is legally touched after being kicked, rather than when kicked.

5. Each player who is in an end position on his scrimmage line when the ball is snapped shall be eligible to catch or touch a forward pass.

6. No player on offense shall grasp, push, lift, or charge into the runner to assist him in gaining forward progress.

7. A change in some of the signals used by game officials.

8. A new approved ruling providing that if a kicking tee is thrown onto the field while the game clock is running it is to be ruled as coaching from the sidelines unless a player previously notifies an official that the tee is being requested.

After hearing a report from the American Football Coaches Advisory Committee relative to action taken by the AFCA to correct abuses of the false start and shift rules, it was voted to commend the coaches for their action and to support them in the procedures adopted to control this difficult matter. It was also agreed that it would be appropriate and proper for the chairman of the Rules Committee and the president of the AFCA to send communications to all coaches explaining the action taken and the corrective procedures approved by the coaches at their annual convention.

Discussion was held regarding the various time factors involved in the over-all, average time of approximately two hours and 19 minutes required for each game. It was agreed that the Committee would study ways and means of reducing wasted time and conserving playing time to the end that suitable corrective action might be considered at the next annual meeting.

The conference commissioners were requested to instruct their officials to speed up the game by resuming play as soon as the team captains indicate that they are ready to play following a free time out. The commissioners were also requested to instruct their officials to enforce more strictly the rule against coaching from the sidelines.

It was agreed to continue the publication of Interpretation Bulletins for distribution to commissioners, coaches and officials to assure uniform interpretation of the rules throughout the country.

The Committee wishes to acknowledge again its indebtedness to the American Football Coaches Association, the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, and the representatives of the high schools playing under collegiate rules. These groups and others have made valuable suggestions, and in other ways have cooperated closely and effectively with the Committee.

The Committee also wishes to express its deep appreciation for the cooperation and help of the Officers of the NCAA and the highly valued services of the retiring members of the Committee, Mr. Meyer and Mr. McCormick.

E. E. WIEMAN, University of Denver
Secretary, Rules Committee

GOLF

THE 59TH NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Golf Championships were held June 24-30, 1956, over the Scarlet Course of Ohio State University, Columbus. The National Collegiate Athletic Association, through its Golf Committee, wishes to express its appreciation to Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State director of athletics; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kepler, golf coach and official scorer; and all the other members of the Ohio State athletic staff for the perfectly-planned organization of this highly successful Championship. Two hundred and eighteen contestants competed, representing 66 schools. Thirty-two full teams competed in the team championship.

Sunday afternoon prior to the qualifying rounds, the annual East-West exhibition match was held. Twenty-four picked stars from the East played a best-ball match against 24 stars from the West. The West team won, 8-4. This makes the series stand: 12 victories for the East, 8 victories for the West and 2 ties over the 22-year-old competition. Jim Mangum, Louisiana State University, won the driving contest

with an average of 253 yards for three balls against a strong wind. Leo Linbeck, University of Notre Dame, won the longest individual drive with a drive of 266 yards.

Sunday evening Ohio State University officials sponsored a buffet dinner at the Scioto Country Club for the visiting coaches, members of the Golf Committee, officials of the Championships and members of the press, radio and television. Afterwards, the golf coaches held their annual business meeting with Robert Rutherford, Pennsylvania State University, presiding. All members of the NCAA Golf Committee were present and mutual problems and special ground rules pertaining to the immediate Championships and intercollegiate golf were discussed. Frank "Bucky" O'Connor, State University of Iowa, was elected 1956-57 president of the Golf Coaches Association, and Charles Erickson, University of North Carolina, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The team championship had a dramatic finish with three teams—Purdue University, North Texas State College, and the University of Houston—having an opportunity to win the championship on the last green. Purdue's Joe Campbell, defending individual champion, hit the pin on his first putt and his ball stayed out of the hole, costing Purdue the team championship in the closing minutes of the qualifying round. Following Campbell in the next threesome, George Clark of North Texas State rimmed the cup with his birdie putt on the eighteenth green which eliminated North Texas and tied it with Purdue. Rex Baxter, Jr., Houston, had to make a birdie three on the last hole to win the team championship for his institution. The large gallery anxiously watched Baxter as he pushed his drive to the right of the fairway into a bunker. Baxter made a miraculous second shot to the eighteenth green but caught a shallow trap on the right of the green. With the team championship in the balance, Baxter chipped the ball squarely in the cup, for a five under par 67 to win the team championship for the University of Houston and the individual medalist honors. Baxter shot 140, four under par, on rounds of 73 and 67.

The University of Houston's winning team total was 601. Next were: Purdue and North Texas State College, 602; Oklahoma A&M College, 605; and Florida State University, 606. Houston was presented with the official NCAA plaque

and the Maxwell Team Trophy designating the team champion.

In the semi-finals of the individual championship, Baxter defeated George Clark, North Texas, 2 up, and Fred "Rick" Jones of Ohio State defeated Jerry Pittman, Jr., Southern Methodist, 1 up on 20 holes. In the finals, Rick Jones of Ohio State defeated Baxter, 4 and 3, for the individual championship. Jones was even par in the morning round and was one under par in the afternoon round. Jones was presented the official NCAA plaque and also the "Chick" Evans Bowl, emblematic of the individual championship.

TEAM SCORING

Houston	601	Michigan State	623
Purdue	602	Western Illinois	627
North Texas State	602	Minnesota	629
Oklahoma A&M	605	Yale	629
Florida State	606	Ohio University	630
Notre Dame	607	Illinois	631
U. S. C.	609	Northwestern	631
Southern Methodist	609	Oklahoma	631
Louisiana State	613	Stanford	633
North Carolina	614	Princeton	634
Texas Tech.	614	Iowa	639
Ohio State	615	Williams	650
Georgia	616	Bowling Green	653
Oregon	620	Buffalo	654
San Jose State	621	Ohio Wesleyan	694
Michigan	622		

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Round No. 3

Rex Baxter, Jr., Houston, defeated Don Sechrest, Oklahoma A&M, 2 and 1
 Jack Parnell, Oklahoma A&M, defeated John Garrett, Rice, one up
 Bill Foote, U.C.L.A., defeated Robert Harvey, S.M.U., 3 and 2
 George Clark, North Texas State, defeated Don Granger, Purdue, 6 and 5
 Rick Jones, Ohio State, defeated Robert Dunn, Florida State, 4 and 3
 Jimmie Hiskey, Houston, defeated Charles Thurn, Notre Dame, 2 and 1
 Jerry Pittman, S.M.U., defeated Cecil Calhoun, L.S.U., 7 and 6
 Gene Lookabill, North Carolina, defeated Joe Mulflur, Notre Dame, one up, 19th

Quarterfinals

Baxter defeated Parnell, 3 and 2
 Clark defeated Foote, 3 and 1
 Jones defeated Hiskey, one up, 19th
 Pittman defeated Lookabill, 5 and 4

Semifinals

Baxter defeated Clark, two up
Jones defeated Pittman, one up, 20th

Finals

Jones defeated Baxter, 4 and 3

TED B. PAYSEUR, Northwestern University
Chairman, Tournament Committee

GYMNASTICS

THE 1956 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Gymnastics Championships were held at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, with entries from 23 colleges and universities.

The meet was efficiently directed by William Meade, North Carolina coach, and his Games Committee, and Lyle Welser, Georgia Institute of Technology, who served as referee. Motion pictures were taken of the finals and they may be obtained from the NCAA Film Service, 209 Fairfax Building, Kansas City 5, Missouri.

The University of Illinois repeated as National Collegiate team champion, nearly doubling the point total of second-place Penn State, 123½ to 67½. The one-two finish for the teams was identical to that of a year ago. For two years previous, Penn State won the team championship with Illinois second. Over-all, it was Illinois' seventh team title. On four other occasions, Illinois has placed second.

The meet contributed the first leg of an unusual feat. Don Harper, Ohio State University, won the trampoline championship, and a week later won the three-meter diving title in the National Collegiate Swimming Championships at Yale University. Except for cross-country and track, it was the first time in the 73-year National Championship series that an individual has won titles in two separate sports. It has occurred on five different occasions in cross-country and track.

The 15th annual Gymnastics Championships will be held at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., March 22-23, 1957.

The Rules Committee met during the Championships. Minor rules changes were made and an important matter of policy was adopted which should aid in future stabilization of the rules. This new policy provides that except for a change that is deemed immediately necessary any proposed

change in the rules must be submitted in writing at the annual meeting one year in advance of any official action.

In sectional competition, the U. S. Military Academy won the Eastern Intercollegiate Championship with a record of nine victories without defeat. Armando Vega, Penn State, won the individual all-around title in the East and later won a position on the U. S. Olympic team. Florida State University was the outstanding team in the South. The University of Illinois again won the Big 10 championship. The University of Nebraska dominated competition in the Central Plains-Rocky Mountain area. The Pacific Coast Conference championship was won by UCLA with the University of California a close second.

Several institutions have organized teams for competition for the first time or have reinstated teams after years of inactivity. Among these are: Ball State College, Springfield College, California Polytechnic Institute, University of Idaho, Cortland State Teachers College, Ithaca College, University of Washington and North Carolina State College.

The National Gymnastics Clinic, sponsored by the National Association of Gymnastics Coaches, was held at Sarasota, Florida, from Christmas to New Year's Day, with over 500 registrants.

The rebirth and introduction of gymnastics in some areas, the intense competition in other sections of the country, and the firm establishment of the NAGC Clinic adds up to a prosperous year for intercollegiate gymnastics.

TEAM SCORING

Illinois	123½	Army	15
Penn State	67½	Pittsburgh	15
Florida State	64½	California	15
U.C.L.A.	42½	Ohio State	13
Michigan	25	Nebraska	10½
Michigan State	21½	North Carolina	9½
Navy	17	Indiana	9
Los Angeles State	17	Minnesota	8½
Iowa	16		

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Free Exercise: 1—Jamile Ashmore, Florida State, 272; 2—Tie between Roland Brown, Michigan State, and Armando Vega, Penn State, 262; 4—Staffan Carlsson, Iowa, 259; 5—Norman Marks, L. A. State, 255.

Rope Climb: 1—Philip Mullen, Penn State, 3.5; 2—Tie between Paul Dean, Army, and William Waddill, North Carolina, 3.6; 4—Eric Stattin, Illinois, 3.7; 5—Herb Doby, Navy, 3.8.

Side Horse: 1—James Bown, L. A. State, 276; 2—Sam Bailie, Iowa, 274; 3—Russell Allee, U.C.L.A., 256; 4—Gavin Blair, Illinois, 255; 5—Tie between Jon Culbertson, Illinois, and Richard Adams, Army, 251.

Horizontal Bar: 1—Ronnie Amster, Florida State, 270; 2—Gavin Blair, Illinois, 265; 3—Don Tonry, Illinois, 261; 4—Ed Gagnier, Michigan, 256; 5—Tie between Jon Culbertson, Illinois, and James Jackson, Minnesota, 253.

Trampoline: 1—Don Harper, Ohio State, 276; 2—Dick Albershardt, Indiana, 275; 3—Frank Hailand, Illinois, 248; 4—Glen Wilson, Western Illinois, 240; 5—Mike Kavon, Illinois, 239.

Parallel Bars: 1—Armando Vega, Penn State, 279; 2—Ed Gagnier, Michigan, 255; 3—Dave Londe, U.C.L.A., 250; 4—Don Tonry, Illinois, 248; 5—Robert Foht, Penn State, 247.

Flying Rings: 1—Fred Hoerner, Navy, 267; 2—Tom Darling, Pittsburgh, 264; 3—Ken Cheney, U.C.L.A., 262; 4—Armando Vega, Penn State, 258; 5—John Hammond, Pittsburgh, 251.

Tumbling: 1—Dan Lirot, Illinois, 275; 2—Frank Hailand, Illinois, 273; 3—David Seed, California, 267; 4—Jamile Ashmore, Florida State, 260; 5—Roland Brown, Michigan State, 249.

All-Around: 1—Don Tonry, Illinois, 1493; 2—Ed Gagnier, Michigan, 1485; 3—Armando Vega, Penn State, 1428; 4—Gavin Blair, Illinois, 1423; 5—Larry Banner, U.C.L.A., 1417.

RALPH W. PIPER, University of Minnesota
Chairman, Rules Committee

ICE HOCKEY

THE ICE HOCKEY Rules Committee held its annual meeting in Colorado Springs, March 15-17, in conjunction with the 1956 National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship. All members of the Committee were present.

The University of Michigan won its fifth national title in the past six years and its sixth in the 10-year history of the Championship by downing the Michigan College of Mining and Technology, 7-5, in the championship game. Boston College and St. Lawrence University were eliminated in first-round games. Michigan Tech added most of the color to the Championship by its delegation of several hundred students, accompanied by the college president and athletic officials, who were transported to Colorado Springs by special train.

Only one significant change was made in the ice hockey rules for 1956-57. This new rule permits the players to legally play the puck with the hockey stick up to three feet above the ice. A limit of two feet has applied for some years.

A delay of the game penalty was added to reduce the delaying tactics which have slowed up some of the games played in the past. Many statements in the rules were reworded for clarification with no actual change in the rules being involved. The entire text was carefully edited prior to going to press.

The Rules Committee is indebted to President Louis Benetz and Athletic Director Juan Reid, of Colorado College, for the many courtesies extended all who attended the National Championship. The untiring efforts of the Broadmoor Hotel staff made the 1956 tournament the best ever. The Rules Committee, therefore, wishes again to thank Vice-President Thayer Tutt, Manager William Hall, and Executives Leon Wilmot, Harvey Reinking, General O. W. Griswold and T. O. Johnson.

Lou Keller, University of Minnesota, and Duke Nelson, Middlebury College, and their Selection Committees, did an excellent job in selecting the top college hockey teams to participate in the Championship.

"Selection of teams for future Championships will follow the same format as the past. The Western Selection Committee shall qualify automatically the Western Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League's champion and select another Western qualifier from eligible teams which may or may not be members of the Western Intercollegiate League. The Eastern Selection Committee for 1957 shall choose two Eastern representatives without play-off.

"Members of the Rules Committee are of the opinion that a definite pattern for the selection of Eastern representatives for the National Championship is not feasible at this time. Consideration of the following principles, approved in general by the American Hockey Coaches Association, will be given by the Eastern Selection Committee in the selection of teams:

"1. Teams eligible for consideration shall have played a minimum schedule of 15 games.

"2. Only the results of those games played against major Eastern NCAA teams shall be considered.

"3. Depth of material shall be considered only in event that teams have identical records."

The NCAA Executive Committee approved the unanimous recommendation of the American Hockey Coaches Association and the Rules Committee that the 1957 Champion-

ship be held at the Broadmoor Ice Palace, March 14-16, with Colorado College as host institution.

It is pleasing to report that the sport of ice hockey is steadily growing in the United States. Several more colleges and secondary schools participated in 1956 and more public artificial areas were put into operation this past year.

HERBERT W. GALLAGHER, Northeastern University
Chairman, Rules Committee

1956 CHAMPIONSHIP

Dates and Site. The ninth annual National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship Tournament was held at the Broadmoor Ice Palace, Colorado Springs, Colorado, March 15-17, 1956. Colorado College was the host institution.

Entries. St. Lawrence University and Boston College were selected by the Eastern area selection committee to represent the Eastern area in the tournament. Clarkson College, which had an outstanding record and was undefeated in the East, was not considered for selection due to the fact that seven of its regular players did not meet NCAA eligibility requirements. St. Lawrence University was forced to drop four of its regular squad members for the tournament since they were not eligible. The Western selection committee designated the University of Michigan, winner of the Western Intercollegiate Hockey League and Michigan College of Mining and Technology, the runner-up in the Western Intercollegiate Hockey League.

Pairings. Pairings were drawn in the office of Louis T. Benezet, Colorado College, on March 12 under the supervision of the Tournament Committee. The pairings as drawn were:

March 15—Boston College vs. Michigan Tech

March 16—St. Lawrence University vs. Michigan

Transportation of Teams. A 72-passenger coach-type airplane was chartered to transport members of the four participating teams, coaches, and officials. The airplane arrived on March 14 and departed on March 18.

Accommodations. Members of the participating teams, coaches, and other officials were accommodated at the Broadmoor Hotel during their stay in Colorado Springs.

Michigan Tech Support. For the first time in the history of the tournament, a special train was chartered to transport students and supporters of a competing institution. Such a train was chartered by the officials of Michigan Tech to transport students and the college band to the tournament. This was the first appearance of a visiting college band. The Michigan Tech band played at all performances and added a great deal of color to the tournament, and the Michigan Tech students and supporters generated an unusual amount of spirit throughout the tournament.

Related Meetings and Activities. The NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee held its annual meeting at the Broadmoor Hotel, March

16-17. The Western Intercollegiate Hockey League faculty representatives held their annual meeting at the Broadmoor Hotel, March 17. The Western Intercollegiate Hockey League coaches held their annual scheduling meeting at the Broadmoor Hotel, March 18. An ice hockey rules clinic for coaches and officials was held at the Broadmoor Hotel on Saturday morning, March 17.

Entertainment. Members of the Colorado Springs Junior Chamber of Commerce, students and faculty of Colorado College, Broadmoor Hotel officials, the mayor, and other local dignitaries met the chartered airplane carrying the competing teams upon its arrival in Colorado Springs, March 14. Each member of the competing teams and the coaches were given a Western hat, as they disembarked from the airplane. The Colorado College Panhellenic Council held a reception at the Broadmoor Hotel on the afternoon of March 16 in honor of Miss Jackie Lair, Colorado College student, who was elected as the tournament queen. Miss Lair participated in the opening ceremony and the pre-game ceremonies throughout the tournament. Members of the competing teams were guests at this reception. The Broadmoor Hotel gave a cocktail party for members of the press, radio, and tournament officials. The Quarterback Club entertained the members of the visiting press and radio, tournament officials, and coaches at the Alamo Hotel. Colorado College entertained visiting coaches at a luncheon. A dance following the championship game was held at the Broadmoor Hotel honoring members of the competing teams.

Tournament Officials. William Stewart of Boston, Massachusetts, William McGlone of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Richard Noblet of Okemos, Michigan, were appointed as game officials by the Tournament Committee. The other tournament officials selected from experienced officials residing in the Pikes Peak Region were: assistant penalty timekeepers—Al Rogers, Gene Mourning; regular timekeepers—Roland Giggey, Tom Brennan; official scorers, Jack Might, Howie Hushion; alternate timekeeper or scorer—Clark Wilder; goal judges—Don Canty, Marshall Harris, Bon Kinnaman, Donald Marlow.

Radio, Television, and Film Rights. Radio rights were given to KRDO of Colorado Springs, KVOR of Colorado Springs, and WUOM of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Television station KKTV of Colorado Springs made the official films of the tournament and they were granted the right to show these films on television on March 18 prior to turning them over to the NCAA.

Tournament Results. Michigan defeated Michigan Tech, 7-5, in the championship game. Michigan Tech defeated Boston College, 10-4, and Michigan defeated St. Lawrence University, 2-1, to qualify for the championship game. St. Lawrence University defeated Boston College, 6-2, for third place.

All-Tournament Team. The official all-tournament team and the most valuable player were selected by the game officials, coaches, and sports writers in attendance at the tournament.

First Team

Lorne Howes, MichiganG.Sargent Whittier, St. Lawrence
Bob Schiller, MichiganD.....Bill Renner, St. Lawrence

Second Team

Bob Pitts, MichiganD..Willie Tattersall, Mich. Tech
 Pete Aubry, Michigan TechW....Cliff Wylie, Michigan Tech
 Ed Switzer, MichiganW..Ron Stenlund, Michigan Tech
 Tom Rendall, MichiganC.....Joe McLean, St. Lawrence
 Most valuable player.....Lorne Howes, University of Michigan

Awards. The National Collegiate Athletic Association plaques were awarded to members of the winning Michigan team, and NCAA medals were awarded to members of the other three teams. Radio station KVOR presented a trophy to Lorne Howes, the most valuable player. The Broadmoor Hotel presented handsome team trophies to the winners of the first three places.

Acknowledgements. The Tournament Committee wishes to recognize publicly the cooperation and support given by the members of the Broadmoor Hotel and the Broadmoor Ice Palace staffs and for the excellent manner in which they fulfilled their assignments under the direction of William Hall, manager of the Broadmoor Hotel, and John Ross, manager of the Broadmoor Ice Palace. Special commendation is given to Thayer Tutt, vice-president of the Broadmoor Hotel, Inc., and to staff members Leon Wilmot, Harvey Reinking, General O. W. Griswold, and T. O. Johnson. The Broadmoor Hotel, Inc. underwrote the entire expense of the tournament, and every facility of the Hotel was made available to members of the competing teams, coaches and officials. In addition, the Broadmoor Hotel, Inc. presented each coach, athletic director, and NCAA official with an attractive bolo-tie with an initialed silver tie holder.

JUAN REID, Colorado College
Chairman, Tournament Committee

LACROSSE

THE ANNUAL LACROSSE RULES Committee meeting was held in New York City in December, 1955, in conjunction with the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association meetings. Recommendations as to rules were received from the lacrosse coaches and officials associations and the advisory committee with the result that certain changes and clarifications were made in the 1956 rules.

The University of Maryland won the Wingate Trophy, symbolic of the national championship, after winning the Cy Miller divisional championship. The University of Baltimore won the Laurie Cox divisional title and Colgate University was the winner of the Roy Taylor Division.

The annual North-South Senior All-Star Lacrosse game, held at Hobart College, Geneva, New York, in June, was won by the South, 20-10. One of the largest crowds in the history of the All-Star game witnessed this event, which was a grand climax to the 1956 lacrosse season.

To facilitate early issuance of the 1957 Lacrosse Guide, the Rules Committee also met at Geneva at the time of the North-South Game. All members of the Committee were present except William Kelso Morrill, John Hopkins, who was ill. The order of business for this meeting was the same as past meetings with consideration of recommended changes in rules by the coaches and officials group and the advisory committee the major item of business.

The chairman of the Rules Committee held a rules interpretation meeting for coaches and officials in December, 1956, in conjunction with the annual meetings of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

FERRIS THOMSEN, Princeton University
Chairman, Rules Committee

SKIING

A COMPLETE REVIEW of the three-year-old NCAA skiing rules took place at the 1956 meeting of the Skiing Rules Committee, held at Squaw Valley, California, at the time of the alpine championships of the National Ski Association of America. Rules officials of that organization were present at the meeting and were consulted.

Further consideration will be made available to the Committee by Gerald Grosword of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Grosword's exemplary work as secretary of the 1956 National Collegiate Championships has made him an expert on our rules, and his impending report to the Committee on the interpretation of the current rules will be most valuable.

Discussion of the Rules Committee was centered primarily around Section VI, pertaining to scoring. The Committee voted to retain the present scoring system although it is somewhat cumbersome. This system does insure, however, that each entered competitor must give his utmost performance due to the aspect of the percentage system of interpolating posted times to be added for final team score. Thus every athlete entered will count for his team with the poorest team performer, as well as the best performer, influencing the score. Also, in percentage of time scoring a valid accounting of the closeness of times is reckoned. The Committee is in favor of retaining these aspects in spite of the extra work created in scoring by these means.

The Collegiate Ski Coaches Association is now operative as the result of ground work undertaken at the 1955 meeting of the Rules Committee. Robert Wright, Norwich University, is president and Charles Traverse, University of Vermont, secretary-treasurer. Immediate objectives of the group include the growth of intercollegiate skiing through liaison with the NCAA and the establishment of coaching clinics in each division.

The third annual National Collegiate Ski Championships were held at Winter Park, Colorado, March 23-25, 1956, under sponsorship of the Universities of Colorado and Denver. Competitors, officials, coaches and spectators were enthusiastic in their praise of the way in which the meet was conducted.

Twenty-one colleges and universities were represented by 111 competitors. All five intercollegiate ski conferences were represented as follows: Eastern, six institutions; Central, three; Rocky Mountain, six; Northwest, five, and Pacific Coast, one. Both individual and team entry in the National Championships is allowed by qualification in divisional championships.

Spectator interest at the meet ran high. Approximately 3,000 skiers and non-skiers lined each of the four courses. No paid admittance was obtained inasmuch as the meet was held on national forest lands. Hereafter, however, fees will be permitted for sporting events in national forests.

Resolutions in the form of special notes of appreciation were given by the NCAA Ski Rules Committee to all who aided in the running of the meet. The Committee wishes to note here its great appreciation of the work of the City and County of Denver, the Winter Park Recreational Board, the people of Grand County, Colorado, and the two host universities and their appointed officials.

Denver won its third straight team title, followed by Dartmouth in second place and Middlebury in third. Individual champions were: Walt Taulbee, Washington, downhill; Chiharu Igaya, Dartmouth, slalom and alpine; Erik Berggren, Idaho, cross-country and nordic; and Willis Olson, Denver, jumping. John Cress, Denver, was winner of the skimeister award.

The growth of the National Collegiate Ski Championships has been gratifying, viz: 1954—43 entries from 10 institutions; 1955—96 entries from 16 institutions; 1956—111 entries from 21 institutions.

The 1957 Championships will be held at the Ogden, Utah, Snow Basin under joint sponsorship of the University of Utah and Utah State College. It is the Committee's hope that a bid for the 1958 Championships will be forthcoming from the Eastern Intercollegiate Ski Union, and in 1959 from Squaw Valley, California, site of the 1960 Winter Olympic Games.

The Committee wishes to thank the National Collegiate Athletic Association for its support of skiing, and to congratulate the Association on its foresight in including this sport in the National Collegiate Championship series. The furtherance of intercollegiate skiing has been greatly enhanced by this sanction.

TEAM SCORING

Place	Team	Down-hill	Slalom	Alpine	Cross Country
1.	Denver	97.09	97.87	96.52	93.93
2.	Dartmouth	98.14	97.01	98.05	78.74
3.	Middlebury	93.57	90.81	92.64	85.57
4.	Western State	88.44	86.40	87.94	97.85
5.	Idaho	84.09	75.42	76.20	96.26
6.	Colorado	93.38	89.57	92.03	77.01
7.	Utah	91.63	83.94	87.94	77.03
8.	Washington	96.48	82.13	64.64	84.57
9.	Vermont	83.63	78.13	79.37	69.59
10.	Washington State	81.93	84.59	83.06	84.58
11.	Wyoming	84.72	77.19	80.64	81.15
12.	Michigan Tech	85.40	73.27	76.41	67.10
13.	California	85.19	79.33	81.95	63.41

Place	Team	Jumping	Nordic	Total
1.	Denver	99.13	97.47	582.01
2.	Dartmouth	90.55	79.28	541.77
3.	Middlebury	92.11	86.58	541.28
4.	Western State	85.07	85.88	531.58
5.	Idaho	97.75	98.91	528.63
6.	Colorado	89.69	78.94	520.62
7.	Utah	86.23	77.84	504.61
8.	Washington	87.72	86.71	502.25
9.	Vermont	88.67	74.12	473.51
10.	Washington State	83.84	54.67	472.67
11.	Wyoming	76.95	69.50	470.15
12.	Michigan Tech	86.09	58.72	446.99
13.	California	64.56	15.19	389.63

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Place	Name	Team	Time
1.	Walt Taulbee	Washington	1:30.6
2.	Pete Birkland	Washington	1:31.0

3.	Chiharu Igaya	Dartmouth	1:32.2
4.	Spence Eccles	Utah	1:32.4
5.	Henning Arstal	Denver	1:33.2
6.	Pete Kirby	Dartmouth	1:33.4
	Dave Harwood	Dartmouth	1:33.4
	Egil Stigum	Dartmouth	1:33.4
9.	John Cress	Denver	1:34.2
10.	Emery Woodall	Denver	1:34.6

Slalom

Place	Name	Team	Time*
1.	Chiharu Igaya	Dartmouth	127.8
2.	Henning Arstal	Denver	132.6
3.	Gerry McClellan	Denver	134.8
	Egil Stigum	Dartmouth	134.8
5.	Pete Birkland	Washington	135.8
6.	John Cress	Denver	136.4
7.	Otto Coucheron	Washington State	138.2
8.	Bamse Woronovsky	Denver	141.6
9.	Spence Eccles	Utah	144.2
10.	Pete Webber	Middlebury	144.8
	Pete Kirby	Dartmouth	144.8

*—Seconds.

Alpine

Place	Name	Team	Aggregate Time*
1.	Chiharu Igaya	Dartmouth	182
2.	Pete Birkland	Washington	186
	Henning Arstal	Denver	186
4.	Egil Stigum	Dartmouth	188
5.	John Cress	Denver	190
6.	Spence Eccles	Utah	193
7.	Walt Taulbee	Washington	195
8.	Peter Kirby	Dartmouth	195
	Bamse Woronovsky	Denver	195
10.	Lou Halsell	Colorado	197

*—Seconds.

Cross-Country

Place	Name	Team	Time *
1.	Erik Berggren	Idaho	58:27.8
2.	Dick Mize	Western State	58:43.2
3.	Walter Jackson	Western State	59:51.8
4.	Harold Riiber	Denver	1:00:47.8
5.	Peder Pytte	Denver	1:01:04.4
6.	Reidar Ullevalseter	Idaho	1:01:40.0
7.	John Burritt	Western State	1:02:20.8
8.	Richard Osgood	New Hampshire	1:03:38.6
9.	Helge Gagnum	Idaho	1:03:48.2
10.	Arthur Roscoe	Syracuse	1:04:06.6

*—Seconds.

Jumping

Place	Name	Team	Points
1.	Willis Olson	Denver	220.8
2.	Per Windju	Idaho	212.0

3.	Reidar Ullevalseter	Idaho	211.4
4.	Jon Riisnaes	New Hampshire	211.2
5.	Dave Mukavitz	Michigan Tech	210.4
6.	Peder Pytte	Denver	210.1
7.	Al Vincellele	Denver	207.7
8.	Helge Gagnum	Idaho	206.3
9.	Norm Cummings	Middlebury	206.0
10.	Chiharu Igaya	Dartmouth	204.1

Nordic			
Place	Name	Team	Points
1.	Erik Berggren	Idaho	441.2
2.	Peder Pytte	Denver	440.0
3.	Reidar Ullevalseter	Idaho	439.0
4.	Harold Riiber	Denver	435.0
5.	Jon Riisnaes	New Hampshire	427.5
6.	Helge Gagnum	Idaho	425.6
7.	Al Vincellele	Denver	411.8
8.	Walter Jackson	Western State	411.0
9.	John Cress	Denver	410.7
10.	Arthur Roscoe	Syracuse	407.1

THOMAS JACOBS, University of Colorado
Chairman, Rules Committee

SOCCER

THE 1956 MEETING of the NCAA Soccer Rules Committee was held January 12-15 in New York City in conjunction with the meetings of the Intercollegiate Soccer Football and the National Soccer Coaches Associations.

The Committee decided to continue the pattern set by last year's group. With few exceptions, the present rules are satisfactory and need only simplification and clarification.

Several minor changes were made which will not affect the game or players, but will clarify situations for players and officials. The changes will also help to curtail injuries and should create less hardships on defending teams.

The changes involved Laws IX and XI. Under Law IX, drop balls shall be prohibited in the penalty area; instead, the ball shall be dropped at the nearest point outside the area. Law XI: What is really possession of the ball by the goal tender? What is legal and illegal obstruction on the field of play?

Several of the drawings on offside and onside were clarified. All members of the Committee agreed that pictures of legal and illegal obstruction should be carried in the Official

NCAA Soccer Guide, and it is hoped that prior to the 1957 meeting such pictures can be produced.

All Committee members were asked to contact all high school and prep officials and coaches in their respective areas to determine how their rules differed from national collegiate rules. In this connection, James Neely, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who serves as chairman of the secondary rules committee, spoke on this point at the NCAA Committee meeting. As a result, a page has been inserted in the rules listing the deviations of secondary school rules from those applicable to collegians.

Outstanding teams in the country included: Brockport (N. Y.) State Teachers and Pennsylvania State University, both with 9-0 records. Champions of the various soccer leagues were: Pacific Coast—University of San Francisco (9-0); New England Intercollegiate League—Harvard University (9-0); Middle Atlantic Intercollegiate League—Drexel Institute of Technology (10-3-1); Mason-Dixon Conference—University of Baltimore (8-1); Atlantic Coast Conference—University of Maryland (8-2); Metropolitan New York League—CCNY (8-0-1); Midwestern Collegiate Soccer Conference—Indiana University; Southern Conference—Washington and Lee (4-4-1); Ivy League—University of Pennsylvania (10-1) and Harvard University (10-1).

JAMES J. REED, Princeton University
Chairman, Rules Committee

SWIMMING

A MAJOR DEPARTURE from custom was made in holding the legislative sessions of the NCAA Swimming Rules Committee separate from the running of the National Collegiate Championship Meet. Held in mid-April, this relief from trying to legislate rules while under the fatigue of conducting the Championships was so successful that it has been accepted as permanent policy.

Major rules changes included the addition of the 100-yard breaststroke and 100-yard butterfly stroke to the championship program, making a total of 16 events. In dual meets, the 200-yard butterfly replaces the 200-yard individual medley.

Morale for the 1956 Olympic Games got a boost in the thirty-third National Collegiate Swimming and Diving Championships, held at Yale University, March 29-31. The collegians demonstrated that American democracy can rise

to the challenge of a foreign threat. During 1955, foreign swimmers surpassed American performances in every Olympic swimming distance.

George Breen of Cortland State was first to prove America will not stand in awe of foreign swimmers at Melbourne. With no competitor near him in Yale's 50-meter course, Breen swam the astonishing time of 18:05.9 to break every listed record and become the first American to hold the world record for the 1500-meter freestyle.

This was only the beginning. Robin Moore of Stanford, though tied with Yale's Rex Aubrey, was timed one-tenth second faster and matched listed records for the 50-yard freestyle event with 22.1.

With obvious reserve, Bill Woolsey of Indiana came from behind to win the 220-yard freestyle with 2:04.7. The fact that 2:09.0 failed to qualify for the finals shows the strength of collegiate middle distance.

An amazing group assembled for the 100-yard freestyle. Four of the six qualifiers for the finals had times ranging from 49.8 to 49.4. Only once in history had even two men been under 50.0 in the same meet. In an extremely close finish, Al Kuhn of Northwestern won the championship from Aubrey.

Much advance speculation centered around the 440-yard freestyle. Breen entered the race with six seconds the better season's time and led from the start, but it was soon obvious that Woolsey was handing his rival the burden of pace setting. At 400 yards, Woolsey took over to win with ease that made coaches wonder how much he could have bettered his 4:31.1.

Lincoln Hurring of Iowa, who carried New Zealand's colors in the Olympics, won the 100-yard and 200-yard backstroke events and joined Woolsey and Dick Fadgen of North Carolina State as the only double winners.

Fadgen won a close race with Mike Delaney of Michigan in the 200-yard butterfly, and in the 200-yard breaststroke, he had an equally close race with Don Kutyna of Army. Though performances were slower than current times of foreigners, improvement in these events is promising.

Al Wiggins of Ohio State swam only one individual event, while helping his team score well in both relays. In the individual medley, he tangled again with challenger Sonny Tanabe of Indiana, who dogged him to an American record

in the Big Ten Championships. Here, again, both men bettered the listed record with Wiggins leading to a new American time of 2:07.5.

The meet was a two-way battle between defending champion Ohio State and host university Yale. Yale won both relay events. Beyond this, Yale scored 12 places in six individual swimming events. Ohio scored only three places in individual swimming races, but took the first four places in both high and low board for 38 points which gave it a comfortable 14-point lead for the team championship.

The over-all quality of diving in the finals of both events was, without doubt, the best ever seen in a championship meet. This group, headed by champions Don Harper on the high board and Frank Fraunfelter on the low, should help America retain its world supremacy in diving.

TEAM SCORING

Ohio State	68	Southern Methodist	8
Yale	54	Iowa State	7
Oklahoma	28	Army	5
Iowa	27	U.S.C.	5
North Carolina State.....	25	Texas A&M	5
Indiana	22	Bowdoin	2
Stanford	19	Miami (Ohio)	2
Cortland State	15	Allegheny	1
Harvard	15	Amherst	1
Northwestern	14	California	1
Michigan	10½	Lehigh	1
North Carolina	9½		

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

1500-Meter Freestyle: 1—George Breen, Cortland State, 18:05.9; 2—Peter Duncan, Oklahoma, 19:43.3; 3—Tetsuo Okamoto, Texas A&M, 19:55.3; 4—John Phair, Yale, 19:58.6; 5—Joseph Robinson, Yale, 20:00.1; 6—Ray Ellison, Yale, 20:01.4.

50-Yard Freestyle: 1—Tie between Robin Moore, Stanford, and Rex Aubrey, Yale, 22.1; 3—Al Kuhn, Northwestern, 22.3; 4—Choteau Dyer, Harvard, 22.5; 5—Hendrik Gideonse, Yale, 22.5; 6—Robert Keiter, Amherst, 22.6.

200-Yard Backstroke: 1—Lincoln Hurring, Iowa, 2:07.5; 2—Charles Krepp, North Carolina, 2:09.2; 3—Lyn Meiring, Oklahoma, 2:10.1; 4—Pedro Galvao, S.M.U., 2:10.5; 5—Robert Plourde, Bowdoin, 2:13.2; 6—Raymond Cox, Allegheny, 2:13.7.

220-Yard Freestyle: 1—William Woolsey, Indiana, 2:04.7; 2—James McKevitt, Iowa State, 2:06.1; 3—James Jorgensen, Harvard, 2:07.7; 4—George Breen, Cortland State, 2:08.6; 5—Jeff Farrell, Oklahoma, 2:09.6; 6—David Armstrong, Yale, 2:12.0.

200-Yard Butterfly Breaststroke: 1—Richard Fadgen, N. C. State, 2:16.3; 2—Michael Delaney, Michigan, 2:16.9; 3—Glenn Johnston,

Iowa, 2:17.7; 4—Ronald Honda, Indiana, 2:18.8; 5—Dennis O'Brien, Miami (Ohio), 2:20.7; 6—Dick Thatcher, Oklahoma, 2:21.5.

One-Meter Diving: 1—Frank Fraunfelter, Ohio State, 514.10; 2—Donald Harper, Ohio State, 505.80; 3—Glen Whitten, Ohio State, 477.65; 4—Fletcher Gilders, Ohio State, 472.80; 5—Charles Bates, Michigan, 444.15; 6—Ronald Keenhold, Lehigh, 417.75.

Three-Meter Diving: 1—Donald Harper, Ohio State, 505.35; 2—Frank Fraunfelter, Ohio State, 466.15; 3—Glen Whitten, Ohio State, 453.95; 4—Fletcher Gilders, Ohio State, 451.35; 5—Richard Connors, U.S.C., 421.70; 6—Ron Smith, S.M.U., 403.65.

100-Yard Backstroke: 1—Lincoln Hurring, Iowa, 58.1; 2—Lyn Meiring, Oklahoma, 58.7; 3—Pedro Galvao, S.M.U., 58.8; 4—David Pemberton, Northwestern, 59.3; 5—William Clinton, Yale, 59.4; 6—tie between Charles Krepp, North Carolina, and James Kruthers, Michigan, 59.5.

200-Yard Conventional Breaststroke: 1—Richard Fadgen, N. C. State, 2:23.1; 2—Donald Kutyna, Army, 2:23.3; 3—Van Leer Hoffman, Ohio State, 2:24.3; 4—Wilbur Colburn, Stanford, 2:27.4; 5—Joseph Horsley, U.S.C., 2:27.8; 6—Charles Hardin, Yale, 2:28.8.

100-Yard Freestyle: 1—Al Kuhn, Northwestern, 49.3; 2—Rex Aubrey, Yale, 49.4; 3—Robin Moore, Stanford, 49.7; 4—David McIntyre, N. C. State, 50.4; 5—David Armstrong, Yale, 50.4; 6—Hendrik Gideonse, Yale, 50.7.

440-Yard Freestyle: 1—William Woolsey, Indiana, 4:31.1; 2—George Breen, Cortland State, 4:31.8; 3—Peter Duncan, Oklahoma, 4:38.3; 4—Frank Nauss, N. C. State, 4:39.6; 5—Gerald McNamee, Ohio State, 4:44.9; 6—Tetsuo Okamoto, Texas A&M, 4:45.9.

200-Yard Individual Medley: 1—Al Wiggins, Ohio State, 2:07.5; 2—Richard Tanabe, Indiana, 2:09.8; 3—Charles Krepp, North Carolina, 2:09.8; 4—Fritz Myers, Michigan, 2:14.0; 5—Charles Hardin, Yale, 2:15.8; 6—Bruce Keppel, California, 2:16.7.

300-Yard Medley Relay: 1—Yale (William Clinton, Daniel Cornwell, Rex Aubrey) 2:46.3; 2—Iowa 2:47.6; 3—Ohio State 2:48.1; 4—N. C. State 2:48.3; 5—Oklahoma 2:49.8; 6—U.S.C. 2:50.1.

400-Yard Freestyle Relay: 1—Yale (Daniel Cornwell, Joseph Robinson, David Armstrong, Hendrik Gideonse) 3:23.1; 2—Ohio State 3:24.5; 3—Harvard 3:25.4; 4—Stanford 3:26.7; 5—Oklahoma 3:26.7; 6—Iowa State 3:27.8.

ROBERT K. ROYER, Indiana University
Chairman, Rules Committee

TENNIS

THE 72ND ANNUAL National Collegiate Tennis Championships were held on the clay courts of Stowe Tennis Stadium, Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, June 25-30, 1956.

The Championships Committee was headed by Allen B. Stowe, Kalamazoo College tennis coach, who also served as official referee. Rolla K. Anderson, director of athletics of

the host institution, as well as other tennis men from Kalamazoo, served on the Committee.

There were 57 players entered in singles and 23 teams in doubles competition, representing 28 colleges and universities. Excellent weather prevailed throughout the week and the matches were run off on schedule.

Total receipts for the Championships were \$1,961.82, with total expenditures \$2,090.27, the tournament showing a net loss of \$128.45.

The Championships soon developed into a two-way race which continued until the last match had been completed. UCLA, with a very well balanced team of four sophomores, finally emerged victor over its close rival, Southern California, 15-14.

Aiding Southern California was Joaquin Reyes' upset of Jose Aguero, Tulane University, defending singles champion. This advantage was offset somewhat by John Cranston's defeat of Francisco Contreras. Both upsets occurred in the round of 16.

The eventual champion, USC's Alex Olmedo, never seemed to be in serious trouble until his semifinal match with Mike Franks, the top UCLA player. Olmedo lost the first two sets before recovering to sweep the next three. In the final, Olmedo dropped the first set to Stanford's Jack Frost, then won the next three for the title. The scores were: 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

Olmedo and Contreras teamed up to win the doubles championship, defeating UCLA's Franks and John Lesch in a very close and hard fought finals, 2-6, 1-6, 6-3, 11-9, 6-4. Victory in this final match of the tournament enabled USC to slip ahead of UCLA, 6-5, in points scored in 1956 towards the Ackerman Bowl. Thus, USC holds this coveted trophy for the second successive year.

TEAM SCORING

Team	Singles	Doubles	Total
U.C.L.A.	10	5	15
U.S.C.	9	5	14
Stanford	6	1	7
Houston	2	2	4
Kalamazoo	1	1	2
California	1	0	1
Michigan	1	0	1
Northwestern	0	1	1
Oklahoma	1	0	1
Tulane	1	0	1

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Singles

Quarterfinals

Mike Green, UCLA, defeated Joaquin Reyes, USC, 6-3, 6-2
Jack Frost, Stanford, defeated John Cranston, UCLA, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3
Alex Olmedo, USC, defeated John Lesch, UCLA, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4
Mike Franks, UCLA, defeated Jon Douglas, Stanford, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4

Semifinals

Frost defeated Green, 3-6, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4
Olmedo defeated Franks, 1-6, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2

Finals

Olmedo defeated Frost, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1

Doubles

Quarterfinals

Alex Olmedo-Francisco Contreras, USC, defeated Al Kuhn-Paul Bennett II, Northwestern, 6-0, 6-2
Mike Green-John Cranston, UCLA, defeated Jon Douglas-Jack Frost, Stanford, 2-6, 7-5, 6-4
Mike Franks-John Lesch, UCLA, defeated Jim Fowler-Dean Pinchoff, Kalamazoo, 7-5, 6-1
John Been-Ronnie Sawyer, Houston, defeated Joaquin Reyes-Yves Lemaitre, USC, 6-3, 6-4

Semifinals

Olmedo-Contreras defeated Green-Cranston, 6-4, 9-7, 10-12, 6-4
Franks-Lesch defeated Been-Sawyer, 3-6, 8-6, 6-2, 6-4

Finals

Olmedo-Contreras defeated Franks-Lesch, 2-6, 1-6, 6-3, 11-9, 6-4

PAUL G. BENNETT, Northwestern University
Chairman, Tournament Committee

TRACK AND FIELD

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee was held at Berkeley, California, June 13-16, 1956, with all members present.

Several changes of major importance were made in the rules for 1956-57. They were:

1. A clarification of Rule 12 to allow the placing of a man who has been completely overlooked at the finish by the judges. The chief judge may now make the correction in the placings if the problem cannot be solved by the judges.

2. In relay races where trials are held, a qualifying team may substitute for an injured member of the team upon certification of the injury by the meet physician. Only one such substitution may be made.

3. The Committee ruled that in the pole vault, after a competitor has cleared the cross bar and his pole passes under the bar and touches the ground or the pit beyond the plane of the stop board of the box, it shall be counted as a failed attempt.

4. Rules 31, 32, 34 and 35 were completely rewritten along with significant questions and answers on these rules. These changes have mostly to do with specifications of the implements but one major change in the shot, discus and hammer should be noted, i.e., the competitor must leave the circle from the back half. To leave from the front half is a foul.

In addition there were minor changes and some rewriting of present rules for the purposes of uniformity and clarification.

The meetings of the Committee were held in conjunction with the 35th annual National Collegiate Track and Field Championships and the University of California was host institution. At the same time and with the cooperation of the University of California, the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association conducted a most successful International Track and Field Clinic. More than 200 attended this clinic, including over 40 representatives from 28 foreign nations.

The 1956 Championships were given more than usual importance in that they were semifinal tryouts for the Olympic squad. The competition surpassed the usual high standards of this meet and was enjoyed by record-breaking crowds at each of the two sessions.

Competing under ideal weather conditions and on a track and field in perfect condition, UCLA dethroned USC as team champion. In a hard-fought battle, UCLA scored 55 7/10 points to defeat the University of Kansas, second with 50. USC was third with 34 1/2.

As is customary in Olympic years, the full Olympic program was contested and track events held at metric distances. Nine meet records were broken and a tenth tied.

The following meet records were established:

Hammer throw—Bill McWilliams, Bowdoin, 195-3; Shot put—Kenneth Bantum, Manhattan, 60-1½; 10,000 Meters—Selwyn Jones, Michigan State, 31:15.3; 1,500 Meters—Ron Delany, Villanova, 3:47.3; 110 High Hurdles—Lee Calhoun, North Carolina College, 13.7; 3,000 Meter Steeplechase—Henry Kennedy, Michigan State, 9:16.5; 800 Meters—Arnold Sowell, Pittsburgh, 1:46.7; Hop, Step, and Jump—Bill Sharpe, West Chester State Teachers, 50-4¾; 400 Meter Hurdles—Aubrey Lewis, Notre Dame, 51. The 200 Meter record of 20.6 was tied by Bobby Morrow, Abilene Christian.

The University of California did an outstanding job in conducting the Championships. No detail was left unattended, and the meet was conducted with efficiency and dispatch.

The 1957 Championships will be held at the University of Texas, Austin, June 14-15, marking the first time that this event will be held in the South. Eleven other institutions have been host to this third-oldest of the 14-event NCAA series.

TEAM SCORING

U.C.L.A.	55 7/10	Pennsylvania	8
Kansas	51	Dartmouth	6
U.S.C	34 1/2	LaSalle	6
Michigan State	29	Mankato State	6
Abilene Christian	25	M.I.T.	6
Villanova	24	Rice	6
Oregon	20	Stanford	6
Michigan	19 7/10	Texas	6
Oklahoma A&M	19	Morgan State	5 2/5
Manhattan	17	Boston University	4
California	14	Georgia	4
Fresno State	14	Kansas State	4
San Jose State	13 1/2	Harvard	2
Pittsburgh	12	Iowa	2
Occidental	11 7/10	Oklahoma	2
Indiana	11	South Dakota State	2
N. Carolina College	10 7/10	Willamette	2
Notre Dame	10 7/10	Brigham Young	1 7/10
Bowdoin	10	Hawaii	1
California Tech.	10	Lincoln	1
West Chester	10	Minnesota	1
Cornell	8	Pacific Lutheran	1
Duke	8	Santa Barbara	1
Missouri	8	Tennessee	1
New York University ..	8	Texas Christian	1
North Carolina	8	Oregon State	7/10
Ohio State	8	Pomona-Claremont	7/10

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

100-Meter Dash: 1—Bobby Morrow, Abilene Christian, 10.4; 2—Dave Sime, Duke, 10.6; 3—Mike Agostini, Fresno State, 10.6; 4—Leamon King, California, 10.7; 5—Ken Kave, Morgan State, 10.7; 6—Bobby Whilden, Texas, 10.7.

200-Meter Dash: 1—Bobby Morrow, Abilene Christian, 20.6; 2—Dick Blair, Kansas, 21.0; 3—Bobby Whilden, Texas, 21.2; 4—Mike Agostini, Fresno State, 21.2; 5—Ed Brabham, Michigan State, 21.4; 6—Jim Segrest, Abilene Christian, 21.7.

400-Meter Dash: 1—J. W. Masburn, Oklahoma A&M, 46.4; 2—John Haines, Pennsylvania, 46.4; 3—Charlie Jenkins, Villanova, 46.6; 4—Russ Ellis, U.C.L.A., 46.7; 5—Herb Washington, Morgan State, 47.1; 6—Bob Perkins, Lincoln, 47.2.

800-Meter Run: 1—Arnold Sowell, Pittsburgh, 1:46.7; 2—Lang Stanley, San Jose, 1:49.2; 3—Doug Brew, Dartmouth, 1:50.5; 4—Paul Johnson, Abilene Christian, 1:50.5; 5—Ty Hadley, Occidental, 1:51.5; 6—Lowell Janzen, Kansas, 1:52.9.

1,500-Meter Run: 1—Ron Delany, Villanova, 3:47.3; 2—Jim Bailey, Oregon, 3:47.4; 3—Sid Wing, U.S.C., 3:49.7; 4—Bob Seaman, U.C.L.A., 3:49.7; 5—Ted Wheeler, Iowa, 3:50.4; 6—Ed Murphey, Tennessee, 3:52.0.

5,000-Meter Run: 1—Bill Dellinger, Oregon, 14:48.5; 2—Jim Beatty, North Carolina, 14:51.1; 3—Selwyn Jones, Michigan State, 14:52.2; 4—Max Truex, U.S.C., 14:53.5; 5—Ron Wallingford, Michigan, 14:53.7; 6—Bok Suk Shim, Brigham Young, 15:04.4.

10,000-Meter Run: 1—Selwyn Jones, Michigan State, 31:15.3; 2—Bob House, California, 31:46.0; 3—Bob Sharra, Manhattan, 32:01.0; 4—Allen Frame, Kansas, 32:24.7; 5—Jerry McNeal, Kansas, 32:42.6; 6—Gordon McClenathen, Santa Barbara, 33:13.0.

3,000-Meter Steeplechase: 1—Henry Kennedy, Michigan State, 9:16.5; 2—Ike Matza, N.Y.U., 9:17.2; 3—Geert Kielstrup, Michigan, 9:34.4; 4—Don Hubbard, San Jose State, 9:42.7; 5—David Peterson, South Dakota State, 9:46.1; 6—Russ Ferguson, Stanford, 10:01.1.

110-Meter High Hurdles: 1—Lee Calhoun, North Carolina College, 13.7; 2—Rafer Johnson, U.C.L.A., 13.8; 3—Lee Loewen, Mankato State, 14.0; 4—Ancel Robinson, Fresno State, 14.1; 5—Dean Benson, Willamette, 14.1; 6—Bill Curtis, Texas Christian, 14.2.

400-Meter Hurdles: 1—Aubrey Lewis, Notre Dame, 51.0; 2—Glen Davis, Ohio State, 51.4; 3—Roy Thompson, Rice, 51.8; 4—Gene O'Connor, Kansas State, 52.6; 5—Paul Thrash, Pittsburgh, 52.7; 6—David Lean, Michigan State, 53.2.

Pole Vault: 1—Tie between Jim Graham, Oklahoma A&M, and Bob Gutowski, Occidental 14-8; 3—Tie between Eeles Landstrom, Michigan, and Walt Levack, U.S.C., 14-4; 5—Tie between Ron Morris, U.S.C., and O. W. Rhodes, San Jose, 14.

High Jump: 1—Tie between Phil Reavis, Villanova, Bob Lang, Missouri, and Nick Dyer, U.C.L.A., 6-6¼; 4—(10-way tie) Bob Barksdale, Morgan State; Wayne Moss, Oregon State; Bernie Allard, Notre Dame; Charles McCullough, North Carolina College; Dick Haddon, Occidental; Bob Fendler, Pomona-C Claremont; Mark Booth, Michigan; George Dennis, Morgan State; Hal Miller, U.C.L.A.; Ralph Bonham, Brigham Young, 6-4.

Broad Jump: 1—Greg Bell, Indiana 25-9¼; 2—Rafer Johnson, U.C.L.A., 25-4; 3—Kent Floerke, Kansas, 24-5; 4—tie between Frank Hermann, Stanford and Blaine Hollinger, Kansas, 24-3½; 6—Dick Knaub, U.C.L.A., 24-¾.

Discus Throw: 1—Ron Drummond, U.C.L.A., 173-½; 2—Don Vick, U.C.L.A., 171-5; 3—Rink Babka, U.S.C., 170-9½; 4—Al Oerter, Kansas, 168-9; 5—Bob Van Dee, Oklahoma, 167-10-¾; 6—Ken Bantum, Manhattan, 167-5¼.

Shot Put: 1—Ken Bantum, Manhattan, 60-½; 2—Bill Nieder, Kansas 57-3-⅛; 3—Dave Owen, Michigan, 57-¾; 4—Don Vick, U.C.L.A., 55-7-¾; 5—John Kahnert, California, 54-11½; 6—Byrl Thompson, Minnesota, 54-6-¾.

Hammer Throw: 1—Bill McWilliams, Bowdoin, 195-3; 2—Albert Hall, Cornell (NY), 193-8½; 3—John Morefield, M.I.T., 193-2½; 4—Cliff Blair, Boston U., 183-11; 5—Peter Harpel, Harvard, 173-8; 6—Tom Mullins, Hawaii, 167-5½.

Hop, Step and Jump: 1—Bill Sharpe, West Chester, 50-4-¾; 2—Kent Floerke, Kansas, 49-6¼; 3—Ira Davis, LaSalle, 49-3¼; 4—Jack Findley, U.S.C., 48-1; 5—Martin Pedigo, Oregon, 47-9½; 6—Braelon Donaldson, Indiana, 47-4-¾.

Javelin Throw: 1—Phil Conley, California Tech, 239-11; 2—Doug Maijala, U.S.C., 229-10; 3—Les Bitner, Kansas, 223-11½; 4—Bill Duckworth, Georgia, 220-2; 5—Kirk Nieland, Stanford, 217-2½; 6—John Fromm, Pacific Lutheran, 215-0.

GEORGE T. EASTMENT, Manhattan College
Secretary, Rules Committee

WRESTLING

FIFTY COLLEGES and universities competed 177 contestants in the 27th annual National Collegiate Wrestling Championships at Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, March 23-24, 1956.

The entry list was five short of a new record for total number of competitors. Attendance of more than 7,000 persons for the final session was one of the largest crowds ever to watch this event.

The team championship was won by host Oklahoma A&M by a small margin over the University of Oklahoma, 65-62. These two teams had tied twice at 12-12 during the dual meet season. The University of Pittsburgh was third with 51 and the University of Iowa fourth with 43.

Dan Hodge, University of Oklahoma, pinned all four of his opponents to win the outstanding wrestler award presented annually by the American Wrestling Coaches and Officials Association.

Myron Roderick, Oklahoma A&M, won his third National Collegiate championship and was awarded the Gallagher Trophy by John Drummond of the National Amateur Athletic Union.

Much credit for the success for the tournament was due to the local management under the direction of Col. Lee F. Gilstrap. Otis Wile, Oklahoma A&M sports publicity director, did a masterful job in handling publicity for the event.

The Rules Committee, meeting at the same time as the Championships, devoted about half of its time to suggested changes in rules submitted by the coaches association, conference officials and individuals. Suggestions submitted proved most helpful in pinpointing problems in intercollegiate wrestling.

The longest debate on rules preceded the change of Rule 8, Section 14, submitted by the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association. The new rule provides that two, two-minute overtime periods be held in case of a draw in tournament competition.

Results of a questionnaire concerning the problem of conducting the Championships with an increasing number of entries indicated that an additional session should be held when the total entry exceeds the number which can be handled conveniently on a four-session basis.

The Committee strongly recommends that the site of the National Collegiate Championships be selected two years in advance for (1) budgetary reasons, and (2) to provide sufficient time for preparation by the host institution.

The University of Wyoming, in line to serve as host institution in 1957, graciously acceded to the University of Pittsburgh's bid for the '57 Championships inasmuch as Pittsburgh will sponsor the Eastern Intercollegiate tournament in 1958. Pittsburgh will host the 1957 event, March 29-30, and Wyoming will be the 1958 host.

TEAM SCORING

Oklahoma A&M	65	Purdue	13
Oklahoma	62	Wisconsin	12
Pittsburgh	51	Michigan	11
Iowa	43	Iowa Teachers	10
Penn State	27	Mankato State	10
Lehigh	25	Indiana	8
Colorado A&M	24	Wyoming	7
Michigan State	20	Lafayette	6
Illinois	20	Maryland	6

Virginia Polytechnic	5	Colorado	3
Kansas State	5	Kent State	2
Navy	4	Oregon	2
Minnesota	4	Cornell (Iowa)	2
Iowa State	4	U. S. Coast Guard	2
Franklin and Marshall	4	Virginia Military	1
Springfield	3	San Diego State	1
Ohio University	3	Toledo	1
Lock Haven	3	Ohio State	1

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

115 Pounds: 1—Terrance McCann, Iowa; 2—Bill Hulings, Pittsburgh; 3—Dick Delgado, Oklahoma; 4—David Bowlin, Oklahoma A&M.

123 Pounds: 1—Ed Peery, Pittsburgh; 2—Harmon Leslie, Oklahoma A&M; 3—Vernon Whitney, Purdue; 4—Don Stroud, Michigan State.

130 Pounds: 1—Myron Roderick, Oklahoma A&M; 2—Bobby Lyons, Oklahoma; 3—Victor DeFelice, Pittsburgh; 4—Frank Hirt, Michigan.

137 Pounds: 1—Jim Sinadinos, Michigan State; 2—Ron Day, Colorado A&M; 3—John Pepe, Ohio State; 4—Joseph Gratto, Lehigh.

147 Pounds: 1—Ed Eichelberger, Lehigh; 2—David Adams, Penn State; 3—Dick Heaton, Iowa Teachers; 4—Paul Weinhold, Colorado A&M.

157 Pounds: 1—Larry TenPas, Illinois; 2—Doug Blubaugh, Oklahoma A&M; 3—Jerry Bross, Oklahoma; 4—LaRue Dillon, Lafayette.

167 Pounds: 1—Edward DeWitt, Pittsburgh; 2—Fred Davis, Oklahoma A&M; 3—Harlan Jenkinson, Iowa; 4—Jim Ellis, Indiana.

177 Pounds: 1—Dan Hodge, Oklahoma; 2—Roy Minter, Mankato; 3—Garry Kurdelmeier, Iowa; 4—Edward Zabryki, Navy.

191 Pounds: 1—Kenneth Leuer, Iowa; 2—Jim Gregson, Oklahoma A&M; 3—Ronald Schirf, Pittsburgh; 4—Ahmet Senol, Purdue.

Heavyweight: 1—Gordon Roesler, Oklahoma; 2—Bob Konovsky, Wisconsin; 3—William Oberly, Penn State; 4—Willis Holland, Colorado A&M.

ARTHUR GRIFFITH, Oklahoma A&M College
Chairman, Rules Committee

Reports of Other Committees

BASKETBALL TELEVISION COMMITTEE

A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS of live television upon college basketball attendance was conducted during the 1955-56 season by the special NCAA Basketball Television Committee and the results of this survey, together with the Committee's recommendations, were submitted to the Council at its November meeting.

The special Committee was formulated by the 1955 Council upon recommendation of a previous NCAA Basketball Television Committee and was directed to "survey the effects of television upon college basketball attendance and to submit whatever recommendations might be in order."

Representatives were appointed in each of the eight NCAA districts to check on the basketball television planning and programming of member institutions. Questionnaires containing the following eight points were then distributed by the district representatives and the results of these questionnaires were used as the basis for the Committee's recommendations.

1. Does the televising of basketball games have an adverse effect on attendance at your games?
2. How many college or professional basketball games have been televised in your area?
3. If television does have an adverse effect on attendance, what type of games are affected most?
4. Did your institution televise any games?
5. If so, did such televising affect the attendance at your games?
6. In the event attendance was adversely affected, did the revenue from television offset any such hurt?
7. How many games did you televise?
8. Do you believe the televising of other games in your area adversely affects your attendance?

Results of the survey showed little concern among member institutions as to the effects of television on attendance. Except for isolated examples, the following six areas seemed to be the only ones where the problem existed at all: Philadelphia, New York, Raleigh-Durham (North Carolina), Los Angeles, the Bay area (California), and the far Northwest.

As a result, the Committee felt that there was not sufficient evidence to justify controls at this time. It was the consensus of the Committee that institutions may avoid NCAA controls by wise use of their present freedom in telecasting, but it suggested that a similar study might be made every two years to keep abreast of the trends in this area of telecasting.

The Committee also suggested to the Council that it advise the membership that (1) each institution should feel a responsibility toward protecting others from adverse effects; (2) notification of any television planning should be given to other institutions at an early date in order that schedules might be adjusted to avoid competition, and (3) no game should be telecast unless public announcement is made at least one week in advance of the date.

The Committee felt that the greatest damage may be done when decisions are made at the last minute to telecast a "blue chip" game over a wide area.

Other conclusions drawn from the survey point up that the high cost of station time and well-established programs make it difficult to sell other than high voltage games at night and the fact that afternoon telecasting has very little effect on attendance of games played at night.

The Committee wishes to express its appreciation to the membership for assistance provided the various district representatives in compiling data from the questionnaires.

REAVES E. PETERS, Big Seven Conference
Chairman, Basketball Television Committee

SPECIAL REPORT OF COLLEGE COMMITTEE

The NCAA College Committee, in session June 18-19, 1956, reviewed and analyzed its responsibilities as the representative unit of those institutions classified in the college group. Because its responsibility and duties are manifold and since its achievements in behalf of the college segment of the Association have not always been recognized, it was the feeling of the Committee that a general report to the college group would be appropriate and timely.

The College Committee has devoted its primary efforts to the expansion of NCAA services for the smaller institutions. In this connection, it is gratifying to observe the steady increase in NCAA college membership.

Historical

The College Committee was established by the NCAA, December 30, 1937. The original group consisted of seven members without regard to geographical representation. As a result of the steady increase in the number of smaller institutions enrolling in the NCAA from all sections of the nation, the Committee was re-organized on January 8, 1954. The re-organization provided for one representative from each of the eight NCAA districts plus a chairman, selected as a member-at-large. The members are elected by the annual Convention to serve for a period of one year.

Simultaneously with the expansion of the College Committee, the office of Vice-President-at-Large was established to represent the interests and viewpoints of the smaller institutions of the Association and provision was made to finance an annual mid-year meeting of the Committee. By virtue of his office, the Vice-President-at-Large is a member of the NCAA Executive Committee and the Council.

Purposes

Guided by the nine stated purposes of the NCAA as defined by its Constitution, the College Committee has adopted the following supplementary objectives in connection with its particular area of responsibility.

To ascertain the viewpoint and interests of the smaller NCAA institutions in the various districts of the Association and develop implementing programs at the national level when appropriate and practical.

To bring to the attention of the NCAA Executive Committee and Council problems and projects unique to the athletic program of smaller institutions.

To consider ways and means of promoting and furthering the best interests of the college athletic program.

To formulate the College Round Table Program at the annual Convention.

Policies

The College Committee's basic philosophy is to formulate and develop programs which will:

Benefit the NCAA college membership.

Be consistent with the over-all purposes and policies of the Association's Constitution and By-laws.

Co-ordinate with the established policies and procedures of the NCAA Executive Committee and the Council.

The College Committee serves as a two-way liaison between the college division membership and NCAA administration.

Services

In addition to encouraging the college group membership to participate in and take advantage of all NCAA general services, the College Committee has augmented many facets of existing NCAA services and developed new branches with the smaller institutions in mind.

The College Committee:

Collects and compiles information helpful to the college athletic administrator.

Arranges and conducts the Round Table programs at the annual NCAA Convention.

Organizes regional workshops covering various phases of college athletic policies and programs.

Studies the feasibility and practicability of conducting National Collegiate Championship events (College Division) in various sports and recommends the inauguration of such competition when deemed appropriate.

Provides assistance to those institutions interested in the promotion and encouragement of intercollegiate and intra-mural athletics through the personal visitation of the Vice-President-at-Large or College Committee members.

Recommends to the appropriate NCAA agency college membership representatives for various NCAA committees.

Assists members to avail themselves of the many and varied services of the NCAA such as

*—Catastrophe medical group insurance program

- *—Film library comprising 184 titles in eight sports
- *—Publications, including official rule books, guides, score books, special studies, etc.
- *—Official national statistical program for football and basketball.
- *—Participation in National Collegiate Championship events in 13 sports.
- *—Participation in Olympic and Pan American activities.

In Prospect

The College Committee's program for the future includes . . .

A long-range program, now in the study and survey stage, concerning the possibility of increased participation by smaller institutions in National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments, with special college division competition where appropriate and practical.

Presentation of additional, regional college workshops to aid in the solution of athletic problems on the college level.

Continuation of and improvement in the programs of the College Round Table at the annual NCAA Conventions, with emphasis being placed on making the programs still more practical for college division members.

Development, application and enforcement of NCAA athletic standards in keeping with the dignity and academic position of the member institutions of the Association.

RALPH A. GINN, South Dakota State College
Chairman, College Committee

EXTRA EVENTS COMMITTEE

THE NCAA EXTRA EVENTS COMMITTEE unanimously voted to support the recommendation of the Council that management committees of bowl games certified by the Association be required to invite only those member institutions not restricted from participation by Council action.

In order to accomplish this objective, the chairman of the Extra Events Committee wrote to chairmen of the various post-season contests, outlining in detail the cooperative enforcement program of the Association. Certification of each game was predicated upon acceptance of this program by return of a signed copy of the letter of agreement to the Committee chairman.

The same 10 games certified for the 1955 season indicated willingness to join the cooperative enforcement program and thus were certified again this year. In addition to the established 10 contests, the Committee has under study and investigation requests from four proposed games. Recommendations on any new games being certified will be made by the Committee to the 51st annual Convention. If approved, they will not be in operation until after the 1957 football season.

It is the Committee's desire that all proposed games meet certain standards other than the actual legislation presently in effect. More specifically, the Committee believes that the organizations sponsoring such proposed games must show organizational structure so as to insure proper atmosphere and conduct as well as continuity.

The 10 games certified for the 1956 season follow:

<i>Game</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Date</i>
Corn Bowl	Bloomington, Illinois	November 22, 1956
Cotton Bowl	Dallas, Texas	January 1, 1957
Gator Bowl	Jacksonville, Florida	December 29, 1956
Orange Bowl	Miami, Florida	January 1, 1957
Prairie View Bowl	Prairie View, Texas	January 1, 1957
Refrigerator Bowl	Evansville, Indiana	December 2, 1956
Rose Bowl	Pasadena, California	January 1, 1957
Sugar Bowl	New Orleans, Louisiana	January 1, 1957
Sun Bowl	El Paso, Texas	December 31, 1956
		or
		January 1, 1957
Tangerine Bowl	Orlando, Florida	January 1, 1957

WILBUR C. JOHNS, UCLA
Chairman, Extra Events Committee

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

THE FUNCTIONS of the NCAA Olympic Committee are concentrated in two areas: (1) the raising of funds to finance participation of United States teams in the Olympic Games, and (2) the representation of the colleges and universities in the planning and programming of the U. S. Olympic Association. The first of these functions has been the most important activity of the Committee since its inception by the 1954 NCAA Convention; the second will become an even more important responsibility in the immediate future.

A year ago, the Committee reported to the 1956 Convention in Los Angeles that a new record total of \$260,292.33 had been raised by member institutions of the NCAA as contributions to the Olympic fund. The Committee is pleased to report that this figure has been increased by some \$165,000 during the past year and contributions of our universities and colleges now total \$427,877.54. This figure likely will be increased before the 1956 books are finally closed.

(NOTE: Contributions subsequent to the presentation of this report increased the total to \$539,358.39, as of March 1, 1957. Total contributions as of this date are reflected in the listing on the following pages.)

The Committee wishes to express its heart-felt gratitude to the member institutions of the Association; their assistance made this impressive total possible. Cooperation extended by members to each of the district representatives of the Committee was excellent.

It now is the Committee's intention to concentrate on providing the colleges and universities with a more effective voice in the affairs of the U. S. Olympic Committee and Association. Suggestions and recommendations in this regard will be gratefully received by the Committee.

The administrative and coaching personnel for the Olympic Games will be determined at the next quadrennial meeting of the U. S. Olympic Association which will be held in late November or early December of 1957.

WILLIS O. HUNTER,
University of Southern California
Chairman, Olympic Committee

OLYMPIC FINANCIAL REPORT

Statement of Receipts as of March 1, 1957

District One

Amherst College	\$ 624.50
Babson Institute	25.00
Bates College	382.82
Boston College	1,735.76
Boston University	434.00
Bowdoin College	504.15
Brandeis University	7.62
Brown University	785.72
Clark University	10.00
Colby College	125.75
Dartmouth College	770.60
Framingham (Mass.) Teachers College.....	40.00
Harvard Combined Charities	5.00
Harvard University	2,402.40
Holy Cross College	273.35
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	705.29
Merrimack College	10.00
Middlebury College	272.95
Northeastern University	191.83
Norwich University	71.45
Providence College	244.21
Springfield College	228.72
St. Michael's College.....	122.10
Trinity College	100.00
Tufts University	363.64
United States Coast Guard Academy.....	100.00
University of Connecticut	190.76
University of Maine	70.00
University of Massachusetts.....	560.83
University of New Hampshire.....	478.83
University of Rhode Island	537.08
University of Vermont	290.60
Wesleyan University.....	981.45
Williams College	893.80
Worcester Polytechnic Institute.....	153.22
Yale University.....	9,179.25
Miscellaneous	827.57

District Two

24,700.25

Albright College	105.00
Alfred University.....	50.00
Beaver College.....	25.00
Brooklyn College	25.30
Bucknell University.....	130.78
Canisius College.....	19.62
City College of New York.....	100.00
Colgate University.....	307.00
Columbia University	581.18

Cornell University.....	4,065.70
Drew University.....	11.00
Drexel Institute of Technology.....	369.15
Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Assn.....	500.00
Fordham University.....	100.00
Franklin & Marshall College.....	398.51
Georgetown University.....	50.00
Hamilton College.....	93.77
Haverford College.....	25.29
LaSalle College.....	98.65
Lebanon Valley College.....	39.00
Lehigh University.....	500.00
Long Island A&T Institute.....	58.17
Marple-Newton High School (Pa.).....	17.45
Montclair State Teachers College.....	17.02
Moravian College.....	20.00
Niagara University.....	167.63
Panzer College.....	160.58
Penn Military Academy.....	99.15
Penn State University.....	1,182.37
Pratt Institute.....	15.00
Princeton University.....	7,782.49
Queens College.....	283.29
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	100.00
Roberts Wesleyan College.....	15.00
Rutgers University.....	725.19
St. John's University.....	25.00
St. Lawrence University.....	45.65
Cortland State Teachers College.....	59.48
East Stroudsburg (Pa.) Teachers College....	10.00
Glassboro (N.J.) Teachers College.....	51.30
Lock Haven Teachers College.....	97.08
Paterson (N. J.) Teachers College.....	10.00
Slippery Rock (Pa.) Teachers College.....	25.29
Swarthmore College.....	50.00
Syracuse University.....	203.95
Temple University.....	335.92
United States Military Academy.....	4,116.07
United States Naval Academy.....	9,023.72
University of Buffalo.....	64.96
University of Delaware.....	34.00
University of Pennsylvania.....	5,316.89
University of Pittsburgh.....	6,673.99
Ursinus College.....	25.00
Utica College (Ski Club).....	10.00
Villanova University.....	284.76
Wagner College.....	54.00
Waynesburg College.....	52.67
Westchester Community College.....	24.00
West Virginia State College.....	564.50
Wilkes College.....	522.00
Miscellaneous.....	2,398.14

District Three

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	1,949.87
Alcorn College.....	20.70
Atlantic Coast Conference.....	1,000.00
Catholic University	25.00
The Citadel.....	539.00
College of William and Mary.....	481.72
Davidson College.....	255.55
Duke University	5,136.91
East Carolina College.....	50.00
Eastern Kentucky State College.....	65.00
Fayetteville State Teachers College.....	317.12
Florida State University	1,734.90
Furman University	115.36
Gallaudet College.....	10.00
Georgia Institute of Technology.....	6.00
George Washington University.....	260.50
Hampton Institute	50.00
Jackson College.....	51.40
Louisiana College.....	68.18
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute.....	492.75
Louisiana State University.....	1,178.67
Loyola University.....	160.32
Madison College.....	23.19
Memphis State College.....	244.35
Mississippi College.....	166.65
Morehead State College	67.50
Morgan State College.....	100.00
Morris Brown College.....	25.00
North Carolina A&T College.....	95.83
North Carolina College.....	19.27
Presbyterian College.....	15.00
Randolph-Macon College.....	154.68
St. Augustine's College.....	11.47
Southern Conf. Wrestling Committee.....	41.67
Southwestern Louisiana Institute.....	164.51
Stetson University.....	61.90
Tulane University.....	1,511.65
Tuskegee Institute.....	58.15
University of Alabama.....	647.50
University of Florida.....	5,336.19
University of Kentucky.....	1,581.72
University of Maryland.....	1,851.95
University of Miami.....	1,097.64
University of North Carolina.....	2,828.89
University of the South.....	50.00
University of South Carolina.....	359.83
University of Tennessee.....	420.75
University of Virginia.....	25.00
Vanderbilt University	471.75

Virginia Polytechnic Institute.....	50.00
Virginia State College.....	31.11
Wake Forest College	420.80
Washington & Lee University.....	62.17
Western Maryland College.....	25.25
West Virginia Wesleyan College.....	25.00
Winston-Salem Teachers College.....	25.00
Miscellaneous	122.00

32,162.32

District Four

Albion College.....	84.00
Aquinas College	25.00
Ashland College	79.00
Baldwin-Wallace College.....	200.00
Ball State Teachers College.....	172.47
Beloit College	110.51
Butler University	324.04
Calvin College.....	10.00
Capitol University	50.00
Carleton College.....	25.00
Central State College.....	25.00
Denison University.....	42.22
DePauw University.....	94.13
Eastern Illinois State College.....	46.50
Eastern Michigan College.....	286.31
Elmhurst College	42.30
Evansville College	30.00
Ferris Institute	27.68
Grosse Point University.....	27.82
George Williams College.....	67.29
Hillsdale College.....	317.67
Hiram College	58.41
Hope College.....	53.42
Illinois State Normal University.....	50.00
Illinois Wesleyan University.....	40.00
Indiana University	4,851.66
Kalamazoo Central High School	193.53
Kalamazoo College	258.88
Kent State University.....	1,075.87
Kenyon College	99.40
Knox College.....	183.56
Lincoln College.....	17.72
Marquette University.....	787.81
Marshall College.....	249.34
Mercy College	25.00
Miami University.....	474.80
Michigan Tech.....	34.60
Michigan High School Association.....	2,000.00
Michigan State University.....	20,245.67
Mid-Six League.....	50.00
Monmouth College.....	50.00

Mount Union College.....	63.03
Northern Illinois State College.....	26.08
Northwestern University.....	2,463.24
Oak Harbor (Ohio) High School.....	47.82
Oberlin College.....	43.17
Ohio Association of Track Coaches.....	25.00
Ohio State University.....	7,698.95
Ohio University	580.17
Ohio Wesleyan University.....	414.22
Principia College.....	31.78
Purdue University	2,552.72
Ripon College	94.23
Southern Illinois University.....	116.17
State University of Iowa.....	2,903.42
University of Akron.....	227.40
University of Chicago.....	465.50
University of Illinois.....	4,224.98
University of Michigan.....	3,846.83
University of Minnesota.....	1,125.00
University of Notre Dame.....	12,037.85
University of Wisconsin	8,762.25
Valparaiso University.....	50.00
Wabash College	381.15
Western Illinois State College.....	213.71
Western Michigan College.....	510.85
Wheaton College.....	100.00
Wisconsin State College.....	43.95
Worthington (Ohio) High School.....	20.91
Miscellaneous	160.00

82,116.99

District Five

Antioch (Ill.) High School.....	44.14
Attucks (Ill.) High School	10.00
Augustana College	96.72
Batavia High School.....	25.00
Bethany (Kans.) College	20.20
Biggsville (Ill.) High School.....	11.84
Bloom (Ill.) High School.....	110.62
Blue Island (Ill.) High School.....	73.50
Boys' Tri-Ship Club.....	192.89
Bradley University.....	521.65
Caterpillar Tractor Company.....	7,801.18
Chillicothe (Ill.) High School.....	32.35
Community (Ill.) School.....	15.74
Cornell College.....	114.56
Culver-Stockton College.....	16.16
College of Emporia.....	46.65
Drake University	161.22
Drake Relays.....	1,778.13
Dupo (Ill.) High School.....	26.61
El Paso Community (Ill.) H. S.....	64.33

Flint Junior College.....	25.00
Galva (Ill.) High School.....	67.10
Grinnell College.....	75.00
Harlem Consolidated (Ill.) H. S.....	62.00
Hastings College.....	71.05
Iowa State College.....	2,797.99
Kansas State Teachers College.....	86.60
Kansas State College.....	2,229.99
LaHarpe (Ill.) High School.....	11.50
Luther College.....	125.28
Mendota (Ill.) High School.....	15.28
Midland College.....	59.50
Missouri Valley College.....	68.23
Mooseheart High School.....	25.00
Morgan Park Military Academy.....	123.62
Morris Community High School.....	25.00
Mount Morris (Ill.) High School.....	27.86
Naperville (Ill.) High School.....	28.60
Newark (Ill.) High School.....	10.00
Normal (Ill.) High School.....	34.27
North Dakota State College.....	30.00
Oklahoma A&M College.....	1,174.32
Oregon (Ill.) High School.....	26.04
Paxton (Ill.) High School.....	86.22
Peru State (Neb.) Teachers College.....	40.00
Shelbyville (Ill.) High School.....	55.41
South Dakota State College.....	246.25
Southwest Missouri State College.....	58.38
St. Ambrose College.....	238.30
St. Louis University.....	200.00
Sycamore Community Unit High School....	34.17
Toulon (Ill.) High School.....	22.95
Township High School District 214.....	27.34
United States Naval Station.....	151.52
University of Colorado.....	5,217.36
University of Detroit.....	360.72
University of Houston.....	783.75
University of Kansas.....	1,443.85
University of Missouri.....	1,804.86
University of Nebraska.....	3,058.16
University of North Dakota.....	90.42
University of Oklahoma.....	2,144.92
University of Omaha.....	495.00
University of Tulsa.....	269.98
Warren Township High School.....	25.10
Wartburg College.....	93.45
Washington High School.....	42.88
Washington University.....	230.40
William Jewell College.....	28.07
Miscellaneous.....	30.00

35,642.18

District Six

Abilene Christian College.....	476.83
Arizona State College (Flagstaff).....	57.00
Arizona State College (Tempe).....	444.40
Baylor University.....	1,200.70
Lamar College.....	74.37
New Mexico A&M College.....	100.00
North Texas State College.....	102.35
Rice Institute.....	5,161.74
Southern Methodist University.....	2,160.92
Southwest Texas State College.....	131.25
Stephen F. Austin State College.....	16.50
Texas A&M College.....	1,783.75
Texas Christian University.....	102.25
Texas Technological College.....	85.50
Trinity University	250.00
University of Arizona.....	3,822.61
University of Arkansas.....	2,174.93
University of Texas.....	6,718.48
West Texas State College.....	77.69
Miscellaneous	6,754.19

31,445.46

District Seven

Adams State College of Colorado.....	119.99
Brigham Young University.....	616.21
Colorado A&M College.....	783.29
Colorado College	150.78
Colorado School of Mines.....	30.00
Colorado State College.....	167.06
Idaho State College.....	460.39
Montana State College.....	304.23
Montana State University.....	804.67
United States Air Force Academy.....	108.25
University of Denver.....	998.55
University of New Mexico	998.26
University of Utah	2,432.42
University of Wyoming.....	4,514.16
Utah State Agricultural College.....	895.72
Western State College.....	137.75
Miscellaneous	1,764.71

15,286.44

District Eight

Bakersfield College.....	13.46
California State Polytechnic College.....	379.96
Coalinga Junior College.....	11.60
Cogswell Polytechnic College.....	12.00
College of Idaho	75.63
College of the Pacific.....	2,369.38

College of Puget Sound.....	27.00
Fresno State College.....	1,859.77
George Pepperdine College.....	94.66
Linfield College	195.72
Long Beach State College.....	252.66
Los Angeles, Jr. Chamber of Commerce Golf Foundation.....	10,000.00
Los Angeles, Jr. Chamber of Commerce....	594.35
Occidental College	888.39
Olympic College.....	10.00
Oregon College of Education.....	44.60
Oregon State College.....	1,930.13
Pacific University.....	25.00
Pacific Lutheran College.....	39.83
Sacramento Junior College.....	5.00
San Francisco State College.....	47.35
San Jose State College.....	1,070.00
Santa Barbara College.....	476.90
Southern California Committee for Olympic Games.....	8,074.56
Stanford University	13,838.80
State College of Washington.....	1,247.65
University of California (Davis).....	110.35
University of California (Berkeley).....	3,046.94
University of California (Los Angeles)....	8,308.81
University of Idaho	352.24
University of Oregon.....	10,768.54
University of Southern California	28,677.02
University of Washington	7,390.10
Vallejo College	90.71
Whittier College	12.00
Willamette University	151.35
Miscellaneous	1,102.00

103,594.46

Miscellaneous

American Association of College Baseball Coaches	500.00
Olympic Basketball Tryouts	14,563.30
Olympic Boxing Tryouts	3,103.67
Central Collegiate Conference Track and Field Meet	158.00
College Swimming Coaches Association....	150.00
Cotton Bowl	2,500.00
Gator Bowl	200.00
Olympic Gymnastic Tryouts	2,992.04
ICAAAA	1,430.30
Intercollegiate Swimming Association	500.00
International Folk and Sports Festival	5,174.00
1955 NCAA Track Meet	250.60
1956 NCAA Track Meet	2,771.18
Olympic Track Finals	56,246.44

Olympic Team—Vickers Oilers	2,166.67
Orange Bowl	1,348.42
Poinsettia Bowl	1,600.00
Rose Bowl	38,534.03
Olympic Rowing Tryouts	7,359.61
Sugar Bowl	7,701.55
Olympic Swimming Tryouts	15,000.00
West Coast Relays	1,785.82
Miscellaneous	58.00

166,093.63

TOTAL RECEIPTS

\$539,358.39

Minutes of Executive Committee and Council

The following minutes of the Executive Committee and Council are printed in abridged form.

Executive Committee at New Orleans, Louisiana April 29, 1956

1. The Committee reviewed decisions reached by the Officers since the last meeting.

(a) Voted to endorse the action of the Officers in employing A. J. Bergstrom as Assistant to the Director.

(b) Voted to approve expenses not exceeding \$1,500 to assist the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association in sponsorship of an international track and field clinic, it being understood that such expenses be charged against receipts of the 1956 Track and Field Championships and that this authorization apply only to this first clinic.

(c) Voted to approve a new three-year contract with the Don Spencer Company, Inc., appointing Spencer as the national advertising representative for NCAA championship programs and Guides and recommending the Company to member institutions in connection with their football program advertising. Terms embodied in the contract also provide for a larger and more active NCAA committee to supervise the contract's provisions and require that Spencer pay the NCAA \$3,000 annually or 7½ per cent of its gross commissions (on the sale of national advertising for the football programs of member institutions), whichever is greater.

(d) Voted to authorize the Officers to appoint the nine-man committee provided for by the new Spencer contract. The following were subsequently appointed as the Special NCAA Advertising Committee:

- District 1—Ted Emery, Dartmouth College
- District 2—James Coogan, Pennsylvania State Univ.
- District 3—Howard Ector, Georgia Inst. of Technology
- District 4—Charles E. Flynn, University of Illinois
- District 5—John Bentley, University of Nebraska
- District 6—Lester Jordan, Southern Methodist Univ.
- District 7—Parry D. Sorenson, University of Utah
- District 8—Wally Fredericks, University of California
- At-large—Charles P. Erickson, University of North Carolina
(chairman)

(e) Voted to endorse the Officers' approval of special financial arrangements for the District 3 baseball play-off, virtually identical to those for the finals of the baseball tournament.

2. The meeting considered various financial reports and related matters.

(a) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual income and general expenses for the eight-month periods ended April 30, 1955, and April 30, 1956. The report showed general income for the first eight months of the current year to be \$64,639.98 (42.8 per cent of budget) and general expenses for the same period to be \$81,090.23 (57.6 per cent of budget). The income was greater and the expense less than for the previous year.

(b) Voted to approve a report of 1955 television finances showing income from assessments totalling \$90,519.59 and expenses of \$60,-872.28, and to authorize the Executive Director to proceed with the pro rata return of the \$29,647.31 balance to contributors.

(c) Voted to approve a 1956 football television budget of \$79,600.

(d) Voted to approve the 1956 Television Committee's recommendation that a four per cent assessment be made against the live football television receipts of member institutions during the 1956 season, and to recommend this percentage to the Council for its approval.

(e) The Committee discussed the position of the public relations-liaison officer for the Association's television operation. It was the sense of the meeting that the Committee is prepared to employ a public relations officer on a full-time basis with a substantial part of his time devoted to the television program, provided the Television Committee feels such an arrangement would be satisfactory to its operations and the status of the NCAA's control of television was such as to warrant a more or less permanent arrangement of this type.

(f) Voted to receive the NCAA Olympic Committee's report of funds received up to March 30, 1956, showing total collections of \$287,584.06, and to commend the Committee for an outstanding job.

(g) President Houston reviewed investments held by the Association to determine whether the Executive Committee wished to withdraw any of its funds from U. S. Government Bonds for the purpose of making other investments. It was the sense of the meeting that no changes be made.

3. The Committee considered various matters related to the administration and conduct of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Voted that if any 1956 NCAA event is designated as an official Olympic tryout, the NCAA shall donate the balance of that event's net receipts as specified in Executive Regulation II, Section 6, (d), to the U. S. Olympic Fund to be earmarked for the particular sport involved.

(b) Voted that the 1957 Ice Hockey Championship be held at Colorado Springs, Colorado, March 14-16, under the auspices of Colorado College.

(c) Voted to empower the Officers to approve the dates and site of the 1957 Wrestling Championships.

(d) Voted to purchase "appreciation plaques" for those institutions which have conducted National Collegiate Championship events.

4. The meeting considered various matters related to the annual Conventions of the Association.

(a) Voted to endorse the plans to hold the 51st annual Convention at St. Louis, Missouri, January 9-11, 1957, with the Jefferson Hotel to serve as headquarters.

(b) Voted to approve Philadelphia as the location of the 1958 Convention with the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel to serve as headquarters.

(c) Voted to refer to the Council the proposal of Geary Eppley, University of Maryland, as reported on page No. 284 of the 1955-56 NCAA Yearbook.

5. Two proposed amendments to the NCAA Constitution were considered by the Executive Committee.

(a) Voted to sponsor an amendment specifying that the dates of the annual Convention be set by the Executive Committee.

(b) Voted to refer to the Council the suggestion that Article V, A, Section 2, (b), should be revised by the deletion of the last sentence, specifying that at least two members of the Executive Committee shall be members of the Council.

6. Mr. Byers reported on the organization and operations of the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada.

(a) Voted to recommend an amendment to the By-laws specifying that the NCAA Basketball Rules Committee be authorized to function as a part of the National Basketball Committee.

(b) Voted to authorize a member of the NCAA Basketball Rules Committee to attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners.

(c) Voted to authorize the NCAA Basketball Rules Committee to appoint an assistant to the rules editor to assist in formulating and issuing interpretations of the basketball rules, it being understood that said assistant shall not receive any expense allowance or compensation for his services.

(d) Voted that the NCAA officially request the National Basketball Committee to invite a representative of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners to attend the annual NBC rules meeting as an observer, it being understood that the NACC official shall enjoy the privilege of speaking but not voting.

7. Ralph Furey, as chairman, submitted the report of a special subcommittee which had been appointed to study rules committee meeting expenses and per diem allowance for all committee meetings.

(a) Voted to increase the per diem allowance for all NCAA committees from \$12 to \$15.

(b) Voted that all meetings of NCAA rules committees be held at places and times other than those authorized for the National Collegiate Championship events in their respective sports, it being understood that if this policy works a hardship for any committee, the committee may petition for an exception.

(c) Voted to limit all rules committee meetings to two days for purpose of NCAA expenses, it being understood that if this policy

works a hardship upon any rules committee, it may petition for an exception.

(d) Voted that the Executive Director proceed with his present policy of issuing expense checks for members of the various rules committees in the names of their respective institutions.

8. Voted to recommend to member institutions that they start their day football games at 1:30 p.m., local time, in response to a request from the American Automobile Association.

9. Mr. Furey presented a proposal from Aldo T. (Buff) Donelli, Boston University, suggesting the utilization of time during the telecasts of various bowl games to solicit funds for such research charities as the Cancer Research Foundation, Heart Fund and Polio Fund.

Voted to refer the proposal to the NCAA Television and Extra Events Committees for their recommendations.

10. Mr. Byers submitted a progress report on the campaign to persuade the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues to adopt the same rule as the Major Leagues in regard to professional baseball's signing of undergraduate collegiate players. He noted that Commissioner Ford Frick had stated that the Minor Leagues' failure on two consecutive occasions to adopt the rules was having a deteriorating effect upon the Major Leagues' acceptance of the rule.

Mr. Byers reported plans to meet with the executive committee of the National Association of Professional Leagues for purposes of re-submitting the rule.

Executive Committee at Denver, Colorado

August 19, 1956

1. The meeting considered various financial reports and related matters.

(a) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual income and general expenses for the eleven-month periods ended July 31, 1955, and July 31, 1956. The report showed that for the first 11 months of the current fiscal year, general income totaled \$152,-093.28 and general expenses totaled \$125,318.53.

(b) The Executive Director reported that income from district play-offs of the 1956 Baseball Tournament totaled \$3,937.48 which, according to the approved formula, is divided evenly between NCAA general income and the Baseball Reserve Fund. He stated that as of September 1, 1955, the Baseball Reserve Fund reflected a balance of \$744.14 and the reserve fund's share of 1956 income (\$1,968.74) would increase the balance to \$2,712.88, less withdrawals to be approved.

Voted to approve the following withdrawals from the Baseball Reserve Fund—\$273.96 to repay the 1956 operating deficit incurred in District Two; \$90.75 to repay the operating deficit in District Five; \$36.65 to repay the operating deficit in District Seven, and \$461.02 to pay the printing costs of issuing a Baseball Tournament Handbook.

(c) Voted to approve a general operating budget for 1956-57 showing an income budget of \$151,000 and an expense budget of \$141,000, plus a reserve account of \$7,500 and a contingency amount of \$2,100.

(d) The report of the NCAA Olympic Committee showed that as of July 31, 1956, \$326,102.47 had been collected. The NCAA had incurred expenses in the amount of \$5,444.38 in the planning and administration of this fund-raising campaign. It was noted that the costs had been paid by the U. S. Olympic Association.

Voted to receive the report with thanks and appreciation for a job extremely well done.

(e) Voted that the NCAA representatives to the Executive Board of the U. S. Olympic Committee be directed to request that the USOC pay the expenses of the Executive Board members in attending Board meetings.

2. A. C. Lonborg, chairman of the University Basketball Tournament Committee, submitted his annual report.

(a) Voted to receive the financial summary of the 1956 Tournament, showing total receipts of \$182,616.22, less Committee operating expenses of \$8,375.14 for a net income of \$173,659.08.

(b) Voted to approve the following dates and sites for the 1957 Championship:

<i>Round</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Sites</i>
First-round	March 11, 12 or 13	To be determined
Regionals		
East	March 15-16	Philadelphia, Pa.
Midwest	March 15-16	Lexington, Ky.
West	March 15-16	Dallas, Tex.
Far West	March 15-16	Corvallis, Ore.
Finals	March 22-23	Kansas City, Mo.

(c) Voted to approve the following future dates:

<i>Year</i>	<i>First-Round</i>	<i>Regionals</i>	<i>Finals</i>
1958	March 10-12	March 14-15	March 21-22
1959	March 9-11	March 13-14	March 20-21
1960	March 14-16	March 18-19	March 25-26

(d) Voted to endorse the Tournament Committee's recommendation on byes and approve the 1957 tournament pairings.

(e) Voted to approve the proposal of the Middle Atlantic States Athletic Conference, to divide into University and College divisions for basketball scheduling and tournament purposes.

(f) Voted to request the chairman of the University Basketball Tournament Committee to submit a recommended expense formula whereby a certain percentage of income at each tournament site would be automatically set aside to cover all tournament operating expense and that this recommendation be ready for consideration at the January meeting of the Executive Committee, if possible.

3. The meeting reviewed the "Synopsis of Plans for the National Collegiate Basketball Tournament, College Division" as recom-

mended by the College Basketball Tournament Committee and endorsed, with minor revisions, by the College Committee.

(a) Voted to approve the report and recommendations.

(b) Voted to request the Council to sponsor an amendment to accomplish the revision in the NCAA eligibility rules recommended by the College Tournament Committee.

(c) Voted to authorize the College Tournament Committee to make exceptions to the operating plans of the College Division Tournament, if necessary, subject to approval of the Association's Officers.

4. The Committee considered various items related to the administration and conduct of the annual baseball tournament.

(a) Voted to refer to the Council the problem raised by the ineligibility of a member of the University of Minnesota baseball team.

(b) Voted that the Council be requested to notify the membership of the records available in the office of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues and urge member institutions and conferences interested in qualifying for the annual baseball tournament to avail themselves of this service.

(c) Voted to revise Executive Regulation II, Section 2, to provide that in the cases of ineligibility established subsequent to NCAA competition, where such competition is as an individual, the ineligible individual's performance shall be stricken from the records and the points he has contributed to his team's total shall be deleted and the standings adjusted accordingly, it being understood that in team sports the team's performance and records also shall be deleted and its place in the final standings shall be vacated; furthermore, any medals or trophies involved shall be returned to the Association.

5. Additional matters related to the administration and conduct of National Collegiate Championship events were considered.

(a) Voted to approve the recommended dates and sites for fencing, golf, gymnastics, skiing, swimming, tennis, track and field, and wrestling.

(b) Voted to empower the Officers to approve or disapprove the recommendations of the NCAA Boxing Rules Committee relative to plans for training the National Collegiate boxing champions in advance of the final Olympic tryouts.

6. The meeting received a report regarding plans for the 51st annual Convention.

(a) Voted to approve President Houston's proposed personnel for Convention Committees.

(b) Voted to express its appreciation and gratitude to the Big Seven and Missouri Valley Conferences for their willingness to sponsor a reception in connection with the 1957 Convention.

(c) Voted that all program suggestions received by the Executive Director shall be forwarded to the Convention program committees and they shall be free to determine the makeup of the Convention programs for which they are responsible.

7. H. J. Dorricott, as chairman, submitted the report of a special subcommittee appointed to revise Executive Regulation II, Section 4, pertaining to individual and team awards.

Voted to adopt revisions providing for the establishment of team awards and specifying certain requirements for awards other than the official NCAA medals and plaques.

8. Mr. Byers presented the recommendations of the NCAA Publications Committee that (a) the Boxing Guide be discontinued and a 32-page biennial edition of the boxing rules be substituted therefor (recommended price, 50 cents); and (b) the Lacrosse Guide be discontinued and a 24-page biennial edition of the lacrosse rules be substituted therefor (recommended price, 50 cents), unless the U. S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association assumes the distribution responsibility for this Guide. The Executive Director also voiced his hope that biennial editions of the skiing and gymnastics rules, now mimeographed at the NCAA offices, might be developed.

Voted that the recommendations of the Publications Committee be tabled for one year, during which time additional study shall be made of the possibility of issuing the gymnastics and skiing rules in separate, biennial editions or in a combination booklet which also might contain the boxing and lacrosse rules.

9. The Executive Director reviewed the history of the NCAA's negotiations with professional baseball relative to an agreement limiting the signing of undergraduate collegians. He noted that the effectiveness of the present agreement with the Major Leagues, known as the College Player Rule, was undermined by the refusal of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues (Minor Leagues) to adopt the same agreement. He said that extended negotiations with the Minor Leagues had developed a revised proposal which the NCAA representatives hoped would be acceptable to both the Major and Minor Leagues.

Voted to endorse the proposed revision of the College Player Rule as the best agreement available to the colleges at the present time.

10. The meeting considered various proposals to reorganize certain standing committees of the Association.

(a) Voted to recommend to the Council that Article III, Section 3, (b), of the By-laws be revised to provide that the University Basketball Tournament Committee shall be composed of five persons, the membership of the Committee to take office annually effective May 1.

(b) Voted to recommend to the Council that Article III, Section 2, (a), third paragraph, of the By-laws be revised to provide that the Baseball Rules Committee shall be selected on the District rotation plan.

(c) Voted to recommend to the Council that Article III, Section 1, (f), be revised to provide that the College Committee shall be organized on the District rotation plan whereby members are elected for terms of four years and no less than two members of the Committee shall be elected each year.

11. Voted that Don Pierce, athletic publicity director of the University of Kansas, be designated as the director of the official

national track and field statistical service for the college year 1956-57 and his proposed budget of \$865 be approved.

12. The meeting discussed developments in gambling on college sports. Particular attention was given to a report by the secretary of the Criminal Law Section of the American Bar Association stating that there are "indications" that big gambling syndicates are moving in on college athletics.

It was the sense of the meeting that the membership should be alerted to these trends and developments in the next Report to the Membership.

Executive Committee at St. Louis, Missouri

January 7, 1957

1. The meeting considered various financial reports and related matters.

(a) The Executive Director submitted a comparison of budgeted and actual income and general expenses for the four-month periods ended December 31, 1955, and December 31, 1956. Income for the first four months of the current fiscal year was \$65,435.42 or 43.3 per cent of the total budget. Expenses for the first four months were \$36,029.79 or 23.1 per cent of the year's budget.

Voted to approve the report.

(b) The report of 1956 television expenses showed expenditures of \$51,370.42 as of December 31, 1956, or 64.5 per cent of the total budget of \$79,600.

Voted to approve the report.

(c) Voted that the question of the payment of expenses incurred by American game officials in attending the Olympic Games be referred to the NCAA Olympic Committee for action; further, that the NCAA Olympic Committee be requested to give consideration to the general question of the U. S. Olympic Association paying the expenses of its committee members and other officials in their performance of official Olympic duties.

(d) Voted to receive the report of the NCAA Olympic Committee indicating that total contributions raised by the NCAA for the U. S. Olympic Fund probably would exceed \$500,000; furthermore, that the Officers direct a letter of thanks and appreciation to each of the Committee members.

2. Voted to sponsor an amendment to the By-laws changing the termination date of terms of members of the NCAA Olympic Committee.

3. Various reports and recommendations relative to the administration and conduct of National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments were presented to the meeting.

(a) Voted that the 1957 Baseball Tournament be held at Omaha, Nebraska, June 8-13, provided that a satisfactory budget can be worked out with the Omaha Baseball Committee.

(b) Voted that the finals of the 1957 College Division Basketball Tournament be held at Evansville, Indiana, March 13-15.

(c) Voted that the 1957 Boxing Championships be held at Idaho State College, Pocatello, April 4-6.

(d) The Committee reviewed the scheduling policies for NCAA events which permit the Baseball Tournament and Skiing Meet to include Sunday as a day of competition. It also was noted that, in cases of inclement weather, the Tennis and Golf Tournaments had utilized Sunday to complete their competition. After an extended discussion, it was the sense of the meeting that the present policy of permitting the Baseball and Skiing events to utilize Sunday for competition should not be changed at this time.

(e) Voted to award team trophies to the institutions which win the four regional tournaments of the University Division Basketball Championship.

(f) The University Basketball Tournament Committee submitted a progress report in regard to its efforts to develop a formula whereby a flat percentage of the gross receipts would be allocated to cover all so-called game expenses incurred in the conduct of University Division basketball tournament games.

Voted to receive the Tournament Committee's progress report and authorize the Officers to act on behalf of the Executive Committee in approving or disapproving the final recommendation of the University Basketball Tournament Committee.

(g) Voted that in connection with the net receipts of \$5,315.06 realized from the 1956 Boxing Tournament, 50 per cent of this money shall be contributed to the U. S. Olympic Fund and the other 50 per cent shall be distributed to the competing institutions, it being understood that this action is taken because the 1956 Boxing Tournament was designated as an Olympic tryout.

(h) Voted that in connection with the net receipts of \$10,260.60 realized from the 1956 Track and Field Meet, 50 per cent of this amount shall be donated to the U. S. Olympic Fund and 50 per cent shall be distributed to the competing institutions, it being understood that this action is taken inasmuch as the 1956 Track and Field Meet was designated as an Olympic tryout.

(i) Voted to reaffirm its policy that the various rules and tournament committees of the Association shall be responsible for determining the entry fees to be charged in connection with NCAA events, it being understood that said entry fees shall be subject to review by the Association's Executive Committee upon the request of one or more member institutions.

(j) There was a general discussion of (1) the apparent need for additional assistance in implementing a public relations program on behalf of the Association and intercollegiate athletics; (2) the present annual investment by the Association's Television Committee in regard to liaison-public relations affairs, and (3) the anticipated need of a two-year promotional program on behalf of NCAA Guides and related publications.

Voted that the Officers appoint a committee to be composed of representatives of the Television, Public Relations and Publications Committees and that this special committee shall study the Association's needs in these three areas and report back with specific recommendations, it being understood that said recommendations may be submitted by mail if the committee feels it necessary to obtain Executive Committee action prior to the next scheduled meeting of the Executive Committee.

4. Mr. Byers submitted a report regarding professional baseball's final rejection of a College Player Rule.

(a) It was the sense of the meeting that a factual account of the colleges' experience in negotiating with professional baseball should be reported to the Convention and the chairman of the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee should submit the report.

(b) Voted to recommend to the Council of the Association that it appoint a special committee to study over-all college-professional relations and develop specific recommendations for the guidance of member institutions in their relations with professional sports.

5. Asa S. Bushnell, member of the NCAA Publications Committee, and Homer F. Cooke, Jr., director of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, joined the meeting to present recommendations of the Publications Committee.

(a) Mr. Cooke presented a comprehensive financial report setting forth a financial history of the NCAB's publishing experience.

(b) Mr. Cooke reported that arrangements had been completed with the U. S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association whereby USILA will purchase the NCAA's complete edition of the Lacrosse Guide each year at the price of 80 cents per copy. He noted that this had answered the question of whether the NCAA could continue to afford to publish and distribute this Guide.

(c) Voted to approve the recommendation of the Publications Committee that the Boxing Guide be discontinued and that the boxing rules be issued in printed form, biennially.

(d) Voted that the official playing rules of gymnastics and skiing also be printed in biennial editions and distributed from New York.

(e) Voted that the contract between NCAA and NCAB, in the person of Mr. Cooke, be revised to provide that the net receipts from the publishing operations of NCAB shall be divided evenly between the Association and NCAB.

(f) Voted that the NCAB and Mr. Cooke be authorized to explore the possibility of commercial sponsorship of the Association's statistical program and report back to the Executive Committee.

6. The Executive Director reviewed the administration of the Association's enforcement program and the duties performed by members of the executive staff in this connection.

7. The Executive Director reported that he had conferred with the secretary-treasurer of the American Football Coaches Association regarding the advisability of scheduling the annual conventions of the NCAA and AFCA late in January or early February, the dates to fall between semesters of those institutions which operate on the semester system. He stated that the AFCA preferred the present dates. There appeared to be no sentiment to press the matter further.

8. The meeting discussed possible locations for the Association's 1959 Convention. There was general preference for Kansas City, Missouri, provided facilities were adequate, with some sentiment for Detroit or Minneapolis. It was agreed that the Executive Director should confer with the secretary-treasurer of the American Football Coaches Association and the Executive Committee would give further consideration to the matter at its next meeting.

Council at New Orleans, Louisiana

April 30-May 2, 1956

1. Voted to confirm various appointments to NCAA Committees, including the election of 16 consultants to the 1956 NCAA Television Committee and presidential appointments to fill vacancies on the NCAA Olympic Committee, Football Rules Committee, Wrestling Rules Committee and the Executive Committee.

2. The Council acted upon various requests for interpretations of NCAA legislation.

(a) Voted to approve an interim interpretation which ruled that if an outside organization wishes to employ a college student to handle the payment of prospective student-athletes' transportation to visit the campus, this would be a permissible procedure and would not place the institution in violation of Article VI, Section 2, of the By-laws.

(b) Voted to approve action of the Executive Director in advising St. Louis University it would not be in violation of NCAA requirements if it permitted outside financial assistance to two athletes injured in an automobile accident.

(c) Voted that Official Interpretation 3, Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution be revised to provide that: "Any student who signs or has ever signed a contract to play professional athletics (whether for a money consideration or not), plays or has ever played on any professional team in any sport, or receives or has ever received a salary or any of his expenses for reporting to or visiting a professional team, is no longer an amateur as defined by this principle."

(d) Voted that an interpretation of the phrase "practice scrimmages with outside competition" as used in Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws be approved to the effect that such scrimmages must be held behind closed doors, with no admission, without publicity and without official scoring.

(e) It was the sense of the meeting that student-athletes may compete for prizes in games or contests generally not recognized as intercollegiate sports without endangering their amateur status under NCAA requirements.

(f) Voted to revise Official Interpretation 4, Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, by deletion of the phrase "or otherwise classified as a professional team by a recognized authority."

(g) Voted that a member institution would not be in violation of Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws, regarding the start of pre-season practice, if it permitted no more than two members of its basketball squad to participate subsequent to October 15, 1956, on an all-star squad organized for the purpose of playing one game and one game only against the U. S. Olympic basketball team, it being understood that this interpretation shall be approved for 1956 only.

3. Voted to endorse the recommendation of the Executive Committee that member institutions be requested to start their day football games at 1:30 p. m., local time.

4. It was the sense of the meeting that the Executive Director should confer further with the appropriate representatives of the

U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce in an effort to bring about a revision in the scholarships administered by the Jaycees so that the program would satisfy the requirements of the NCAA and its various conferences.

5. Voted to elect the Mid-Western Athletic Association and the Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Athletic Conference to allied membership.

6. Voted to appoint the following Nominating Committee for the 1957 Convention:

District 1—Paul F. Mackesey, Brown University
District 2—Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University
District 3—D. S. McAlister, The Citadel
District 4—V. C. Freeman, Purdue University
District 5—Warren O. Thompson, University of Colorado
District 6—Gilbert Hermance, Rice Institute
District 7—H. J. Dorricott, Western State of Colo. (chairman)
District 8—Emmett Moore, Washington State college
At-large—W. H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara

7. Voted to appoint the following Committee on Committees for the 1957 Convention:

District 1—Frank R. Thoms, Jr., Williams College
District 2—James V. Gilloon, Jr., New York University
District 3—Wallace Wade, Southern Conference
District 4—Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University
District 5—J. William Orwig, University of Nebraska
District 6—Abb Curtis, Southwest Conference
District 7—Andrew G. Clark, Colorado A&M College
District 8—Alfred R. Masters, Stanford University
At-large—E. E. Wieman, University of Denver (chairman)

(Note: Leo A. Harris, University of Oregon, was subsequently appointed to fill position vacated by Mr. Masters.)

8. The Council considered other committee appointments.

(a) Voted to endorse the action of the Executive Committee in establishing a nine-man Special Advertising Committee and to authorize the Officers to appoint said committee.

(b) Voted to appoint Paul W. Brechler, State University of Iowa, to another three-year term as one of the NCAA's representatives on the Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics.

9. The Council considered matters brought to its attention by the Executive Committee.

(a) Voted to approve the recommendation that a four per cent assessment be levied against the live television receipts of member institutions during the 1956 football season.

(b) Voted to sponsor an amendment eliminating the requirement that two of the seven members of the Executive Committee be members of the Council.

10. A. D. Kirwan, as chairman, submitted the report of the Committee on Infractions. He observed that six cases were to come before the Council for its consideration and that the Committee's detailed reports on these cases had been circularized to the Council members in advance of the meeting.

Prior to consideration of the cases, the Executive Director reviewed the previous penalty structure utilized by the Council and noted that under date of June 9, 1955, the Council had notified the chief executive officers of member institutions that violations subsequent to that date would be subject to more severe penalties. He reported the intention of the Committee on Infractions to increase the severity of penalties by increasing the term of the various prohibitions available to the NCAA.

Mr. Byers also said that the Committee on Infractions felt that the Council should depart from its previous policy of not identifying the staff member who committed the violation. He said that the Committee felt in some instances the institution should be reprimanded and censured for the act of a particular staff member and that staff member should be named.

(a) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Mississippi College:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by Mississippi College of Clinton, Mississippi, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found that Mississippi College was placed in violation of Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution in that the Mississippi Educational Foundation during the winter of 1953-54 provided financial assistance to three student-athletes, this aid not being administered by the institution;

Whereas, the administration of Mississippi College did not have concurrent knowledge of the activities of the Mississippi Educational Foundation, it is the opinion of the Council that the College failed to exercise reasonable diligence in the application and enforcement of Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution;

Whereas, the Council has found Mississippi College to have been in violation of Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws, in that the College basketball team began practice for the 1954-55 season on October 1, 1954, after the College's Faculty Committee on Physical Education had specifically considered the question in light of NCAA requirements and granted the team permission;

Whereas, the Council has found Mississippi College to have been in violation of Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws in that the College's 1954-55 basketball team engaged in at least two practice games against outside competition prior to December 1, 1954, this competition also being in addition to the 26 regularly scheduled games played by the College subsequent to December first;

Whereas, Mississippi College had taken steps prior to the NCAA investigation to rectify the practices which placed it in violation of NCAA requirements;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Mississippi College be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (May 1, 1956), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the College prior to the expiration of this probation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the College.

(b) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Texas A&M College:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by Texas A&M College of College Station, Texas, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found Texas A&M College to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that during April, 1955, at least two prospective student-athletes were offered financial aid in excess of that permitted by this Association and the Southwest Athletic Conference of which Texas A&M College is a member;

Whereas, the Council has found Texas A&M College to have been in violation of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution in that a representative of the College during April, 1955, gave a prospective student-athlete a cash payment to sign a letter of intent to enroll at Texas A&M College;

Whereas, the Council has found Texas A&M to have been in violation of Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution in that the Athletic Council of Texas A&M College, instead of the Faculty Scholarship Awards Committee, has followed the practice of awarding grants-in-aid to athletes;

Whereas, the Southwest Athletic Conference conducted a diligent investigation into certain athletic practices of Texas A&M College and took action against the institution May 14, 1955, for violation of Conference legislation;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council support the action of the Southwest Athletic Conference in placing Texas A&M on probation for a two-year period and ruling the College ineligible to participate in post-season athletic contests while on probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in considering the effectiveness of the penalties already imposed on Texas A&M College by the Southwest Athletic Conference, the NCAA Council hereby places Texas A&M College on probation until May 14, 1957;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation, Texas A&M College shall be ineligible to enter athletes or teams in National Collegiate Championship competition and those invitational events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the Southwest Athletic Conference, which made available to the NCAA the results of its several investigations into these matters; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the coopera-

tion and assistance accorded to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the administration of Texas A&M College.

(c) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Florida:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Florida of Gainesville, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Florida to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that staff members of the University, during at least the past four years, have offered prospective student-athletes financial aid in excess of that permitted by this Association and the Southeastern Conference, these prospective student-athletes being told that alumni of the University would provide funds for two or three round trips a year between the particular student-athlete's home and the campus;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Florida to have been in violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution in that student-athletes of the University, during at least the past four years, have been provided transportation between the University campus and their homes two and sometimes three times a year, these arrangements being made by University staff members with alumni and friends of the University who, in turn, gave the money (or tickets) direct to the student-athletes involved or gave it to the University athletic department for transmission to the student-athletes;

Whereas, the Council has found that this policy provided student-athletes with transportation to the campus at the start of the college year, a round trip during Christmas vacation and a trip from the campus to the student-athlete's home at the close of the college year, with round trips also frequently being provided during Spring vacation;

Whereas, the Council has found that this policy apparently encompassed all student-athletes who lived outside of the State of Florida and were awarded regular grants-in-aid;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Florida be placed on probation for a period of two years from this date (May 1, 1956), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the University prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation, the University of Florida shall be ineligible to enter athletes or teams in National Collegiate Championship competition and those invitational events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the University of Florida and the Commissioner's office of the Southeastern Conference.

(d) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Kansas:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Kansas of Lawrence, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Kansas to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 2, of the By-laws in that a staff member of the University provided round-trip transportation to a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus in at least one instance;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Kansas to have been placed in violation of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws, in that a friend of the University, during the summer of 1954, offered a prospective student-athlete aid in excess of that permitted by this Association and the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association (of which the University of Kansas is a member), this offer having been made with the knowledge of a staff member of the institution or under circumstances in which he should have had knowledge;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Kansas be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (May 1, 1956), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the University prior to the expiration of this probation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the University.

(e) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Louisville:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Louisville to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that a representative of the University offered two prospective student-athletes financial aid in excess of that permitted by this Association, this aid being in the form of transportation between the student-athletes' homes and the University campus;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Louisville to have been in violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution in that another friend of the University provided the two student-athletes transportation between their homes and Louisville during September, 1955, to enroll at the University (and had agreed to provide said student-athletes expenses home at the end of the college year until the NCAA investigation altered this arrangement);

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Louisville to have been in violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution in that a representative of the University gave two

student-athletes, who were his employees, special discounts on articles of clothing purchased at his store, said discounts being greater than the discount accorded other employees;

Whereas, the Council has found that the above-mentioned person, a businessman of the City of Louisville, was a representative of the University because of his collaboration with a University staff member in the recruitment of the two student-athletes involved;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Louisville be placed on probation for a period of two years from this date (May 1, 1956), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the University prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation, the University of Louisville shall be ruled ineligible to participate in the National Collegiate Basketball Tournament and those invitational basketball events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the University of Louisville be censured and reprimanded for its failure to take the necessary precautionary steps against violations of this nature, particularly in light of the collaboration of a staff member of the University with the Louisville businessman; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive administration of the University.

(f) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Alabama Polytechnic Institute:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the Alabama Polytechnic Institute of Auburn, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the Alabama Polytechnic Institute to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that a staff member of the University during November, 1955, offered financial aid to two prospective student-athletes in excess of that permitted by this Association and the Southeastern Conference, of which Alabama Polytechnic Institute is a member;

Whereas, the Council has found the Alabama Polytechnic Institute to have been in violation of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution in that a staff member of the institution gave each of said prospective student-athletes \$500 in cash, November 28, 1955, as a means of assuring their enrollment at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute the following fall;

Whereas, the Southeastern Conference conducted a diligent investigation into these matters and took action against Alabama Polytechnic Institute, December 21, 1955, and February 13, 1956, for violations of Conference legislation;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council support the

action of the Southeastern Conference in fining Alabama Polytechnic Institute, placing the institution on probation for an indefinite period of time, ruling the institution ineligible to participate in post-season football games during the period of the probation, and in specifying that proof of further violation by Alabama Polytechnic Institute may lead to suspension or termination of membership in the Conference;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in supporting the Southeastern Conference's action, the NCAA Council places Alabama Polytechnic Institute on probation for a period of three years from this date (May 1, 1956), with the understanding that a violation by Alabama Polytechnic Institute during the period of this probation may lead to a recommendation for expulsion of that institution from membership in this Association;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the first two years of the probation, Alabama Polytechnic Institute shall be ineligible to enter athletes and teams in National Collegiate Championship competition and those invitational events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program and, further, that Alabama Polytechnic Institute's football teams shall be ineligible to participate in the national television series administered by the Association;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Alabama Polytechnic Institute be reprimanded and censured for the actions of its assistant football coach, Hal Herring, in providing cash payments to two prospective student-athletes, and the failure of the institution's athletic director, G. W. Beard, and its head football coach, Ralph Jordan, to take corrective or punitive action upon learning of the incident;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the Southeastern Conference, which made available to the NCAA the results of its investigations into this matter; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the administration of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

(g) Voted to restore the University of Cincinnati to all rights and privileges of membership.

11. Voted that the objectives and purposes of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame are worthy and it is recommended that the 51st annual Convention endorse that organization, it being understood that any other support, financial or otherwise, should come to the NFFHF voluntarily from member institutions and not by NCAA directive.

12. The Committee on Infractions submitted several recommendations for the Council's consideration.

(a) Voted that under the provisions of Article VII, Section 1, (f), of the By-laws, the management of each post-season football game shall agree to respect action of the NCAA Council in ruling a member institution ineligible to compete in post-season football competition and that confirmation of each management's acceptance

of this condition shall be received by the Extra Events Committee before the Committee certifies that a particular contest meets the requirements of Article VII of the By-laws.

(b) Voted that Official Interpretation 1, Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution be revised by the addition of the following sentence: "When an institution is informed by a responsible source that a violation may have occurred, the institution is obligated to investigate diligently and take appropriate action."

(c) Voted that in the public announcement of disciplinary actions by the Council, the Officers shall be empowered to release additional details of the case if in their judgment, the public relations aspects of the case warrant.

(d) Voted that the Committee on Infractions shall be instructed to request all allied conferences to forward to it any information indicating the violation of NCAA requirements by their member institutions or other institutions; further, the Committee on Infractions shall be directed to forward to the various allied conferences any information which the Committee might receive indicating that member institutions of the respective conferences are failing to observe legislation of their conferences.

13. The meeting took no action on a request that it reconsider its action of January 9, 1956, regarding ice hockey tryout and option agreements.

14. Voted to revise Official Interpretation 6, Article VIII, Sections 1 and 2, of the By-Laws, to read: "These Sections apply to all student-athletes except those engaged exclusively in the institution's intra-mural athletic program."

15. The Council gave consideration to requests that it direct the Committee on Ethics to investigate two incidents involving the transfer of student-athletes.

Voted that whereas the Council regrets the incidents involving (1) the University of Dayton and Ohio State University, and (2) the University of Wisconsin and Wartburg College, and believes that the matters could have been settled by private conversations between the appropriate officers of the institutions involved, it is the conclusion of the Council that the occurrences were not detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, and, accordingly, the Committee on Ethics shall not be directed to investigate these matters.

16. Voted to empower the chairman to appoint a subcommittee to review the actions of the 50th annual Convention, consider the report of the Special NCAA Recruiting Committee of last year and engage in whatever other studies and research might be appropriate, such subcommittee to submit a recommendation for revision of Article VI, Section 2, of the By-laws for consideration at the next meeting of the Council.

17. Voted that as a general principle, no more than one representative from the membership of a particular allied conference shall be appointed to serve on a standing committee of the Association; further, the Executive Director shall be requested to convey this expression to the members of the Nominating Committee and the Committee on Committees for the next annual Convention.

18. Voted that the Executive Director shall collect, compile and distribute to the Council the regulations of the various allied conferences pertaining to academic requirements for the award and maintenance of financial aid.

Council at Denver, Colorado

August 20-21, 1956

1. The meeting reviewed requests for interpretations received by the Officers since the last meeting.

(a) Voted that Official Interpretation 1 of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, be revised by the addition of the following sentence at the beginning of the existing interpretation: "Financial aid may be awarded to any student-athlete for any term or session (including summer sessions) during which he is in attendance, provided he has been admitted to the institution as a regular student."

(b) Voted that the Council's previous action relative to the Canadian ice hockey tryout and option agreements was intended to apply to new student-athletes enrolling September 1, 1956, or thereafter, and any student-athlete who, prior to that date, was enrolled in an American institution offering two years or more of collegiate work shall not be affected by the Council ruling.

(c) Voted that the Council reaffirm Official Interpretation 6, Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, that a student-athlete not be allowed to officiate high school contests for pay.

2. The meeting considered a recommendation of the NCAA College Committee that the Council sponsor an amendment at the next NCAA Convention which, if adopted, would require active member institutions of the Association to conduct a minimum program of four intercollegiate sports, with at least one occurring in each of the three seasons of the academic year, it being understood that this requirement would not work retroactively against institutions holding NCAA membership at the time.

It subsequently was reported that of the present active NCAA membership of 444 institutions, two institutions sponsor only one intercollegiate sport; one institution sponsors two intercollegiate sports, and 10 institutions sponsor three intercollegiate sports.

Voted not to adopt the original recommendation or an amendment to the original motion deleting the requirement to conduct one sport in each of three seasons of the academic year.

3. The Secretary-Treasurer and Executive Director presented various recommendations from the Association's Executive Committee.

(a) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article IV, Section 1, of the By-laws to implement the recommendation of the College Basketball Tournament Committee and Executive Committee regarding a revision in the Association's eligibility rules for participants in the College Division Basketball Tournament.

(b) Voted to join the Executive Committee in endorsing the proposed new agreement between the NCAA and the major and minor leagues of professional baseball.

(c) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 3, (b), of the By-laws, which would increase the membership of the University Basketball Tournament Committee to five persons and establish the effective date of membership as of May 1.

(d) Voted to endorse the Executive Committee's recommended amendment of Article III, Section 2, third paragraph, to apply the District rotation principle to the Baseball Rules Committee.

(e) Voted to endorse the Executive Committee's recommendation that Article III, Section 1, (f), be amended to apply the District rotation principle to the College Committee.

4. The Council reviewed previously considered and new proposals scheduled for submission to the 51st annual Convention.

(a) Voted to recommend to the Convention that a new paragraph be added to Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, to read: "(b) When unearned financial aid is awarded to a student-athlete and athletic ability is taken into consideration in making the award, such aid combined with other aid the student-athlete may receive from employment (during semester or term time), other scholarships and grants-in-aid, and like sources, shall not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses.

(b) Voted to recommend to the Convention that Article V, A, Section 1, (c), and Section 3, (b), third paragraph of the Constitution, should be revised so that members-at-large and vice-presidents shall become eligible again for Council service following a three-year waiting period.

5. Voted to endorse and sponsor proposed amendments to Article VI of the By-laws, as recommended by the special subcommittee on recruiting, D. S. McAlister, chairman.

6. Voted to table a proposal that the NCAA enact a national transfer rule.

7. Mr. Byers submitted information which would indicate that gambling on college sports events, particularly football and basketball, was on the increase. He also observed that a number of member institutions still permitted their athletes to participate in a summer basketball league in the Catskill Mountains, commonly referred to as the "Borscht Circuit."

Voted to circularize to the membership that section of "Recommended Policies and Practices" pertaining to this matter.

8. President Houston reported that T. J. Hamilton, athletic director of the University of Pittsburgh, had represented the NCAA at President Eisenhower's Conference on the Fitness of American Youth, June 18. The Executive Director read Mr. Hamilton's report.

(a) Voted that Mr. Hamilton's report be received and that the pertinent portions of it be distributed to the NCAA membership with a special plea by the Officers of the Association that all NCAA member institutions join in implementing the various recommendations as promptly and effectively as possible.

(b) Voted that the Officers appoint a committee to formulate specific ways and means whereby the colleges may take the leadership in this program. The following committee was appointed:

- District 1—Lloyd A. Lux, Bates College
- District 2—Ernie B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University
- District 3—Howard J. Danford, Florida State University
- District 4—Paul W. Brechler, State University of Iowa
- District 5—Don Faurot, University of Missouri
- District 6—Madison Bell, Southern Methodist University
- District 7—Edwin R. Kimball, Brigham Young University
- District 8—Willis O. Hunter, University of Southern California
- At-large—T. J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh (chairman)

9. Voted that Official Interpretation 1 of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution be revised by the insertion of the following parenthetical clause following the words "commonly accepted educational expenses"—"(tuition and fees, room and board, books, and not to exceed \$15 per month for laundry)."

10. A. D. Kirwan, as chairman, submitted the report of the Committee on Infractions.

(a) Mr. Kirwan reviewed the case relative to Ohio State University. He reported the new president of Ohio State University, Dr. Novice Fawcett, had reviewed the report and had concurred in the findings of the Committee. Mr. Kirwan said, however, that the commissioner of the Big Ten Conference felt he had not had an opportunity to act upon one phase of the report developed through the investigations of the Committee on Infractions. Since it always has been the practice of the Committee on Infractions to permit the conference to act before or simultaneously with the NCAA on any case involving a member of the conference, it was the recommendation of the Committee on Infractions that this case be considered at the next meeting of the Council.

Voted to accept the recommendation of the Committee on Infractions and table the case of Ohio State University until the next meeting.

(b) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Washington:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Washington of Seattle, Washington, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Washington to have been in violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution in that there existed in the City of Seattle for a period of at least five years (through February, 1956), a fund known as the Greater Washington Advertising Fund and said fund was used to provide financial assistance to student-athletes of the University in the form of periodic cash payments without obligation for repayment, purported loans to student-athletes and other cash gifts or payments made for or on behalf of student-athletes of the University;

Whereas, best available information indicates that at least 27 student-athletes, in attendance at the University during the 1955-56 college year, received aid of one form or another from this fund;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Washington to have been in violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution in that there was organized and in existence in Seattle during February to May, 1956, an organization known as the Evergreen Educational Foundation which loaned money (ranging from \$10 to \$225) to 23 student-athletes, all such loans carrying written obligations for repayment;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Washington to have been in violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution in that the former head football coach of the University made personal loans to football players in amounts ranging from \$10 to \$100, it being estimated that there were six to eight such cases during the 1955 season and "not very many" before then;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Washington to have been in violation of Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution in that the Greater Washington Advertising Fund and the Evergreen Educational Foundation were organized for the purpose of furthering the University's athletic program and operated with the knowledge of members of the University staff, the program of each organization being in violation of the governing legislation of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (PCC) and the NCAA;

Whereas, the commissioner of the PCC conducted a diligent and thorough investigation into these matters and the PCC took action against the University of Washington, May 6, 1956, subject to revisions adopted July 8, 1956, and August 8, 1956;

Whereas, the prompt and vigorous disciplinary actions by the PCC are more meaningful than any available to the Council;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council support the several actions of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in supporting the PCC's action, the NCAA Council places the University of Washington on probation for a period of two years from this date (August 21, 1956), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the University prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation, the University of Washington shall not be eligible to enter athletes or teams in National Collegiate Championship competition and those invitational and like events which co-operate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program and, further, the University of Washington's football team shall be ineligible to participate in the national television series administered by the Association;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Council wishes to join with

the PCC in emphasizing to the governing officials of the Greater Washington Advertising Fund the importance of disclosing its records to the appropriate officials of the University of Washington, the PCC and the NCAA, and to point out that the refusal of the Fund's administrators to cooperate in this matter has been a factor in the consideration of this case;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the PCC and its commissioner;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the administration of the University of Washington.

(c) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of California at Los Angeles:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found UCLA to have been in violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution in that the Young Men's Club of Westwood Village, an employment center in suburban Los Angeles for obtaining off-campus jobs for UCLA student-athletes, ceased obtaining jobs for student-athletes referred to it by the UCLA athletic staff and, instead, gave the student-athletes outright gifts in the amount of \$40 per month for the nine months of the college year;

Whereas, the Young Men's Club apparently first began its giveaway program for some student-athletes during the 1952-53 college year, the job program subsequently completely deteriorated and all student-athletes referred to it by the UCLA athletic staff received the \$40 monthly payments without any reference to work performed or to be performed;

Whereas, the date of the complete disintegration of the UCLA off-campus work program has not been finally established, it is known that the football staff of UCLA learned of this development not later than September, 1954, and some staff members knew of individual cases of outright subsidies during the previous two years;

Whereas, the Council has found UCLA to have been in violation of Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution in that the Young Men's Club and the Bruin Bench, both booster organizations, operated with the knowledge of members of the UCLA athletic staff to further the athletic program at UCLA, the combined operations of the two organizations having been in violation of governing legislation of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (PCC) and the NCAA;

Whereas, the Council has found UCLA to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that during the period of 1952-56, athletic staff members of UCLA offered some prospective student-athletes aid not permitted by the legislation of the PCC and the NCAA;

Whereas, the Council has found UCLA to have been in violation of Article IV, Section 2, (4), of the Constitution relating to the obligations and conditions of membership, in that (a) members of the football coaching staff had knowledge of the illicit transactions of the Young Men's Club for a period of four years, subject to the above noted qualifications, and made no effort to rectify the situation on their own motion or to advise their superiors of the need for corrective action and, in fact, refused to divulge such information when asked by UCLA and PCC officials; (b) members of the football staff permitted student-athletes to provide false information to UCLA and the PCC on forms designed to disclose aid of the type referred to above when said staff members knew the information provided by the student-athletes was not accurate; (c) a member or members of the football staff advised at least one UCLA student-athlete not to disclose the gifts of money by the Young Men's Club if questioned about such aid by the commissioner of the PCC, and the student-athlete in question followed the directions of the staff member when questioned by the conference commissioner, and, furthermore, no student-athlete at UCLA ever admitted receiving illicit aid when questioned by the commissioner of the conference;

Whereas, the commissioner of the PCC conducted a diligent and thorough investigation into these matters and the PCC took action against UCLA, May 6, 1956, subject to revisions adopted July 8, 1956, and August 8, 1956;

Whereas, these prompt and vigorous disciplinary actions by the PCC are more meaningful than any available to the Council;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council support the several actions of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in supporting the PCC's action, the NCAA Council places UCLA on probation for a period of three years from this date (August 21, 1956), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the University prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation, UCLA shall not be eligible to enter athletes or teams in National Collegiate Championship competition and those invitational and like events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program and, further, UCLA's football team shall be ineligible to participate in the national television series administered by the Association except for an existing contractual commitment for the 1956 season;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Council wishes to join the PCC in emphasizing to the governing officials of the Young Men's Club and the Bruin Bench the importance in disclosing their records to the appropriate officials of UCLA, the PCC and the NCAA, and to point out that the refusal of the Fund's administrators to cooperate in this matter has been a factor in the consideration of this case;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that UCLA be reprimanded and censured for the activities of its head football coach, Henry R. Sanders, and members of his staff in their acquiescence and cooperation with the activities of the Young Men's Club, and for the lack of sufficient diligence exhibited by the executive and athletic administration, in light of previous warnings by the commissioner of the PCC of possible illicit activities of the type above described;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the PCC and its commissioner;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administration of UCLA.

(d) Voted to sponsor a Conference of Conferences, as recommended by the Committee on Infractions, to review NCAA enforcement procedures, study trends in athletic legislation, enforcement and administration, and discuss other matters vital to the interests of intercollegiate athletics.

(e) The Council considered the requests of Mississippi College, Texas A&M College and the University of Miami that their probationary periods be terminated.

(1) It was the sense of the meeting that no action be taken in regard to Mississippi College since it had been on probation less than four months.

(2) Voted that Texas A&M College's probationary period not be terminated.

(3) Voted that the Committee on Infractions be instructed to investigate Texas A&M's athletic policies and practices and report back to the next meeting of the Council.

(4) Voted that the Committee on Infractions be instructed to investigate the University of Miami's athletic policies and practices and report back to the next meeting of the Council.

(f) It was the sense of the meeting that paying student-athletes a higher rate of pay for work performed than other students or non-students receive for the same work would be a violation of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution.

11. Voted to approve the report of the Extra Events Committee and congratulate the Committee for a job well done. (See page 123, for a copy of the Committee's report.)

Council at Detroit, Michigan

November 12-13, 1956

1. Voted to approve the interim appointments of Paul Stagg, Pacific University, to the College Committee and M. I. Signer, Colorado School of Mines, to the Television Committee. The appointments were made to fill vacancies created by the resignation of Theodore Harder, Santa Barbara College, who had taken a leave of absence to fulfill a special assignment abroad.

2. Voted to appoint Secretary-Treasurer Aigler as chairman of the Conference of Conferences.

3. The Council reviewed various requests for interpretations of NCAA legislation received during the last meeting.

(a) Voted to approve the revised administration of Junior Chamber of Commerce golf scholarships as being in conformance with NCAA requirements.

(b) In answer to an inquiry from a member institution, the Executive Director stated that he had advised the member that there was no specific legislation in the NCAA Constitution and By-laws which provides that intercollegiate competition shall be limited to undergraduate male student-athletes. It was observed that traditionally and historically intercollegiate competition has been limited to male students and, at various points in the NCAA rules and regulations, it is suggested that intercollegiate competition is for male student-athletes.

Voted to approve the interpretation of the Officers.

(c) Voted that hockey players from Canada, regularly enrolled in summer school in 1956 as candidates for a degree, would not be covered by the Council action relative to tryout and option agreements; i.e., they would not be considered in the post-September 1 category.

(d) It was the sense of the meeting that the language of Article III, Section 2, third paragraph, of the By-laws decrees that once a rules committee member has served one term as a district representative and one as a member-at-large, he no longer is eligible for service on the committee.

(4) A. D. Kirwan, as chairman, submitted the report of the Committee on Infractions.

(a) Mr. Byers stated that allegations had been received that certain member institutions were following the practice of competing student-athletes who had signed professional baseball contracts on various intercollegiate squads other than their baseball teams, this procedure being in violation of Article III, Section 1, and Article IV, Section 2, of the Constitution.

He stated that three institutions were petitioning the Council to waive the application of this requirement, at least until the involved student-athletes had completed their current season of eligibility.

(1) Voted to deny the requests of Kentucky Wesleyan College, Morehead and Murray State Colleges that Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution, be waived.

(2) It was suggested that the Officers should circularize the membership, making certain that all institutions understood their obligation to enforce the provisions of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, at all times. The Officers pointed out that this had been done in their Report to Membership of October 5, 1956; it was agreed that this notice would be sufficient.

(b) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to North Carolina State College:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by North Carolina State College, Raleigh, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found North Carolina State College to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that representatives of the College offered a prospective student-athlete aid in excess of that permitted by the Atlantic Coast Conference and this Association to influence said student-athlete to enroll at North Carolina State College;

Whereas, the inducements offered took the form of annual cash gifts and a seven-year college medical education for a friend of the prospective student-athlete, as well as a five-year "unrestricted" scholarship which is not permitted by the governing legislation of the Atlantic Coast Conference;

Whereas, the Council has found North Carolina State College to have violated the provisions of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws and Article III, Sections 1 and 4 of the Constitution, in that a staff member and a friend of the College offered \$80 to the prospective student-athlete to pay his transportation costs to Raleigh, North Carolina, to enroll at the College and, subsequently, the \$80 was given to the student-athlete for this purpose;

Whereas, the NCAA Council, May 7, 1954, placed North Carolina State College on probation for one year and ruled it ineligible to participate in the 1955 National Collegiate Basketball Championship, this action being based upon violations of Article VI, Sections 2 and 3, of the By-laws;

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions and the Commissioner's office of the Atlantic Coast Conference cooperated to the maximum degree possible in carrying on the many interviews and investigations necessary in obtaining the facts of the particular case;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the NCAA Council place North Carolina State College on probation for a period of four years from this date (November 13, 1956), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the College prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation, North Carolina State College shall not be eligible to enter athletes or teams in National Collegiate Championship competition or those invitational and like events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program and, further, the College's athletic teams shall not be eligible to participate in the national football television series administered by the Association or in any other television program controlled by this Association;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation the College shall be denied the privilege of being represented on any NCAA committee and the right to vote on any question before the Association;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that North Carolina State College be reprimanded and censured for the activities of its assistant basketball coach and its assistant athletic director for their

participation in a high-pressure recruiting trip which led to the illicit offers above mentioned, and for the participation in this affair by the director of the Wolfpack Club, the College's local booster organization; further, in connection with this action, it should be noted that it is the Council's opinion that the recruitment of this prospective student-athlete was undertaken with the knowledge and express authority of the head basketball coach;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the Commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference.

(c) It was the sense of the meeting that the Southwest Athletic Conference should have an opportunity to consider a new case involving Texas A&M College before the Council takes action relative to the College's request that its probationary status be terminated.

Voted not to lift the probationary status of Texas A&M College in any of its particulars at this time.

(d) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Ohio State University:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by Ohio State University, Columbus, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found Ohio State University to have been in violation of Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution in that the head football coach administered a private, emergency aid fund which he utilized to loan or give miscellaneous sums of money to members of the University's football squad during a five-year period (1951-55), some of the transactions being loans which were paid back and others being advances which were not returned;

Whereas, available information indicates that these loans and gifts ranged from \$10 to \$100 and were utilized to assist the recipients over immediate financial emergencies, and the total amount of money involved for the five-year period was approximately \$1,700;

Whereas, the Council has found Ohio State University to have been in violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution in that some student-athletes of the University received advance pay for work to be performed without any enforceable obligation or liability to make repayment in kind or in service although, subsequently, the work was made up; and, further, some student-athletes of the University received advance pay for work to be performed which, in fact, never was performed;

Whereas, the Council has found that Ohio State University violated the provisions of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that the head basketball coach of the University offered a prospective student-athlete aid not permitted by the University or its Conference and, subsequently, the University Scholarship Committee approved and awarded the aid to said student-athlete;

Whereas, the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference investigated the emergency aid fund of the head football coach and the general job program of the University, and took action against Ohio State University, April 26, 1956;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council support the action of the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference in placing Ohio State University on probation and ruling it ineligible to participate in the Rose Bowl football game;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in supporting the Conference's action, the NCAA Council places Ohio State University on probation until August 21, 1957, it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the University prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation, Ohio State University shall be ruled ineligible to enter athletes and teams in National Collegiate Championship competition and the several extra events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the University be reprimanded and censured for the activities of the head football coach in providing illicit emergency aid to members of the football squad and that the Council disapprove the action of the University Scholarship Committee in awarding financial aid to a student-athlete in contradiction of the governing legislation of the University's conference;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference, which made available to the NCAA the results of its investigations into several of these matters; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of Ohio State University.

(e) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Southern California:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Southern California to have been in violation of Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution in that from 1952 until the summer of 1956, the Southern California Educational Foundation provided student-athletes of the University with monthly cash allowances, the Foundation issuing checks to various individuals who were identified as "counsellors" and the "counsellors," in turn, cashing the checks and giving the money to the student-athletes involved;

Whereas, the checks ranged between approximately \$10 and \$75 per month and averaged approximately \$41.50 for the year 1955-56, the variance in amounts being based upon "need";

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Southern California to have been in violation of Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution in that there was direct liaison between the University and the Southern California Educational Foundation in the form of an employee of the University Alumni Association, this individual recommending to the Foundation the amounts of the monthly gifts to be given to each of the student-athletes in accordance with his "need";

Whereas, the past records of the Foundation have not been made available to the PCC or the NCAA, although the Foundation has agreed that records of the future will be made available to inspection by the PCC and/or the NCAA;

Whereas, the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference conducted a thorough and diligent investigation into all of these matters and took action against the University of Southern California, July 8, 1956;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council support the action of the PCC in placing the University on probation until July 1, 1958; in ruling the University ineligible to participate in the Rose Bowl Game or any other post-season football contest during the period of said probation; in ruling the University ineligible for listing or consideration as Conference football champion during said period; in denying the University its share of receipts from the Rose Bowl football game; in prohibiting the University from appearing upon any national television program (exclusive of an existing contractual commitment); in fining the University \$10,000 for its refusal to cooperate completely with the Conference Commissioner in his investigation, and in ruling ineligible for part of their athletic careers various student-athletes who had been recipients of the illicit aid from the Foundation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in supporting the PCC's action, the NCAA Council places the University of Southern California on probation until November 13, 1958, it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the University prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the first year of this probation (November 13, 1956, to November 13, 1957), the University shall not be eligible to enter athletes or teams in National Collegiate Championship competition and those invitational and like events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation, the University of Southern California's football team shall be ineligible to participate in the national television series administered by the Association, except for an existing contractual commitment for the 1956 season;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Council wishes to commend the University in its successful effort in obtaining access to the records of the Foundation; at the same time, the Council must point out that the Foundation's decision not to make such records available to the Commissioner of the PCC and to this Association has been a factor in the Council's disposition of this case;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the PCC and its Commissioner;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the administration of the University of Southern California.

(f) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of California:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of California, Berkeley, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of California to have been in violation of Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution in that two members of its football coaching staff administered an emergency aid fund during the college years of 1952-53 through 1955-56, the source of these funds being donations from two booster groups in the Greater San Francisco area;

Whereas, these financial transactions took the form of loans (with written obligations to repay) and advances (some considered to be gifts and others considered to be loans);

Whereas, there were 16 loans which averaged approximately \$46 and 32 advances which averaged approximately \$63 (ranging over a two-year period for which records are available), and the majority of these transactions were to cover incidental fees at the University, it being noted that under the rules and regulations of the PCC, the University could have provided this assistance to said student-athletes through grants-in-aid;

Whereas, the University of California has been in violation of Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution in that starting with the college year 1952-53 and continuing through 1955-56, one and sometimes two booster organizations donated money to an emergency aid fund administered by members of the University football coaching staff for the aid of "needy" student-athletes;

Whereas, the Council has found the University to have violated Article VI, Section 2, of the By-laws in that an emergency aid fund occasionally was used to pay the transportation expenses incurred by prospective student-athletes in visiting the University campus, this being a violation only in that the assistant football coach who directly administered this aid fund transmitted the money from the booster organizations to the prospects involved;

Whereas, the University of California as a result of an investigation prompted and initiated by its own administration devel-

oped all the information which resulted in the above findings and the previous disciplinary actions of the PCC;

Whereas, the PCC, in session July 8, 1956, placed the University of California on probation until July 1, 1957; fined the University \$25,000 for the head football coach's participation in the illegal financial aid given to student-athletes of the University, and modified the previous University of California action in declaring the involved student-athletes permanently ineligible by specifying that some of the student-athletes would lose only part of their eligibility;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council support the several actions of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in supporting the PCC action, the NCAA Council places the University of California on probation for a period of one year from this date (November 13, 1956), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the University prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the University be reprimanded and censured for the activities of its head football coach and a former assistant football coach in providing aid to student-athletes in a manner which contradicted the governing legislation of the PCC and the NCAA;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the PCC and its Commissioner;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the administration of the University of California.

(g) Voted that no action be taken to terminate the probationary term of the University of Miami.

5. The chairman of the Committee on Infractions reported that North Carolina State College had requested that the Committee's complete investigative file be made available to the College. Mr. Kirwan said that the Committee had denied the request as not in keeping with basic NCAA policy.

He went on to explain that the Committee followed the procedure of (a) advising an institution as to the allegations received, (b) acquainting the institution with the evidence before the Committee which tends to substantiate the allegations, (c) reporting to the institution the name or names of key witnesses who have testified to the Committee in support of the allegation and, finally, (d) advising the involved institution of the Committee's findings and conclusions. Mr. Kirwan said that the Committee never had felt it was obligated to disclose, in detail, the statements and evidence submitted to the Committee by a variety of persons who might have been interviewed regarding any particular case.

It was the sense of the Council that the Committee procedure was

proper and that the Committee was not obligated to make available its complete investigative file to any institution.

6. Voted to receive the report of the special NCAA Basketball Television Committee and to circularize the Committee's recommendations to the membership. (See page 118, for a summary of the Committee's report.)

7. Voted to sponsor an amendment to the By-laws, transferring the membership of Maryland State College, Princess Anne, from District Three to District Two.

Council at St. Louis, Missouri January 8-9, 1957

1. The Executive Director presented a request that the Council reconsider its previous decision not to take any action in the case of the University of Minnesota which, unknowingly, had competed an ineligible player in the 1956 National Collegiate Baseball Tournament.

Voted not to reconsider the University of Minnesota baseball question.

2. The Council reviewed interpretations issued by the Interim Interpretations Committee or the Executive Director since the last meeting of the Council.

(a) Voted to approve the opinion of the Interim Interpretations Committee in regard to the case of a Murray State College student-athlete, it being understood that utilization of the fund of money raised on the student-athlete's behalf is sanctioned for humanitarian and charitable reasons.

(b) Voted that the requirements of Article III, Section 2, of the Association's Constitution are fulfilled so long as an institution's governing authority determines the individual or the make-up of the committee which is to be responsible for the institution's inter-collegiate athletic program; if the governing authority (such as the board of trustees) wishes to appoint alumni and students to the institution's athletic committee, this is within the discretion of the governing agency and does not represent a contradiction of Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution.

(c) Mr. Byers reported that the Committee on Infractions had been requested to give an opinion in regard to two questions:

- (1) If an institution which has been subjected to disciplinary action by its conference and the NCAA then withdraws from the conference, thus nullifying some or all of the conference's punitive actions, what consideration would the NCAA Council give to this development?
- (2) If some student-athletes have lost part or all of their eligibility as a result of conference action and for violations of both conference and NCAA requirements, could an institution withdraw from the conference and restore said athletes' eligibility in toto without the possibility of NCAA action?

Mr. Byers stated that the Committee on Infractions had taken the position that in regard to the first situation, the Committee would recommend to the Council that it review its previous disciplinary action to determine its sufficiency; in regard to the second situation, the Committee had stated that such an institution should be cited to show cause to the NCAA Council as to why the disciplinary actions affecting the student-athletes' eligibility should not be continued.

Voted that the Council endorse the position taken by the Committee on Infractions in regard to these inquiries.

3. Consideration was given to the request by Henry Ford II, acting on behalf of the Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief, that the NCAA sanction a benefit football game to be played in Miami, Florida, during the latter part of January or the early part of February, between the University of Oklahoma and the University of Miami. Mr. Houston read a telegram from the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, supporting the proposed charity game.

Voted that whereas the Council is sympathetic to the cause espoused by Vice-President Nixon and Mr. Ford, it is the conclusion of the Council that such a game cannot be played under the rules and policies of this Association.

4. The meeting reviewed plans for the 51st annual Convention and determined those Council members who would present the Council-sponsored amendments to the Convention's business session.

Voted that if the proposed amendment to Article IV of the By-laws is adopted, seniors playing their fourth varsity season shall be eligible for the 1957 College Division Basketball Tournament provided their varsity competition as freshmen would have been permissible under sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of the proposed amendment.

5. Messrs. Houston and Bolles reported the results of a meeting they had held with Dr. Augustus Thorndike, chairman of the Committee on Injury in Sports, American Medical Association. They expressed the view that the Committee had a sincere desire to assist athletic administrators and coaches in the development of safety measures for competitive athletics and improve the treatment of injuries sustained in athletic competition. Additional discussion was held on the present program of the various NCAA rules committees in the development of protective equipment. Comment was made that the NCAA should exert leadership in this entire field.

Voted that the NCAA create a standing "Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety," the first such committee to be appointed by the Officers of the Association; furthermore, that the 1957 Council introduce to the 1958 NCAA Convention the necessary amendments to make this committee a permanent part of the Association's structure of standing committees.

6. The Committee on Infractions submitted a report regarding the University of Miami and St. Louis University. It was noted that the Committee's inspection of Miami had disclosed no further or continuing violations of NCAA requirements and that the Committee wished to file a favorable report in this regard. The Executive Director, speaking for the Committee on Infractions, stated that St.

Louis University's probationary term had expired in October; however, the president of St. Louis University had not certified his institution's compliance at that date because he had appointed a special committee to review the athletic policies and practices of the University. Mr. Byers said that the Committee's favorable report had just been forwarded to the NCAA by the president of St. Louis University.

(a) Voted that the University of Miami be restored to all rights and privileges of membership, effective January 10, 1957.

(b) Voted that the Council confirm that St. Louis University has been restored to all rights and privileges of membership.

7. Representatives of three member institutions of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference appeared before the Council to request that the Council modify its previously adopted disciplinary actions in their regard.

Voted that the requests of the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Southern California and the University of Washington (that the Council reconsider the penalties it has imposed upon these institutions) be denied in each instance inasmuch as the NCAA penalty pattern has become fairly well established in recent years, having been recently endorsed by the 1956 Conference of Conferences, and that the penalties imposed in regard to these three institutions are in accord and consistent with that pattern.

8. The Executive Director reported the unsuccessful efforts of the colleges to obtain a cooperative agreement with professional baseball relative to the indiscriminate signing of undergraduate college student-athletes; furthermore, he reported that the Executive Committee had felt that a special report on this matter should be submitted to the annual business session.

Voted that the agenda for the business session include a report by the Baseball Rules Committee regarding negotiations with professional baseball; also, the Council endorses the proposed resolution that a special committee be appointed to study over-all professional-college relations and develop recommendations for the guidance of the NCAA membership.

9. The commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference, James H. Weaver, appeared before the meeting to determine whether the season-end tournament sponsored by the ACC could be considered as a post-season tournament under the terms of Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the NCAA By-laws and, therefore, the games played therein not counted in the over-all 26-game limit.

(a) The motion was defeated that Official Interpretation 3 of Article VIII, Sections 1 and 2 of the By-laws be revised to provide that a post-season tournament contest in basketball shall include games played as a part of a conference tournament which is conducted to determine the conference's representative for the National Collegiate Basketball Tournament.

(b) It was noted that the foregoing action meant that Official Interpretation 3 was to be construed as not including contests of the type played in connection with the ACC tournament and, thus, such games must be counted in the 26-game limit.

Council at St. Louis, Missouri

January 12, 1957

1. Voted to appoint the following Eligibility Committee: Paul F. Mackesey, Brown University; O. K. Cornwell, University of North Carolina, and Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara (chairman).

2. Voted to elect the following seven persons to serve on the 1957 Executive Committee:

Thomas D. Bolles, Harvard University
H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado
Ralph Furey, Columbia University
Roy S. Keene, Oregon State College
Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
George D. Small, University of Tulsa
K. L. Wilson, Intercollegiate Conference.

3. Voted to elect the following 11 persons to the 1957 Television Committee:

District 1—Warren P. McGuirk, Univ. of Massachusetts
District 2—Robert J. Kane, Cornell University (chairman)
District 3—James H. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference
District 4—Douglas R. Mills, University of Illinois
District 5—Reaves E. Peters, Big Seven Conference
District 6—Howard Grubbs, Southwest Conference
District 7—E. L. Romney, Mountain States Conference
District 8—Alfred R. Masters, Stanford University
Small College (East)—Rix N. Yard, Denison University
Small College (West)—To be determined
At-large—Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference
At-large—Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director

(Note: The Officers were empowered to appoint a representative of the member institutions from Districts Five through Eight to fill the Small College (West) position on the Committee. They subsequently appointed LeRoy B. Hughes, California State Polytechnic College.)

4. Voted that the 1957 Insurance Committee be composed of: T. A. Bickerstaff, University of Mississippi; Walter L. Hass, University of Chicago, and Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University (chairman).

5. Voted that the 1957 Committee on Infractions be composed of: N. M. McKnight, Columbia University; George H. Young, University of Wisconsin; A. D. Kirwan, University of Kentucky (chairman).

6. Voted to appoint T. J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh, to a three-year term as one of the NCAA representatives on the Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics.

7. Consideration was given to new legislation enacted by the business session of the 51st annual Convention the previous day and the need for interpreting certain parts of that legislation.

(a) Voted that under the provisions of Article VI, Section 2, (c), of the By-laws, it shall be permissible for a member institution to

provide reasonable meals for a prospective student-athlete during his transportation to the campus under the provisions of Article VI, Section 2, (a).

(b) It was the sense of the meeting that the phrase, "transportation costs," as used in Article VI, Section 2, of the By-laws, included first class transportation costs on established carriers.

(c) Voted that the Council confirm that the amendment to Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution regarding an over-all ceiling on financial aid became effective as of the date of adoption, January 11, 1957; however, it shall be understood that oral or written commitments to prospective or enrolled student-athletes made prior to January 11 may be honored even though they do not conform to the requirements of revised Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution.

(d) There was an extended discussion of what aids should be covered by the phrase, "Governmental grants for educational purposes," as made a part of revised Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution.

- (1) Voted that payments by the U. S. Government to students for their participation in "advanced ROTC units" shall not be construed to be "Governmental grants for educational purposes" or compensation for employment.
- (2) Voted that pay to students for their participation in military reserve training programs (for example, the training program of the National Guard) shall not be construed as "Governmental grants for educational purposes" or compensation for employment.
- (3) It was agreed that the interpretation voted under (2) should be issued as the basic interpretation with the additional language set forth in (1) as a more explicit example of the interpretation's meaning.
- (4) The meeting specifically classified the Holloway bill, G. I. bill and the Korean educational bill as "Governmental grants for educational purposes."

8. The opinion was expressed that the Association should issue a specific set of rules defining and limiting the extent to which delegates at the Convention's annual business session could offer amendments from the floor to revise or modify previously proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws of the Association. The general sentiment of the meeting seemed to be that such rules should sharply curtail the extent to which previously circularized amendments could be altered from the floor.

Voted that the Constitution and By-laws Committee be requested to draw up "rules of order" for this purpose.

9. Mr. Wieman, as chairman of the 51st Convention's Committee on Committees, submitted a recommendation from his Committee that the Council should re-examine the effective date of appointment for the various standing committees of the Association. The ensuing discussion touched upon the advisability of establishing the rotation principle for other committees of the Association, such as the Executive Committee.

(a) Voted that the Officers appoint a special committee to study the effective date of committee membership and report back with recommendations to the next meeting of the Council.

(b) Voted that the special committee authorized by the preceding motion shall be directed to examine the advisability of applying the rotation principle to all Association committees not subject to automatic rotation at the present time, it being understood that this motion also shall include the Executive Committee of the Association.

SECTION III

Proceedings of the Annual Convention

OPENING BUSINESS SESSION

January 9, 1957

THE 51ST ANNUAL CONVENTION of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened in the Ivory Room of the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, Wednesday, January 9, 1957, at 2:15 p.m., with President Clarence P. Houston presiding.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: It is my privilege to welcome you to the fifty-first annual Convention of this Association.

The various committees have worked very long and effectively to make this an interesting program. I trust you will find it so, and that you will pay particular attention to the Convention program and the various round table sessions which take place this afternoon and tomorrow and that you will find them interesting and instructive and helpful.

It is time to introduce to you the Officers of the Association who have carried on the business of the National Collegiate Athletic Association between Conventions.

I will introduce to you first a man who has spent many years in connection with intercollegiate athletics effectively and helpfully, namely, our Secretary-Treasurer, Ralph Aigler.

I would also like to introduce to you our Executive Director, Walter Byers.

(President Houston introduced members of the Executive Committee and Council.)

May I suggest to you gentlemen that I think the Association is fortunate in having men of the calibre, of the intelligence, and of the ability of these groups to handle your affairs. I think they have been in good hands.

You will be relieved, I am sure, to know that the President is not going to make a speech, for several reasons, namely, (1) the Executive Committee and the Council frown upon it; (2) the Executive Director hasn't written one for me; and (3) the reports of the various Committees which will be made from the floor in the course of the Convention, I think will tell you more eloquently, more adequately and more completely the large amount of business that has been transacted in the course of the year.

We have always to remind ourselves, because we only meet once a year, that we are concerned with care in casting votes on the various matters which will come before the Convention.

There are four kinds of badges with various qualifications.

The white badge is that of voting delegates. The red badge is the alternate delegate. In the event that the owner and holder of the white badge is absent, the alternate may vote in his place, with the approval of the Credentials Committee.

The yellow badge is for our visitors. They have a right to speak from the floor but they do not have the right to vote.

The blue badge is the badge for the press.

A word about voting procedures. There are three types of votes: (1) written; (2) standing, and (3) voice.

In the event that you are a representative of an allied conference and also a representative of an institution with voting privileges, you have two votes. In the event of a standing vote, such a delegate will hold up his hand to indicate that he has two votes.

The Voting Committee consists of one representative from each of our eight Districts, as follows:

- District 1—Com. John Merriman, U. S. Coast Guard Academy
- District 2—James Peelle, University of Buffalo
- District 3—O. K. Cornwell, University of North Carolina
- District 4—V. C. Freeman, Purdue University
- District 5—Rev. Charles L. Sanderson, St. Louis University
- District 6—E. J. Knapp, Texas Western College
- District 7—Francis E. Smiley, Jr., Colorado School of Mines
- District 8—Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara
- At-Large—Henry Hardt, Texas Christian University (chairman)

The Committee on Memorial Resolutions drafts suitable resolutions for those delegates who have passed away in the course of the year. The chairman of that Committee is Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, of the University of Santa Clara, with Frank Thoms, William College, and A. E. Eilers, Missouri Valley Conference, as members.

We also have a Credentials Committee for the purpose of passing upon the credentials. The Credentials Committee is composed of: Rev. Charles L. Sanderson, St. Louis University; L. J. Buchan, Washington University; and Sam Shirky, University of Missouri, as chairman.

Let me call your attention to the Convention Bulletin.

You will find beginning on page 159 certain proposed amendments to the Constitution and the By-laws. If you have not already considered those, it will be helpful if you will examine and study them before the business session. All of these amendments have been sponsored by the Council and the representatives of the Council will help you, I think, by explaining them to you at the proper time.

The order of business for this Convention is set forth on page 6 of the Convention Program. Unless there is objection at this time, that order of business will be followed. Hearing no objection, we will regard that as the order of business.

We will be guided in parliamentary problems by Roberts' Rules of Order.

You will notice that the reports of the Vice-Presidents, the reports of the rules and tournament committees, and the report of the Sec-

retary-Treasurer are contained in the Bulletin. I trust you will have an opportunity to examine them.

There will be a report from the Secretary-Treasurer, but in the absence of any request there will be no oral report from the Vice-Presidents or from the various rules and tournament committees.

I am asked to announce that the 1956 Television Committee has placed its report on the table directly in front of me at the rear of the room, and it may be picked up by delegates at the close of this session. That report will be acted upon on Friday.

I notice in the room that we are honored by the presence of at least two of our former Presidents, and I am going to ask them to stand and take a bow. Hugh Willett and A. B. Moore.

In addressing the Convention it will be very helpful if you will use the microphones which are placed in various parts of the room and identify yourself, both as to name and as to institution, for the purposes of our record.

Does any member wish to place before the assembly any item of business at this time?

May I ask you to be prompt on Friday morning, if you can, so that we can start our business as near 9 a. m. as possible. It is difficult to tell how long the various business matters will take. There are, undoubtedly, some controversial items on the agenda and so we shall do well to complete our business by 5 p.m. that day.

I have one more announcement which I am sure will be pleasant. The Big Seven and the Missouri Valley Conferences have invited the delegates to be their guests at a reception this evening, from 6 to 8 p. m., at the Hotel Statler. I am sure I express your appreciation to both of these Conferences by their very cordial and friendly invitation to join together in what I am sure will be an enjoyable event.

Any other items of business before this Convention?

We stand adjourned until Friday morning.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:35 p.m.

ATHLETIC DIRECTORS ROUND TABLE

January 9, 1957

THE ATHLETIC DIRECTORS ROUND TABLE MEETING convened at 3:10 p.m., January 9, with Richard O. Baumbach, Tulane University, presiding.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: As the chairman of this Round Table discussion, I would like to officially call the meeting to order and to welcome those in attendance. We hope to have during the next two hours a worthwhile discussion of topics which will be informative and interesting to the athletic directors in attendance.

I have been asked to announce that the Report of the 1956 NCAA Television Committee has been placed on the table at the rear of the room and it may be picked up by delegates. The report will be considered at the General Round Table session Thursday morning.

My panel needs no introduction in that each member will have something to say in the course of the meeting. One happens to be looking for a football coach, so he has other problems, but he will be here shortly.

We all recognize that the purpose of a round table discussion and meeting is to gather informally to discuss mutual problems. I urge all in attendance to feel free at any time to raise questions or to give any observations or views they might have. We want this to be an informal session.

Certain surveys were conducted prior to the annual meetings so as to assure that specific material would be available for discussion purposes. In this connection, your Program Committee will present the results of a survey on complimentary ticket policies, on night football, and on the subject of the major problems facing athletic directors. I might say that the answer to these problems are: finances, recruiting and schedules.

The Committee has also designated a representative from each conference to present a concise report on conference scheduling and grants-in-aid policies. Later in the meeting we will call on those representatives to present a short statement on their conference's policy with regard to those two subjects.

The survey on athletic director problems indicated that the problems we face in intercollegiate athletics are very similar to those faced in industry. For example, we have the problems of raw materials, or the recruiting of high school athletes, the manufacture of a product, such as the turning out of an athletic team, and, of course, the selling of that product.

Now I think we should agree, and do agree, that we cannot consider athletics as a commercial enterprise or that we are in an industry, but, nevertheless, we can feel that we have the same problems that industry has, and we can think about working together through these types of meetings and other machinery on the solution of those similar problems.

Now industry uses trade associations to work with members on problems of raw materials, manufacture and sales, and, of course,

they perform tremendous services along these lines for industry.

I feel that the NCAA has performed similar trade association services to a great extent and in many areas, but particularly along the lines of raw materials it has provided rules for recruiting, and for the handling of student-athletes.

I think the NCAA is combined with the various coaches associations in handling our product, the individual teams. It is my feeling however, that too little has been done collectively toward the sale of our product, the increase in attendance at athletic contests. That is the major problem facing all of us—finances.

We have in our endeavor a unique advantage over industry in that we are competing with each other in this market for fans and each of us has our own territory, our own group of fans. It is not a question of competing with each other, but rather to compete with outside influences. Thus, it seems with that unique advantage, we would be in a better position than industry to work together effectively in the development of increased attendance.

I believe we should consider the development of some additional machinery that would bring about increased attendance at athletic contests.

In 1939, I was in the cotton industry. I was fortunate to be associated with the development of the National Cotton Council, which had as one objective, the working together of the entire industry to increase the consumption of cotton. Although you may not be aware of the tremendous job that has been done, you ought to at least take a glance at the "Maid of Cotton" as she goes by. This is one of the projects that the industry used to increase consumption of its product.

Within the framework of the NCAA we could do more to build up some machinery that might have as one objective, the increased attendance at intercollegiate athletic contests. I can assure you that it is a very fertile field. This is a crying need in many of our institutions and I believe concerted effort could develop methods of bringing about increased consumption of our product.

Report on Complimentary Ticket Survey

NORRIS PATTERSON (William Jewell College): If you fellows have to serve your turn on some committee ask Walter Byers to put you on a committee with Dick because all you have to do is to read.

I have a study that was made on practices in regard to complimentary tickets, and I know that is a real problem with every one. I have a dual position of football coach and athletic director and I don't know which is the biggest problem, trying to win a ball game or trying to handle the problem of complimentary tickets.

About a year ago, a comprehensive questionnaire was sent to many of the colleges and universities of the United States. Responses were received from 150 institutions in every section of the country and of every size. From these responses the following important information was received.

1. *Complimentary Tickets Issued to Football Squads.* One-half, or 75 institutions reporting, indicated that tickets were distributed to

members of the squad regardless of their academic classification or previous lettering. Fifty of these institutions granted two tickets per squad member, 17 granted four tickets per squad member. The balance varied in the number ranging up to six tickets.

Of the other 75 institutions reporting, 32 distributed tickets to the squadmen based on academic classification. By far the largest number, 23, distributed tickets on the basis of two, three and four to sophomores, juniors and seniors, respectively.

The remaining 43 institutions granted a basic number of football tickets to the squad and then added an additional number for each letter previously earned. Fifteen of the institutions ended up with a distribution of two, three and four, based on this policy. However, 11 institutions ended up with a distribution of two, four and six, based on the combination of squad number plus number of letters earned.

2. *Additional Tickets to Captains.* Twenty-one of the 150 reporting institutions indicated that additional complimentary tickets were given to captains. Seven of these gave one additional ticket, 13 gave two additional tickets and one institution gave four additional tickets. In addition, five institutions reported giving managers in football two to four complimentary tickets for each game.

3. *Method of Issuing Complimentary Tickets to Squad Members.* Of the 150 institutions reporting, 129 issued the complimentary tickets to the athlete for disposition by him. The remaining 21 institutions issued the complimentary tickets only to members of the athletes' families. In addition to these 21 institutions, there were 32 others that indicated to the athletes that the tickets were intended only for parents. Thus, about one-third of the institutions reporting placed restrictions on the use of the complimentary tickets.

4. *Disposal of Complimentary Tickets.* Of the 150 institutions reporting, nine stated that it was permissible for the athlete to turn his complimentary tickets back to the university and receive cash in lieu of them. The other 141 institutions did not follow this policy.

In answer to a question, "Should some plan be developed to prevent the sale of players' complimentary tickets?", 76 institutions reported "Yes," 64 "No," and 10 did not respond.

5. *Conferences Having Regulations Regarding Complimentary Tickets.* Of the 11 conferences which constitute the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, 8 have definite regulations concerning complimentary tickets while 3 do not have any legislation on the matter.

6. *Ticket Prices for Visiting Students.* Responses to the questionnaire indicated that a majority of the institutions permitted a reduction of admission prices for visiting students. Most of these admitted the students at half price on proper identification. However, there were a few that permitted the visiting students to attend at \$1.00 each or 50 cents each. A good number of institutions indicated that visiting students were charged the full price.

7. *Faculty Admissions to Athletic Contests.* On this subject, 108 institutions reported. Twenty-six stated that complimentary tickets

were given to the faculty. Twenty of these gave one free ticket, six gave two free tickets. One institution reported that faculty and staff members pay full price. The balance of 81 institutions reported faculty and staff members admitted at reduced rates. Most of those indicated half price tickets. However, a substantial number indicated two-thirds to three-quarter prices.

8. *Life Passes to Lettermen.* Of the 145 institutions reporting, 88 stated that no passes of any kind were granted lettermen, 45 granted life passes, 5 granted passes for five years, 3 granted passes for three years, and 4 granted passes for one year. Thus approximately a third granted life passes.

9. *Complimentary Tickets for Officials.* This subject was analyzed by conferences with the following results:

No definitely formulated policy—4 conferences

No tickets given to officials—3 conferences

Two tickets for each official in football only—1 conference

Two tickets for each official in football and basketball—1 conference

Two tickets for each official in all sports—2 conferences

That is the result of this comprehensive survey. If anyone wishes a copy of this information, please submit to the chairman of this meeting a slip of paper containing your name, institution and address, and he will see that one gets in your hand.

Report on Night Football Survey

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: The second member of the Committee is Don Faurot who, as you know, has recently given up coaching football, and I understand will probably miss the meeting because he is out hunting a coach. We had prepared for him a report on the status of night football. In his absence, I will call upon Norris to read this report.

Evidently some institutions are finding that night football is a partial solution to the finance problem.

MR. PATTERSON: During 1956 a questionnaire was submitted to 23 major institutions in the United States who played home football games at night. Of this number, eight were located in the South, six in the Southwest, four in the East, three in the West, and two in the Midwest. Of the football games played in 1956 in 16 conferences and sections, 24 per cent were played at night. The data obtained from the questionnaires revealed the following results:

1. *Major Reasons for Night Football Games.* One of the prime reasons for night football games was to avoid daytime heat for the playing of the game. This was found particularly true for the early season games and was particularly true in the South and Southwest.

The second important reason was to avoid competition from the "Game of the Day" football telecast. It is well to note here that there is a distinct relationship between these two important factors. In recent years tremendous strides have been taken in the development of air conditioning for homes, particularly the bedrooms and living rooms. Thus it was indicated that football games on hot Saturday afternoons with ticket prices of \$3.50 to \$4.00 were receiving

stiff competition from the TV "Games of the Day" shown in air conditioned living rooms with no tickets required.

A third reason for night football games was the playing of the games in the cooler hours of the day reduced player fatigue, speeded up the game, made for more spirited play, and reduced injuries.

2. *Friday Night vs. Saturday Night Football.* Of the 23 reporting institutions, 15 played on Saturday nights, six played on Friday nights, and two played on both nights.

Most institutions played on Saturday nights to avoid conflicts with high school games played on Friday nights. Also, many of these institutions were located in areas which drew greatly from the rural sections of the state.

Those institutions favoring Friday nights did so because they were located in such cities as Miami, Los Angeles, Washington, D. C., and the like, where football fans left town for weekends, for resorts, fishing and other outdoor activities, and in cities which are considered as Saturday night party towns.

3. *Effects of Night Football Games on Attendance Figures.* Twenty-one out of the 23 reporting institutions indicated that night football games increased attendance. Two reported that attendance was about the same. Estimates of the attendance increases ranged from 10 per cent to as high as 40 per cent. The average estimate of all reporting institutions was about 20 per cent increase.

4. *Special Problems Resulting from the Inauguration of Night Football.* The majority of the institutions reported no special problems resulting from night football. Some few did mention minor problems such as traffic, fogginess, and the need for more police. One institution reported a shortage of hotel rooms.

5. *Cost of Installations.* For the small stadiums where installations were made some years ago, the cost ranged from \$50,000 to \$75,000. More recent installations, particularly for large stadiums, ranged from \$100,000 to \$190,000.

Excluding any influence on costs from demand charges, the actual electricity costs for night games were reported as low as \$15 to \$35 per night and as high as \$200 per night. The average for 16 institutions having their own fields indicated an average cost for electricity per night of about \$60.

6. *Footcandle Power of Lighting on the Fields.* Of 13 institutions reporting this measure of light on the field, three reported 100 footcandle power of light, one reported 75, two reported 50, two reported 30 to 45, and five reported around 25 footcandles.

7. *Special Comments.* Night games appeal especially to the outdoor man, particularly those interested in golfing, fishing, boating and the like.

Fans are more comfortable, players are cooler and play is more spirited. The game is faster and Northern teams do not find the heat a handicap in the South.

Picked Friday night because local factories pay off on Friday afternoon.

Tried Saturday nights but found too much competition from parties, shows, weekend trips and the like.

And I presume if they want a copy of this study they can get that, too. The man who I substituted for is here now, so if you have any questions you can ask him.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: Any questions on night football?

J. SHOBER BARR (Franklin and Marshall College): I was hoping that this study of night football might include some information about these smaller institutions and their game of night football, such as the increased percentage of small colleges changing to night instead of daytime games, which sections of the country are more predominant, etc.

I was hoping that some information might be given relative to the smaller institutions and their problem of night football.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: This survey was not prepared specifically for this meeting, but was taken earlier and its results were made available to us.

I believe consideration should be given to the possibility of the NCAA conducting a more comprehensive survey on this subject which would be of interest to smaller institutions particularly.

All those in favor of recommending to the Association that such a survey be conducted, please signify by raising your hands.

I do not believe we have a majority, but certainly there is a sufficient number interested in a survey of this type to warrant submission of such a recommendation to the NCAA.

MR. PATTERSON: I might say to the gentleman from Franklin and Marshall that I can tell him about the Missouri-Iowa-Kansas area. There is a great trend toward playing games on Saturday night. We seem to draw better in the smaller colleges on Saturday night. We avoid the high schools on Friday night and the universities and the TV "Game of the Week" on Saturday afternoon. Most all of our institutions have experienced a noticeable increase in attendance at Saturday night games.

RIX YARD: (Denison University): I would like to ask Pat what his experience has been over the entire season. In other words, how many night games were played early in the season, late in the season.

In our section night football is played early in the season, but after the first three games we have daytime ball. I don't think that the cost of the lights justifies, maybe, one or two home games.

MR. PATTERSON: Yes, I agree with you. In November it is no good to play at night in our area, but it is in September and October, and most of us have gone to daytime games in November, regardless of the competition of television and the other games.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: I have noticed in checking some of the conference schedules that the early games are being played on the fields that have lights, and then more of the November games are played at the institution without lights.

Any other observations before we move on?

Report on Survey of Intercollegiate Athletic Problems

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: The Committee for the 1957 NCAA Athletic Directors Round Table meeting decided it should try to deter-

mine what major problems were facing university and college athletic directors at the end of 1956. A questionnaire was distributed to obtain this material for presentation to the Round Table meeting.

The questionnaire used in the survey provided first a section to list the three major problems facing each institution. A second section offered each athletic director an opportunity to indicate his most serious problem pertaining to the following specific subjects, namely, finances, scheduling, recruiting, faculty, students, alumni, coaching staff, radio and television. A third area was offered for comments.

As to a sampling method for the distribution of the questionnaires, it was decided to send questionnaires to selected athletic directors of all the major conferences and to athletic directors of large, medium and small independent institutions. Since football was the major sport involved, it was further decided that the specific selection of institutions for questioning would be on the basis of their 1956 football win-loss record. Thus, for each conference one or more institutions were selected who were at the top of the standing, one or two selected in the middle bracket, and one or two selected at the bottom of the standing. The same general selective policy was followed with regard to independent institutions. By this sampling method, 59 institutions were selected and were sent questionnaires. Over half, specifically 31 institutions, sent comprehensive replies. An above 50 per cent return was considered most satisfactory in view of the interference of the Christmas vacation period and bowl games.

Distribution of Replies. The replies were received from institutions in all sections of the country as indicated by the fact that one or more institutions replied from 13 major conferences. Further, the replies were received from these major sections of the country—from the East, 7; from the Atlantic Coast, 4; from the South, 4; from the Midwest, 10; from the Mountain area, 2; and from the Far West, 4.

Information Received from Questionnaires. This section relates to the information obtained from the questionnaires regarding the problems facing athletic directors and some interpretations of this data.

1. The foremost problem facing athletic directors was that of finances. Of the 31 replies, 18, or 60 per cent, indicated finances as their major problem. In addition, three other directors listed finances as a secondary problem. Many of the directors indicated deficit financing for their athletic programs and were particularly concerned about the effect on the over-all sports program and the development of the institution-wide athletic programs.

It is pertinent to point out here that in 1954 the NCAA Committee for the Elimination of the Federal Admissions Tax found from a very comprehensive survey that 93.5 per cent of the nation's colleges, during the academic year 1952-53, had athletic receipts less than the over-all cost of the institution's athletic programs. Perhaps there has been some improvement in finances since only 60 per cent of these institutions reporting indicated finances as a major prob-

lem. Of course the questionnaires in this survey were received mostly from institutions having reasonably good football programs. Nevertheless, it is ominous that so many institutions, particularly so many of the major institutions, are finding finances their major problem in intercollegiate athletics.

2. Fifteen, or 50 per cent, indicated their second most serious problem was that of recruiting. In this category replies indicated concern over the methods of recruiting, the lack of integrity in recruiting, the difficulties of the medium and small schools competing with the larger institutions, and the concern in some areas of the psychological effect high pressure recruiting is having on the prospective student-athletes.

3. The next most serious problem was that of scheduling. Of the 31 replies, nine considered scheduling their major problem and six considered scheduling a secondary problem. This indicates that about 50 per cent of the institutions are having difficulties with scheduling. The replies indicate that the trend towards increased scheduling within conferences via the round robin plan and the like was having an effect on both large and medium-sized institutions, particularly those not in conferences. However, even institutions in conferences were having scheduling difficulties because of round robin schedules in outside conferences. Another concern was that of endeavoring to schedule institutions having similar entrance and academic standards. Also, several institutions indicated that the problem of scheduling was being enhanced because of the requirement of scheduling too far in advance.

4. The problem that next bothered a large number of athletic directors was, surprisingly, that of the lack of student interest, both in participation in athletics and in attendance at athletic events. Nine athletic directors, or about one-third of those reporting, indicated this problem in the class of major and secondary status. The general feeling expressed was that there was a fall-off of interest in recent years.

5. About 25 per cent of the athletic directors reported television and radio, particularly television, as being a problem. Several wanted more television but most felt that TV was affecting attendance and therefore, finances. It is not unlikely that the NCAA television policy has reduced the seriousness of this problem for athletic directors.

6. Also, about 25 per cent of the athletic directors reported a need for more athletic facilities. It was interesting to note that most of those needing additional athletic facilities did not list finances as a major problem. Therefore it appears that availability of space in many institutions was more important than the funds for athletic plants.

7. Some of the other major problems listed included:

a. Need for more athletic scholarships and a more universal form of subsidization of student-athletes.

b. Effect of academic loads and late lab classes on athletic practice sessions.

c. The lack of faculty interest in and appreciation for athletics.

Some Interesting Comments. Following are some of the interesting comments submitted by athletic directors:

1. There is a growing lack of respect for integrity of intercollegiate football and basketball.

2. Re recruiting, we can't keep our boys at home. What are they offering?

3. We granted to our faculty football tickets without cost. Definitely feel it makes for a great relationship.

4. Which way should a middle-sized school go? Spend more or retrench?

5. Big schools get players of known ability. The rest of us are guessing—need to be able to work out boys.

6. Re recruiting, believe the only answer is a national letter of intent or other comparable legislation.

7. Re faculty, too tough on good athletes but not tough enough on sorry ones.

Now with regard to the problems bothering athletic directors, we found that, of course, finances was pretty obviously the No. 1 problem. The two other problems of round robin schedules and the problem of the policies with regard to grants-in-aid, and the like, seemed to justify bringing to the attention of this meeting a statement from many of the major institutions regarding their present practices and policies. Unless there are questions, I will call on representatives of the various conferences for brief reports on these topics.

EDWARD JACKSON (Tuskegee Institute): I would like to ask this question: I notice that your questionnaires were sent out to institutions with good records, others with medium records, and others with poor records. Was there any breakdown as to how institutions in these different categories responded?

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: Unfortunately, that analysis was not made. I would suspect that the financial problem of those at the bottom of the list was probably greater than those at the top of the list, but no analysis was made along those lines. That was a very good question, by the way, and we should have analyzed our results in that way.

Reports of Allied Conferences

Ivy League and Eastern College Athletic Conference

ROBERT J. KANE (Cornell University): There is a common misconception among laymen when talking about Eastern athletics, that East is Ivy League athletics. That, of course, is not true. The Ivy League is composed of only eight colleges, and we have a larger, much more extensive conference, the Eastern College Athletic Conference, which is really the Eastern Conference and consists of 107 members.

I certainly am not prepared to speak for 107, or even eight, and present all the answers in connection with this very wide subject.

The ECAC differs from most conferences which will speak here today in the fact that ECAC is not a playing conference. There are 107 colleges which use the ECAC to handle officiating problems and to establish rules of eligibility and principles of conduct by which they adhere; it provides a shelter for the making of schedules

and a sounding board for the great many colleges in the East which conduct athletic programs.

In only a couple of respects are the rules of eligibility and the rules of financial aid different in the ECAC than in the Ivy, but the differences are significant, although minor in number.

I don't want to take up a great deal of your time, so I shall not try to go through the whole panoply of conditions and rules and regulations that we have, but I picked out what I think are the pertinent sections and will read these excerpts from the ECAC manual to you:

Principle of institutional control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be in the last analysis exercised by the institution itself.

Principles governing financial aid to athletes. Financial aid in the form of scholarships, fellowships, or otherwise, even though originating from sources other than persons on whom the recipient may be naturally or legally dependent for support shall be permitted without loss of eligibility only if awarded or approved by the regular agency established in the recipient's institution for the granting of aid to all students and on the same basis.

No compensation for an athlete in whatever respect shall exceed the amount commensurate with his need.

That, very briefly, is what the ECAC says about financial aid. The basic difference between that code and the one under which the Ivy operates is that under Ivy League rules there can be no funds specifically set aside for athletes. No place in the ECAC code is that stated.

All athletes playing for Ivy institutions must fill out a standardized form, listing financial status and the help required if it is on the basis of need.

All member colleges of the Ivy League have access to the information. Granting of such aid, whether to athlete or non-athlete, is administered by the university officers responsible for the granting of financial aid and scholarships to all students.

The athletic department has nothing to do with the granting of scholarships or approval of financial assistance of any kind. Thus any questions that might be raised about the amounts of aid granted must be answered and must be supported by the officers of the university in charge of this operation.

To answer the section, Dick, which is listed, contemplated financial aid program for the future, this system has worked out very satisfactorily and will be continued with the approval and support of the member colleges involved.

One other section of this discussion had to do with schedules. The Ivy League, for the first time in its history, played a round robin football league the past fall. It worked out satisfactorily, but it must be recognized that in cases of at least four of the members it involved financial sacrifice because it meant playing more games away from home for these traditional contests. In almost half of the cases in the League, it meant a financial sacrifice which had to be faced by the universities themselves.

Yankee Conference

J. O. CHRISTIAN (University of Connecticut): The Yankee Conference is a conference composed of the six New England States' universities, and we have been striving for a number of years to get round robin schedules. We have been successful; we have round robin schedules in basketball and baseball, meeting each conference member twice. It has been a little more difficult in football as we are still shy of a full round robin. I think within the six universities, most play four games. We do expect to arrive at a policy by which we play round robin schedules in the two sports I mentioned and football.

On financial aid, my report would be practically the same as Bob's. We do not have a financial aid policy within our Conference, although the presidents of the different institutions must exchange lists of student-athletes that receive any type of financial aid and list the amount, plus their academic grades and plus any amount of money that is earned by work on campus.

I might also add that this aid is all institutionally controlled and the student must apply for it and it is acted upon by faculty committees.

Atlantic Coast Conference

CHARLES P. ERICKSON (University of North Carolina): The Atlantic Coast Conference is comprised of eight schools, Maryland through South Carolina, and has operated as a Conference for some four years. It formerly was a part of the Southern Conference.

Insofar as student aid is concerned, we operate on the same basis—board, room, tuition, and basic expenses and laundry, where the school does not provide such.

Schedulewise, we are playing complete round robin schedules in all sports, except football, and we have been working in that direction. Many of us have commitments well in advance. We have a few other problems as far as schools being close together in getting the football schedule worked out.

We have, I think, what is a fine playing conference in all sports. It is geographically close together, just four states concerned in our travel problems, and the problems are very much alike in institutions. There are six state universities in the Conference and two private institutions.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: Do you have any letter of intent of any type in your Conference?

MR. ERICKSON: No, we have not. We have discussed it and are exploring the possibilities for such an arrangement. Five of the eight schools, four in North Carolina, have worked out an agreement for future use. Once a boy has made application and been accepted in an institution and such certification has been made to the other institutions, no contact or attempt to recruit that boy will be made. That is in the process of being worked out and we hope to have it completed within the next week or so and be effective as of February 1st. There are still some details to be worked out in the arrangements.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: One other question relative to the limitation on the amount of grants-in-aid funds. Is there any restriction

within the Conference as to the source of those funds? Do some of the institutions use athletic receipts for that purpose?

MR. ERICKSON: I am not sure. Some of the institutions deposit athletic funds in the general treasury. Of course, in all instances the schools award their scholarships through the regular scholarship committee. I do know in the case of several of the members the money is principally from alumni organizations. I think there are others from other scholarship funds and endowments and perhaps other sources of income, such as concessions.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: Are there any limits on the number of scholarships which can be granted in any institution?

MR. ERICKSON: No, there are no set limits. I think most of them run about the same. Occasionally the amount of help awarded in most state institutions is a matter of public record. I did study this matter two years ago and most of them were about the same as far as the number of help awards. It is a matter of how much is available and what is required.

Southern Conference

ROBERT K. FARIS: (George Washington University): The Southern Conference is made up of 10 institutions, five of them from Virginia, three from South Carolina, one from West Virginia, and one from the District of Columbia.

The information I will pass along to you is taken from the constitution and by-laws of our Conference.

First as to the basis of scholarship, the constitution allows the institutional expenses which, of course, would be the board, room, tuition and books. If no laundry facilities are available, then they are allowed to give the aid of \$15 per month towards the laundry and cleaning.

During the first two semesters in the institution, boys receiving grants-in-aid or scholarships are not allowed to have any type of employment.

There is no limit as to the number of scholarships an institution might award. I think that the nature of the institutions in our Conference pretty well sets an intangible limit there, and, of course, all the scholarships are under faculty control.

Relative to the round robin, there is no round robin scheduling at all in the Southern Conference. We are exploring the possibility of it at the present time. We do not even require a minimum number of games necessary to qualify for a championship in football, as we do in basketball and baseball.

Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference

PAUL BRECHLER (State University of Iowa): A short time ago the Big Ten Conference engaged in a very critical self-appraisal of what we were doing and came up with an idea that we had to change to a new plan, at least in some degree. The trends of what had been going on worried us, and so we are now going to a need program.

First, we believe there is something wrong with subsidizing. The thing that bothers us most is the offer and the bidding situation

which sometimes happens, so the idea of this new plan is to regulate the offer or the tender, so that there will be no shopping. The package will be the same at every school in the Big Ten.

This plan, while it has been tentatively approved, is not final and there are many, many details which will have to be worked out by speaking. In brief, the provisions are:

The athlete deserves some help if going to school and competing in extracurricular activity hurts or hinders him scholastically. So, basically, an athlete at a Big Ten institution under this plan will be able to get help in three ways:

First, he can compete for a competitive scholarship with unusually high academic standing. This would be the same as if he were any other student on the campus.

The second way in which he could receive help would be to get tuition only, and that he can qualify for by being in the upper one-third of his high school graduating class or maintaining a "B" average throughout his university courses up to the point of which he is asking for tuition.

The third way is the meat of this program—the need. An outside agency will provide the answer by questionnaires and survey data as to the parents' resources. When I say parents' resources, I also mean the student himself; that is, what he might have saved throughout his life. This figure will be considered with the basic cost of education—board, room, books and tuition. The difference between what the family is able to pay and the university's educational expenses can be made available to the student-athlete.

These matters are all to be handled as they are now handled, by our regular scholarship committee at the university, a committee in which the athletic departments of our institutions have no voice or no seat. We can recommend that certain students be considered for aid, and that is all.

The other important thing about this program is that no tender can be accepted or given until June 15th if the student is a high school senior graduating and intends to go to school in the fall. If he is a mid-year graduate, the date is November 15th. This is not a letter of intent, but it restricts the period of contact.

After these dates have passed, an athlete may be tendered an offer, and then within 21 days, he must accept or reject, and in no case can he consider one after August 1st. So there is a deadline up to August 1 of 21 days.

There are many other ramifications of this. It is on a one-year basis, it can be renewed upon application. I would say that if an athlete works and receives some help from the university, the amount received from his job will be deducted from the university help that he gets.

One of the things that has caused difficulty is that the work program has been hard to administer.

In most all institutions it will be impossible to provide as many scholarships as all sports will need, so a work program can be maintained and be effective for athletes who receive no help from the university. I must emphasize, however, the amount of money

that is earned by working is deducted from the amount of money of the official grant.

There is one exception to that, and, that is, an athlete may work in the summer or he may work during vacation periods with no effect. In other words, that is his pin money and has no effect on his grant.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: You talk about an offer, is it a written offer or tender?

MR. BRECHLER: Yes, all this must be in writing.

This is the way it would work: If I were the athlete, I would indicate what schools I would be interested in attending.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: Is that plural, schools?

MR. BRECHLER: Yes. I would notify the commissioner, and the blanks which I would send in to this outside agency would determine my need.

Now the dollars will vary in different schools in our Conference because of the difference in costs. So it is up to this agency and the commissioner's office to notify the schools how much aid can be awarded.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: And if he decides on any one institution, he is ineligible for any other institution?

MR. BRECHLER: No, unlike some other conferences, if an athlete decides on another institution after having accepted one, he is not ineligible to compete. He is ineligible to receive any aid from the other institution that he may attend or want to attend.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: That is a pretty good control.

MR. BRECHLER: Well, we need it.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: I think there is a brilliant idea for the rest of us.

MR. JACKSON: The agency which determines the need, will that be one agency for the whole Big Ten?

MR. BRECHLER: It will be one agency for the entire Conference. In other words, the one agency determines how much need is required, so there is a common denominator.

BILL ORWIG (University of Nebraska): Did I understand you to say that no financial aid could be given unless the individual was in the upper one-third of his classes?

MR. BRECHLER: That is one of three provisions.

MR. ORWIG: What about the third program that you mentioned? What is the academic requirement there?

MR. BRECHLER: The need can be the total of board, room, books, and to an extent fees, less whatever this agency determines the family can afford and should pay.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: What he means is, is there any academic standard required for that type of aid or admission to the university?

MR. BRECHLER: Let's discuss admission to the university first. A transfer student can not qualify. At the end of each year, a student must be eligible to compete that following fall.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: Loss of eligibility would be loss of aid.

MR. BRECHLER: That is right. If I fail a course at the end of the first semester, I have until next September to regain my eligibility. In our Conference we must pass every course, and so in order for me to be eligible for my help again, I must be eligible by next fall to compete.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: In other words, you are given one more semester and summer to regain your academic eligibility.

MR. BRECHLER: That is right.

HAROLD J. BEATTY (Fresno State College): I am interested in knowing how you propose to determine how much an athlete earns outside of school.

MR. BRECHLER: In the summer?

MR. BEATTY: No, during the current year, the school year.

MR. BRECHLER: The athlete has to certify that the information that he gives is true, at the risk of losing his eligibility, not only at the institution where he is now, but any other in our Conference. Of course, no rule is any better than its enforcement, and we think that some of these things will be difficult to enforce, but at the same time a real effort is being made to do it and it can be done. We expect to put some teeth in that sort of thing, and I have to say we think we can do it.

GREG ENGELHARD (University of California): Is there any aid given during the summer, if they have to make up credits to be eligible in the fall?

MR. BRECHLER: No aid will be given to an athlete for summer school. That is for the academic year beginning September and ending in June.

WILFORD H. KETZ (Union College): The thing that strikes me is what is this agency going to use in determining need? Is it going to take just an affidavit? As an old admissions man with experience with affidavits of parents applying for scholarship, I am a little skeptical of them.

MR. BRECHLER: So are we, so we are not going to do that.

This agency has handled the same sort of things in many, many universities for scholarship grants or for money-asking. This is a very comprehensive thing and it gets into some areas of a confidential nature. It has worked in the past and we feel certain it will work for athletes.

Now, the big question is whether or not everyone is honest in filling out the blanks. We are not greatly concerned about that because the package will be exactly the same at each institution. We think, in the first place, that it will be reliable, but in the event if it isn't as reliable as we want it, we still will do away with the major evil of shopping and bidding.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: Very good point. Do you have any data relative to round robin scheduling?

MR. BRECHLER: We talked round robin many times. We do not play round robin now. We play nine games, and can play them on ten Saturdays. We must play at least six in the Conference, two at home, which means that we can play three non-conference as a maximum.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: There is no disposition now for any enforced complete round robin within the Conference?

MR. BRECHLER: I regret to say, no.

We talked about it just recently and it is pretty well decided right now that we will stay the way we are, six and two.

L. R. MEYER (Texas Christian): You do play round robin in basketball, do you not?

MR. BRECHLER: No, we tried it once or twice, but we don't do it any more. We play every school, but not necessarily home and home.

Mid-American Conference

JOHN BRICKELS (Miami University): The Mid-American Conference is made up of four state schools within Ohio, a state school in West Virginia, one in Michigan, and one municipal-controlled institution.

Concerning scheduling, we must play a minimum of five games in the Conference. We can play more than that if we care to, but we must play five in football.

Round robin schedules are maintained in basketball and baseball. The baseball round robin was inaugurated this past year. In other sports, such as swimming, wrestling and tennis, we may play as often as we like and do so because of the proximity of the conference institutions.

I am very happy to have this opportunity to distribute this letter relative to our grants-in-aid program.

We feel very, very proud of our grants-in-aid program in our Conference. We feel that we have had much success with it. It isn't anything unusual. The report that you have here is the presidents' report made last June at their meeting.

About the only thing that they are contemplating, as a change, is a placing of a limit of 110 grants-in-aid for all sports. I might say that 100 of those will be used for football, basketball, baseball and track, with 10 in all the other sports.

I might also add that our University aid is administered by our alumni secretary. He handles all of this following recommendations from the coaches to the athletic director and to the athletic advisory board.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: Could you tell us before we can get a chance to read the details, what does the grant-in-aid include?

MR. BRICKELS: Our grants-in-aid include board and room and tuition. In some of the schools in our Conference they pay a regular going-rate for work. In some universities, a boy must work for his board and room. He must work for three meals a day, with the exception that during the football season, a varsity football man doesn't have to work the evening meal. A substitute is furnished and the athletic department pays for that substitute, but that is just during the football season. A basketball player must work seven hours during the season and during any seasonal sport. In the off-season, we expect 14 hours out of them.

SAMUEL B. TAYLOR (Bluefield State College): How is the minimum standard of five games enforced?

Suppose a member of the Conference is unable to obtain those five games and he will not have met the minimum standard. What is the status of his institution with respect to standards of the Conference?

MR. BRICKELS: You had better get out of the Conference then.

MR. BRECHLER: We had the same problem. I think, maybe, I can throw a different light on it. When we come up with five and we had a minimum of six, we would sit and look at each other for two or three days, and then we would schedule a meeting again for the next month or the next week and we gradually wore ourselves down and we finally make the six.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: Paul, before you sit down, one other question. Is there any limit in the Big Ten on the number of aids of any type?

MR. BRECHLER: No, we have been talking about it and we are going to have another meeting in February. We are just embarking on this and it has been kicked around a lot. I would be glad to have anybody who has any suggestions to pass them along to some of my colleagues here.

I neglected to mention two points regarding our rules of eligibility. Competition for an athlete must take place within a five-year period from the time he matriculates in school. Also he must make normal progress toward his degree.

MR. BRICKELS: I would like to mention one additional restriction that is placed upon our scheduling policies. Mid-American Conference institutions must schedule each other at least once every five years.

Big Seven Conference

DON FAUROT (University of Missouri): The Big Seven Conference is composed of Oklahoma, Nebraska, Kansas, Kansas State, Colorado, Iowa State, and Missouri, all state-supported institutions.

Our scheduling is round robin in all sports except track. We have two conference meets in track, so we haven't felt that was necessary.

We have a round robin in baseball with three games at each place, Friday afternoon and two games on Saturday. The baseball coaches thought they would get more competition that way. Basketball is double round robin. We play round robin because we feel that we need to preserve all members of the Conference, if we are going to have a good conference.

Our scholarship structure was instituted about four or five years ago and covers tuition, fees and books. That is all the money that is collected by the university.

Room and board are based on dormitory rates. I know at Oklahoma the prices are a little cheaper than they are at Missouri and our other schools vary in expenses, but the dormitory rates are indicative of the cost of living in a particular area, and are used as the basis.

Our boys are permitted to work for \$15 a month. It is the feeling of our Conference that if we are going to give a boy something, we are going to give it to him on the scholarship program, but when he works he works the same as any other student and at the going rate

in that particular university, and not with a higher rate than for other students.

I do not feel a conference can maintain an honest, forthright program if aid awarded under such a program is based on need. I beg to differ with the Big Ten on that point. Let's take the state of Missouri, for example. Five good athletes come from families with moderate income. The agency rules that these boys may receive only half aid under such a program based on need. But the Southwest or Southeast or some conference which awards a full scholarship would come up to Missouri and I am certain that we would not get the boys. Then the tendency would be to try to go under the table to try to get him.

I am afraid that when you base your scholarships on need you are heading for trouble. I hate to say that, but we have been at it five years and we feel that our experience is that.

To be eligible for a scholarship, an athlete must be in the upper two-thirds of his high school graduating class or pass the American Council of Education test or the Ohio Aptitude test with a score of 50 percentile. We are all state institutions and the entrance requirements are not real high. To keep his scholarship he must be eligible the following year. If he loses his eligibility, of course, he loses his scholarship. If he is ineligible, he can't obtain aid to attend summer school. If he is eligible and meets the requirement, at the end of his two semesters it is possible for us to pay his summer school.

In other words, he could go the year-round on our scholarship if he cared to, and it would cover his tuition, fees, books and his room and board. If he cared to go in the summer term but is ineligible, then he must pay his own and become eligible on his own. I don't know whether that is good or not. I sometimes think it isn't, but that is what we have.

He must make the normal progress toward graduation, which we have determined as 60 per cent "C" grade each semester. There is a slight variation there for freshmen; and they must make 18 hours of "C" grade before playing.

An athlete must complete his eligibility within 10 semesters, including summer school. Two summer sessions equal a full semester.

We do not have a letter of intent, which I think is bad. I feel that we need one in our league because my colleague here and myself are grouped in the same area and it would be nice if we had a letter of intent so that we wouldn't have to stay with the kids up until the time they are on the campus. I think that is bad in athletics and works our coaches overtime. I feel that a national letter of intent would be real good; certainly in our Conference we need one.

Scholarships in our Conference are granted by the regular committee granting other scholarships. In our institution there are 900 scholarships in addition to athletic scholarships. The same committee handles all of them and I think that is true of all institutions in our league.

There is no limit on the number of scholarships that we may give. In other words, we could give more than 110 or more than 120, if

we wanted to and had the money to do it. Personally, we have trouble finding enough top-flight athletes to accept our scholarships.

The need situation is covered by each institution. They may give part scholarships if they care to. It works this way at Missouri: If we have a boy who doesn't need very much help, we may offer only tuition fees. He feels he has a scholarship and that we are interested in him.

You might be interested to know that television money and bowl game revenue is split seven ways. We make out a budget for the team that goes to the Orange Bowl, a rather liberal budget, but based on expenses only. The rest of the bowl money is split seven ways, with the competing team receiving no more money than we do. This year Colorado competed in the Orange Bowl against Clemson, but Missouri received the same return as Colorado.

Missouri Valley Conference

GLENN DOBBS, JR. (University of Tulsa): The Missouri Valley Conference does not feel that there is anything wrong with athletic scholarships and awards room, board, tuition, books, and \$15 a month laundry allowance.

We don't have any job program. We do not mess with it, they get their \$15.

Things are pretty well standardized in our part of the country. In our experience of two years, we have not had one boy ask us, "Can I work during the school year?" They know they can not, and we are very happy with that situation. We know that our scholarship is just about the same as the Southwest, Southeast and the Big Seven and it works out very nicely for us.

As to scheduling, we must play four Conference games in football. We play the double round robin in basketball, we play a Southern and Northern Division in baseball. Then we have our golf, track and tennis meet in May of each year. It works out pretty well, although we have just acquired two new members in football and at this time we have no provisions for those people to play. Frankly, I don't know just how that is going to work out.

We have one school that does not play football; we have two schools that have not as yet made known their intentions of participating in football, although they do play now. I hope that this spring in our meeting we will make it mandatory that they play against the member schools in the Conference.

I certainly hope that we all agree that there is nothing radically wrong with college athletics today and that we set about making our conferences strong in place of wasting an awful lot of time in paddling our own little canoe.

Southwest Athletic Conference

L. R. MEYER (Texas Christian): The Southwest Conference may grant as many scholarships as the budget will permit. However, on the letter of intent, only 22 of the football men are "protected." In other words, when the boy and his parents sign the letter of intent and it is passed on by our scholarship committee, then it is sent in to the Conference office and only 22 of these individuals can be "pro-

tected." That is, no other member institution can approach this youngster and get him to enter their institution. Such a youngster will be penalized two years of eligibility, provided he changes his direction and goes to some other institution in the Conference.

In relation to our scholarships, we give board, room, tuition, furnish books and they return the books to us on completion of the course. We also permit \$10 per month laundry.

No boy with a full scholarship is permitted to work on the outside during the school year that he has the scholarship. If he has a part-time scholarship he may work on the outside, but can earn only the amount of money equal to a full scholarship. The boy can work at Christmas and during summer vacations. He can earn during those periods the rate of pay commensurate with others doing the same job.

We play round robin schedules. Each team plays each other team in football and basketball on a championship basis. Tie games count a half win and a half loss. Consequently, we have averted controversies in determining the Conference champion. Prior to this rule, controversies arose as to which team should be declared champion. That was the reason we went to the round robin schedule. We think it is very advisable to have such a schedule.

MR. JACKSON: You say your champion was determined percentage-wise? And a tie game is counted in what manner?

MR. MEYER: Half and half, a half win and a half loss.

RAYMOND KEMP (Tennessee A&I State University): I would like to ask how much is a part-time scholarship?

MR. MEYER: Well, in some instances, we grant a boy his tuition, or, in some instances, we may grant him board and room. Then he has to defray his own expense for the tuition. We may grant tuition, or what we call a tuition scholarship, and he has to pay the additional amount for his board and room.

Mountain States Athletic Conference

ROBERT DAVIS (Colorado A&M College): I think first I should take up the schedule problem. We are bothered with distances and with mountains. We are called the Skyline Conference, as we have four schools on the western side of the Rockies and four on the Eastern side.

To qualify for the championship in football, a school must play five conference games. With the exception of one school, every other school is playing each other in football.

In basketball, we play home and home, two Eastern Division schools traveling together playing two Western schools, and two Western schools come along and play an Eastern school at approximately the same time.

In baseball, golf, tennis and practically all other sports, we play by divisions, the Eastern Division playing four baseball games, two home and two away. This is also true in tennis. In golf, just one match between the schools is played. Conference meets are held for golf and tennis and a Conference championship is decided for baseball with the site of the baseball championship rotated between the two divisions each year.

Insofar as grants-in-aid, you could take Don Faurot's speech as ours, with perhaps two exceptions. A boy can earn \$15 a month or \$135 during the school year at a rate of a dollar an hour. The second thing is that our students have to be in the upper two-thirds of their high school graduating class or they can not take the Ohio State or some other qualifying examination. If they can't make the upper two-thirds, they can't be given a scholarship. Otherwise, the Skyline is exactly the same as the Big Seven. I don't think it necessary to duplicate that report.

Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference

EMIL L. LARSON (Border Conference): The Border Conference is composed of six institutions in Arizona, New Mexico and Western Texas.

The championship in football, basketball and baseball is determined on a percentage basis. A tie game (football) counts as a half game won and a half game lost. In tennis, golf, and track the spring conference meet determines the winner.

To be eligible for the championship in football a team must play at least four games. A round robin schedule is receiving serious consideration. In basketball a double round robin schedule is followed.

Allowable grants-in-aid consist of room, board, tuition and fees, together with a possible maximum of \$15 per month for laundry and incidentals. The maximum number of grants is not fixed by Conference legislation. Progress toward a degree is required. Letters of intent have been seriously discussed but not adopted.

Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference

STAN BATES (Washington State University): I am sorry I can not give you a very complete and comprehensive report on the activities of the Pacific Coast Conference. We had our last meeting as late as Thursday and Friday of this past week; consequently, we do not have our details ready. We have accepted several things in principle and I would be glad to relay those on to you.

Up until this time we have had a work program, whereby a student-athlete could work up to 50 hours a month at a going rate of \$2 an hour to take care of his costs of living, as far as substance is concerned.

We also have been granting tuition grants-in-aid. Because of the inequalities of the cost of living on different campuses and the problem of getting the true amount of work done on the different campuses, we have wanted this changed. In the meetings last week in San Francisco, we adopted in principle the fact that we would have grants-in-aid for tuition and for subsistence and those would be determined on the basis of need. This need will be set up by an independent agency and this will be recorded in the commissioner's office.

The need would be determined by the amount of money the parents were able to present and the amount of money the boy was able to give, and the third item would be the amount of work that the boy can do on the campus during his year of school. While we have no definite unit set up for that work, probably the most common

number of hours would be four hours during the season and 10 hours in the off-season. That would be determined as a part of his need.

The cost for each institution is to be determined by the institution and this information will be on record with the commissioner, so that it will be known to each and every person concerned.

I believe those are the main things that we have set up in policy. As far as the details and the implementation is concerned, that has been turned over to a committee. It is to work on that right away and we will be discussing that in our meetings a little later on this spring.

As far as our round robin is concerned, we have a round robin in football in the Pacific Coast Conference. Next year we are to have a fall round robin in basketball. Other sports are handled primarily by playoffs between the Northern and Southern Division winners.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: I would like to know if the student works, will such revenue from work reduce the amount of money that he would get on his need scholarship?

MR. BATES: That would be determined in his need. That would be one of the three things.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: Well, would he be required to work?

MR. BATES: He would be required to work if he had need unless it balanced off. If he has any need, he has to put in work.

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: Are there any academic requirements beyond admission to the university in order to obtain such aid?

MR. BATES: There has been nothing decided on that. I would imagine regular admission to the university or college.

Southeastern Conference

CHAIRMAN BAUMBACH: The Southeastern Conference has 12 institutions. The handling of funds is by the normal university department handling all scholarship funds. The source of funds vary, but can be obtained from athletic proceeds.

The maximum scholarship is tuition fees, room, board, books and laundry at \$15 a month.

No work is required. Work is permitted if the full scholarship is not given, and then that income from work while on the campus or elsewhere at the regular rate of pay shall not exceed the maximum of a full scholarship.

We use the letter of intent in substance and find it very, very desirable and urge its use to others.

We limit the number of letters of intent each year to 55. It doesn't mean that 55 men will show up, but only that we will receive applications from a maximum of 55 for football. There is no limit on other sports. We expect somewhere around 45 or 50 to show up as freshmen.

Another limit is 140 scholarships on all sports.

With regard to scheduling, until the recent Conference meeting, six games were required of each institution. You did not have to play every other institution.

We named no champion for football, but only required the six games. At the last meeting of the Conference several weeks ago, it was decided that there would be a round robin. With 12 teams, however, it is impossible to play each one. A policy will be established to take care of traditional rivalries, some four to six, and then one to three additional games will be played against other Conference teams.

You will play one team two years and then move on to the next team and next team until eventually in three to six years every team in the Conference will have played every other team.

In basketball we do have a round robin. In baseball, we have an Eastern and Western Division. Each team plays every one else in the Division and then the champions of each Division play.

We are running five and one-half minutes overtime. This is the discussion period. If any one wishes to discuss any of the numerous subjects put before the meeting, we will be very happy to have them step forth. Any questions on any subjects?

In closing for the Committee, let me express appreciation for your attendance and participation.

The meeting adjourned at 5:08 p. m.

FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES ROUND TABLE

January 9, 1957

THE FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES ROUND TABLE MEETING convened in the Crystal Room of the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, at 3:00 p.m., January 9, 1957, with Frank N. Gardner, Drake University, presiding.

CHAIRMAN GARDNER: I should like to call this Faculty Round Table Meeting to order at this time.

I should like to give credit to the Program Committee which has been instrumental in arranging this program for us. I would like to have the two members of this Committee stand: Robert Browne, University of Illinois, and James Porterfield, University of Omaha.

May I say something about our procedure. This panel discussion will be somewhat less formal than has usually been the case at our faculty round table sessions. That is, rather than have stated speeches of some length followed by general discussion, the members of this panel will engage in a rather informal discussion among themselves. They will present, I think, rather diverse points of view and many suggestions to these particular problems. Then the meeting will be thrown open to discussion from the floor. Questions may be directed to these men and they shall lead us in our discussion. It is hoped that such procedure will make the meeting somewhat more spontaneous, somewhat more informal.

Might I introduce briefly the members of the panel. I shall ask them to stand as their names are read so that you might identify each person.

Thomas D. Bolles, Harvard University
Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University
O. M. Hovde, Luther College
Joseph Kaplan, U.C.L.A.
Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
George Young, University of Wisconsin

Might I say that the Program Committee in the selection of this topic for this discussion, "Recruiting, Subsidization and Intercollegiate Athletics" did so with the conviction that these two areas are those which present the most fertile ground for infraction of rules—institutional, conference, or Association rules. I might say to you that out of 33 cases of rules infractions in which it has been necessary for our Association to take disciplinary action, 22 were cases which had to do either with illegal recruiting or with illegal financial aid. This is, I think, sufficient to show the pertinence of the problem which we are to discuss this afternoon.

In order to get this panel off to a running start, we shall call on George Young of Wisconsin, a member of the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference. George, as you know, has had considerable experience on your Committee on Infractions.

GEORGE YOUNG (University of Wisconsin): I am here, as Frank Gardner said, because there is some interest apparently in the Big Ten's proposal which is designed to try, at least, to curb some of

what we feel are the evils of recruiting, subsidization in amateur athletics.

I discuss this new Big Ten program with considerable diffidence because I see before me in the room several men who know at least as much about it as I do and could do a better job of talking about it than I. As a matter of fact, I want to make it quite clear at the very outset of the discussion that the Big Ten program is at the moment tentative. I have just come from a Big Ten meeting and I wasn't sure for a moment but what my talk here on the Big Ten plan would be in the nature of a eulogy over its demise. But it is still alive, although still tentative. The reason it is still tentative is that although it has been adopted by the Conference faculty representatives it is now enmeshed in a horrendous procedure which we have in the Big Ten known as the White Resolution. This Resolution requires that new legislation must, within a period of 60 days be submitted to the respective faculties of our institutions and at that time these faculties—any one faculty—may interpose an objection, and then the plan must be voted on again by the Conference. That is the stage we are in now. It has been adopted by the Conference once. I sincerely hope from my own standpoint that it will be adopted again.

I can only tell you something about this new Big Ten proposal, I think, by beginning at the beginning. About a year ago now, some rather faint glimmerings of intelligence from the outer world began to penetrate to the Big Ten to the effect that perhaps we didn't always exactly practice what we preached. When we got over the initial shock that came with the realization that we might not be viewed by others just exactly like Caesar's wife ought to be viewed, we thought perhaps it would be a good idea to stand back and have a look at ourselves. In December of 1955, a special committee was appointed to appraise the manner in which we were conducting our athletic programs in the Big Ten and the conclusions of this committee, which were reached after some seven months of study, were rather startling.

It seemed that our Big Ten rules which permitted unearned aid to be given only to athletes who could qualify for it on the basis of superior scholarship were not enabling us to attract very many superior scholars with athletic abilities. All these good scholars were going to the Ivy League where superior scholarship is, shall I say, more amply rewarded than it is in the Big Ten. So the net effect was that the great majority of our athletes who were unable to get help from home and ineligible for unearned aid for scholasticism, were supposed to work their way through school. These average and lower than average students, of course, are the ones that are the least able to carry the triple burden of participating in athletics, carrying on a job and making satisfactory academic progress.

It somehow didn't seem to us appropriate for an educational institution to, in any way, espouse a system which operated as a brake on satisfactory academic progress, and our system as we looked at it, not in theory, but in actual operation, invited us into subterfuges and evasions.

Our coaches, as you all know, are practical-minded men and they are apt to find practical solutions to these practical problems. Once

in a while it seemed to us that a coach maybe found a solution which was a little too practical. I never feel very comfortable in discussing the background of a condition which led to the proposal for our new plan in the Big Ten, and I think I will just stop by saying it looked to us as if present practices were continued, that we would end up with an athletic program which would be the exact antithesis of what we thought an athletic program ought to be, conducted consistent with the objectives and ideals of an educational institution.

We realized finally that we faced a rather fundamental dilemma; we simply couldn't field the caliber of teams which we think our institutions and our supporters demand without providing financial assistance to athletes. And the rules we had simply didn't permit us to provide the financial assistance that is needed to get that caliber of team.

There is nothing unique or even unusual in the problem that we faced; the only thing that is different about the Big Ten problem is that we got around to facing it so late. It had been faced by other conferences before us and the traditional solution has been to abandon the rules requiring superior scholarship as a criteria for giving financial assistance to athletes and to go to a flat grant-in-aid up to the amount of the cost of attending the institution.

This sort of solution represents a frank departure from the old notion that maybe it is somehow morally wrong to give any financial aid to an athlete. Frankly, I see no moral issue here at all unless all intercollegiate athletics is one big, gigantic sin. And I can only be annoyed by the attitude of revulsion expressed by some of my academic brethren over giving aid to an athlete.

Speaking for myself, I am totally unable to understand what is different about a piccolo player, what it is that he contributes to the institution, that enables us to say that it is desirable or even laudatory to induce him to continue his education by assuring him of financial support if he attends the institution. We recruit musicians now, you know, and at the same time some feel it highly undesirable to offer any financial assistance to athletes.

But I have digressed. I was saying I can see nothing morally reprehensible in a program which permits the institution to award aid to an athlete up to the cost of attending the institution. That enables the boy to get an education. We are in the business of educating, and that is the point at which we find the present NCAA legislation.

The more we got to thinking about it in the Big Ten, the more we didn't see anything wrong with the uniform grant-in-aid which does not take need into account; nor did it seem to us that such a program was inconsistent with our financial aid policies for non-athletes. We wanted to avoid, as far as it is possible to do so, making a special class out of the athletes. In the majority of our institutions I think it is safe to say with very rare exceptions the graduate school is the only school that is permitted to make a special class of students. The graduate school can award financial aid to induce students and recruit, if you please, by making financial awards without regard to the recipient's need. The rest of the student body usually gets an award only on the basis of need. This is really the only novel feature of the Big Ten plan. And I suspect that even here the idea is not at

all new, but it has been considered in the past and rejected for two reasons: (1) the difficulty of determining with any accuracy the amount of need, and (2) the temptations that are inherent, I think, in permitting each institution to make its computation or appraisal of need. Our undergraduate loans and scholarships committees, of course, have for years been making awards based on need; but the accuracy of the determination of such a committee, when it is the need of a much sought after athlete that they are appraising, is apt to be suspect.

The device which the Big Ten hopes to use to surmount these difficulties is to employ an impartial agency to make the computation of need based on the student's own and his family's resources. We have been thinking, for example, of employing a service somewhat similar to the College Scholarship Service which, as you know, for a number of universities and colleges for their student-aid program generally, makes a computation of need. They have developed some rather thorough and efficient techniques, we think, for processing applications based on financial need, and we see no reason why similar procedures could not be adopted for determining the need of athletes. This sort of a device, the use of an impartial agency to determine need, seemed to us at one stroke to accomplish two things: the individual need in each case established by an independent agency away from the institution recruiting the athlete and the amount is uniform then at all conference schools. We thus hope to have accomplished a two-fold objective of providing financial assistance to athletes on the basis that we think is as consistent as it can be with that used for student aid generally and also eliminating any tendency to recruit athletes by bidding for their services. We have fixed the maximum permissible amount which any one institution can tender, and that is uniform at all the schools—the difference between the athlete's need and the cost of attending an institution.

JOSEPH KAPLAN (University of California at Los Angeles): Gentlemen, I have been busy, as some of you know, for the last year and a half or two years in heading the nation's program in part in launching an earth satellite. I might say that has been the easier part of my existence as faculty representative at UCLA for reasons that I won't go into any detail. I might say that this has adequately been taken care of by the press.

I might say that in principle I certainly agree with Mr. Young in the need for establishing some basic principles on which all of us can agree. In the last meeting of the Pacific Coast Conference only last week in San Francisco, I think we made two tentative steps in this direction. These proposals are going to a sub-committee and will be reviewed at our May meeting.

One of these is the setting of qualitative academic standards, essentially a "C" average required for participation in intercollegiate athletics. I think that was pretty well agreed on in the Conference and is a major step, in my opinion, towards the ultimate solution. Added to this qualitative standard is an increase in quantitative requirement for progress toward a degree. I think with the high admissions requirements of most of our educational institutions, requirements which would be going up in view of an increased college population, this is a real step forward, and in my opinion provides

a basis for real liberalization of the problem of aid to the student-athlete.

You might also be interested in my reading another resolution that was passed by the Pacific Coast Conference. Once again, this is not final action in view of its being referred to committee for details.

I think here we are very similar to the Big Ten proposal at least, and I will read this:

"That to the extent of his need as determined by an independent agency such as the College Scholarship Service on a formula provided by the Conference and based on standards used by each campus and accepted by the Conference." This is a very important point of view of the many differences that exist in the Pacific Coast Conference from north to south, in size, location and cost of living. I think this is a real step forward. In my own limited experience, had this been recognized five or six years ago at a time when it was proposed, many of our troubles might have been avoided. Certainly I can speak for UCLA on that point. And with this preamble:

"(a) A student-athlete may receive a tuition grant-in-aid under present rules as to number and procedure but subject to the above concept of need." While not all of us agreed on this "need" concept the majority did.

"(b) A student-athlete may be provided with a subsistence grant-in-aid in the amount of his need. The amount of this grant shall be determined by subtracting the sum established as the student's personal and family obligation, any tuition grant-in-aid provided, and any wages which by Conference policy he may be expected to earn, from the total cost determined by the Conference."

"(c) The student-athlete shall receive only that part of his income fixed as his work responsibility which he actually earns, and if he shall earn substantially less than this Conference determined amount, he shall—" which was tentatively four hours a week during the season of sport, 10 hours out of season—"he shall be ineligible for any grant-in-aid for the succeeding term or semester."

"(d) A student-athlete who has not been awarded any grant-in-aid may be employed on campus subject to the provisions of the code with respect to rate of pay and the monthly maximum." At the present time that is \$100 a month—"fifty hours at \$2.00 an hour."

"(e) A student-athlete who accepts off campus employment shall not be eligible either for a grant-in-aid or on campus job with some exceptions."

"(f) All forms of assistance outlined above and including tutoring, transportation, entertainment, etc., shall be administered by the appropriate institutional agency under the supervision of the University administration." I think this is a great step in advance for us, and finally—

"(g) In consideration of all economic assistance provided above the Conference shall explore the possibility of payment in kind."

It would be my hope that intercollegiate athletics be recognized in its true role. In this day of increased leisure, athletics render a service to the community. However, I feel that this service should be rendered, should be devised and carried out with complete inte-

gration into the program of the university academic program with frank recognition of the fact that athletic ability, like ability in my own field of physics or chemistry, is a kind of an ability which is at a premium, which is in demand.

I say that at least on the graduate level and increasingly on the undergraduate level, the recruitment that goes on in the field of physics and chemistry makes at least my knowledge of recruitment in athletics begin to look relatively mild. At the last meeting of the American Physical Society in New York I was amazed when I learned that graduate students who were present there, potential Ph.D's, were being entertained by companies at the 21 Club or at the Stork Club, which is certainly a new element in the history of recruitment in the field of science and perhaps, in the field of athletics, also.

With the severe limitations that the academic atmosphere puts on a student in the matter of progress toward graduation and qualitative academic standards which are more severe than participation in any other field, recognition of athletic ability by aid on a reasonable scale is a real step toward the solution of the problem. I hope that the Big Ten and the Pacific Coast Conference will adopt their respective proposals and plans.

THOMAS D. BOLLES (Harvard University): I would like to talk a little bit, at least, about the problem of recruitment. Please refer to pages 161-162 of the Convention Bulletin, setting forth a proposal to amend Article VI by substituting the following new Section 2 for the present Section 2 and adding two new Sections to be numbered Section 5 and Section 6.

I thought I would read these to you in case you haven't read them. Section 2 as proposed would read, if adopted:

"All funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes shall be deposited with the member institution. The institution shall be exclusively and entirely responsible for the manner in which it expends the funds.

"(a) A member institution may finance one and only one visit to its campus for a given prospective student-athlete, such visit not to exceed two days and two nights. Only actual round trip transportation cost by direct route between the student's home and the institution's campus may be paid.

"(b) No member institution may finance the transportation cost incurred by relatives or friends of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus or elsewhere.

"(c) No member institution may arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of any prospective student-athlete on the campus or elsewhere."

Then the new Section 5:

"No member institution shall permit or allow any outside organization, agency or group of individuals to utilize, administer or expend funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes including the transporting, the entertaining and the giving of gifts or services to prospective student-athletes or to the relatives and friends of prospective student-athletes, but pooling of resources for

such purposes by two or more persons shall constitute such a fund. The foregoing prohibitions shall not apply to persons upon whom a given prospective student-athlete may be naturally or legally dependent. Further, any person at his own expense may transport or pay the transportation cost of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus of a member institution."

Section 6 has to do with the proper conduct in approaching a prospective student at the school, and so on.

I think we should keep in mind that we all can agree that there have been evils in the recruiting of student-athletes. The No. 1 problem is what this organization can do to help control this area. This is not a new thing; it was proposed in the Convention a year ago and it was decided at that time to give the membership an additional year to study it and see what they might like to do about it.

Historically, this organization appointed a special committee away back in 1955 to investigate this area and they came up with a number of resolutions and proposals. That special committee of the NCAA met twice in Chicago in June and August of 1955. You are familiar with what happened a year ago at Los Angeles. In the meantime, the Council appointed a special sub-committee to try to assemble all the information and come up with some recommendation. I have read the major part of it. This special sub-committee was headed by Col. D. S. McAlister of the Citadel. Warren Thompson, University of Colorado, and I served as the other two members.

This was debated up and down, not only in the Council but in other committees, particularly in the Big Seven Conference.

I confess that I had some reservations about the proposed legislation but after hearing all the arguments for and against, I changed my mind.

You know what has happened in some areas. Booster clubs of one kind or another operating in different places have raised really substantial sums which they alone have control of expending, so that they could pay the transportation and entertainment cost of prospective student-athletes to their campus.

This proposed legislation is designed to put that money under the control of the institution and to make it possible for that particular institution, as I have read, to pay the transportation cost of a prospective student-athlete once.

I would think that this would be worth a try. I don't think that anyone can be assured that this is going to solve all of the problems. I don't think it will, but I do think that this is worth an attempt by this organization to see if the net result would not be better than it has in the past.

HENRY HARDT (Texas Christian University): Certainly there is much emphasis on athletics nowadays. Many boys in high school participate in athletics during most of their senior year. On top of that, some visit college campuses for most of the rest of the year.

It appears to me that one thing could be done to improve that situation. It is simply that there are methods by which the amount of time spent running around visiting campuses and so on can be cut down to the advantage of the boy, the coaches, the institutions

they want to visit, to the principal of the high school and to everyone else concerned. The method of which I speak right now is to have some form of an application for financial aid, such a thing as the Southwest Conference has, which we commonly call the letter of intent. That is simply a blank to be filled out by the boy to be turned into the school and to the Conference, which obligates him to attend that institution or be penalized for going elsewhere. I have blanks of that kind available here. I would be glad for any of you to get one of these if you are interested in such a thing.

Of course, it would not need to mean that our particular style of a letter of intent would be used if it were to become a national matter. However, I believe the blank that we have and the kind of plan that is in operation in one or two other places in the nation could be very well used and they could be easily adapted to fit the condition the country over. That would prevent, I believe, a great loss of time by the boy when he should be home studying, a great loss of time by the coaches and so on. It would represent a great saving of money all around.

O. M. HOVDE (Luther College) : I shall speak from a little different point of view. Luther College belongs to the Iowa Athletic Conference. Nine schools are members of that Conference. We are all small. We don't have money for big subsidization programs. The Conference was reorganized, I think, about three years ago. As far as I know, it has never had any policy on subsidization. The schools all do differently. We have no athletic scholarships at Luther and it varies from that to the other extreme where the school pays for all educational expenses.

The presidents of our member colleges are meeting later on this month to talk about recruiting and subsidization and from what I can gather, the presidents probably will try to institute a program of no-aid specifically granted for athletes as a body. If an athlete needs help, if he is a good student, worthy of a scholarship, then he will be awarded aid on the same basis as other students.

BERNIE H. MOORE (Southeastern Conference) : I am ready to admit that there are a lot of problems in this recruiting and subsidizing or financial aid to athletes. However, I want to strongly voice the opinion that everything about recruiting and financial aid to athletes is not evil, and it is not all wrong and that it should be eliminated. Now, I think a lot of good has come from recruiting prospective athletes. Certainly, some of the finest citizens that we have in America are products of those recruiting systems that many colleges have had and the financial aid programs that many of our great schools had.

Certainly I can look back on my coaching career and think of the many boys that I have coached and recruited and decide that the program and the results were most satisfactory, so I am for a recruiting system and a financial aid system to athletes.

I don't want to stand up here and tell you that the Southeastern Conference has solved all its problems about recruiting—far from that—but certainly we have tried to face up to these problems and we have made a tremendous effort, even though the effort seems feeble sometimes to cope with these problems. I want to say to you further that the Conference is not a mutual protective association in

which violations may be covered up and white-washed. Our coaches and our athletic directors turn in plenty of cases on the other fellows and we have had pretty good cooperation along that line at the present time.

Now, most of you people know the Southeastern Conference was one of the first conferences in the country in 1935 or 1936 to set up a grant-in-aid which spells out the aid allowed. That was commonly accepted institutional expenses of tuition, fees, room, board, books and laundry. Now, this aid is controlled 100 per cent by the university. None of it is controlled by any outside agency. Now, this aid is not based on need. It came about at a time, as I told you, back in 1935 or 1936, when I suppose there hadn't been any thought or any attention given to aid for students based on need. So we have come down through the years with this grant-in-aid of ours. It has been satisfactory. There hasn't been a great deal of abuse so far as aid is concerned, and we think the program, so far as the Southeastern Conference area is concerned, has been very, very successful. And I want to tell you that when our presidents and our faculty chairmen of athletics and our football coaches and other coaches established this grant-in-aid there was no intent, there was no thought on their part, to buy athletes. It was purely for the purpose of forming a way for athletes to get through school and give them an opportunity to graduate.

Now, down through the years of my coaching and also in my work as commissioner, I have come to certain conclusions and I am particularly interested in three phases of recruiting or conditions of recruiting and financial aid to athletes. And if we can solve or master these three conditions I don't believe we would have a great deal to worry about in recruiting financial aid problems.

The three conditions are:

1. Aid to athletes be based on commonly accepted educational expenses, nothing more;
2. Athletes be required to meet the same admission requirements as other students, and
3. Athletes be required to maintain the same academic progress as all other students.

If we had these three conditions in our program, in my opinion, there wouldn't be a great deal to worry about.

I want to mention one other thing. That concerns the letter of intent that the gentleman from TCU mentioned. I want to say this to you: I wouldn't want to be commissioner of any conference without a letter of intent. I don't see how you live without it.

When I left my office last weekend, the 12 institutions in our Conference had signed 359 boys to letters of intent. It averaged about 30 boys to the institution. Now, the recruiting season on those 359 boys, insofar as the Southeastern Conference is concerned, is finished. No Conference school can call on those boys. The principals of all the high schools like the situation because these boys will not be recruited during the spring. They can spend their entire second semester or spring semester or quarters on trying to make good grades and graduate. We just couldn't live without it.

CHAIRMAN GARDNER: Now, before the various members of the panel have an opportunity to question each other briefly, there is one other matter I should like to call to your attention in connection with recruiting and subsidization. If you will notice on pages 158-159 of the Convention Bulletin, there are two things tied very closely together. On page 158, you will notice that the Council has made an official interpretation which is noted as:

"I. Principle of Amateurism. Official aid may be awarded to any student-athlete for any term or session (including summer sessions) during which he is in attendance provided he has been admitted to the institution as a regular student. Financial aid awarded by an institution to a student-athlete should conform to the rules and regulations of the awarding institution and that institution's conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) but in the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses,"—and please note what is meant by "commonly accepted educational expenses." They are noted: "Tuition and fees, room and board, books, and not to exceed \$15 a month for laundry."

Now, you will notice on page 159 a proposed amendment formulated by the Council which will be submitted to the delegates at the business session later on during the Convention. On page 159 of the proposed amendments, the first one, you will notice, reads:

"Amend Article III, Section 4 by lettering the present paragraph (a) and adding a new paragraph (b) as follows:

"(b) When unearned financial aid is awarded to a student and athletic ability is taken into consideration in making the award, such aid combined with other aid the student-athlete may receive from employment during semester or term time, other scholarships and grants-in-aid, and like sources, may not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses under the terms of this principle."

This is an attempt to put a ceiling nationally on what an athlete may not only be offered, but which he may receive. This does not mean that institutions have to do this. It means they can't go beyond it. In other words, we found situations where we had grumblings all over where someone said we are being outbid by schools in another conference, or we are being outbid by this independent institution because they not only give the full ride, that is, board, room, tuition, books, fees and incidental expenses, but then after the season is over they allow the boy to go out and make \$75-80 a month which they pile on top; and then there are other things might be added to it until it was really like riding the gravy train.

Now, in order to ease this recruiting problem as well as the subsidization problem, the Council formulated this ceiling. That does not mean that everyone on the Council agreed that this ought to be done for every boy. It was an attempt to seize control of a situation which was rapidly becoming an impossible situation on both recruiting and subsidization.

I mention this to throw this into the hopper for your general discussion and questioning.

Now, I should like to ask first of all, if the members of the panel have questions they would like to address to each other and then as

soon as that has been completed, we will throw it open to discussion and questions from the floor.

MR. HOVDE: I would like to ask about this letter of intent. When do the high school students sign the letter of intent?

MR. HARDT: My feeling is that that has not yet been standardized for the good of all parts of the nation. The two conferences reporting here differ greatly on that.

In our conference, April 15 is the earliest date on which the boys can sign if they are to be September admissions, and January 1 for the mid-year graduates. So far as the date is concerned, there is a lot of question about that. The date should be set in such a way as to protect that boy's class time while in high school, and to protect the coach's time, for example, by not requiring him to go out, to interview the boys until after the football season is over.

I believe we should first consider if we are talking about the possibility of a national letter of intent. It would be the same everywhere. We should first consider the major benefit that could be derived, and all other details, I believe, can later be ironed out to the satisfaction of all concerned.

MR. YOUNG: I wanted to say in amplification of what Mr. Hardt and Mr. Moore had to say, the Big Ten program incorporates what is, in effect, a letter of intent. I do not know whether your program out there has reached the detailed stage or not, Joe. In the Big Ten legislation we have what amounts to a letter of intent and we think highly of this feature of the plan in that the tenders of awards to the boys may not be made prior to June 15 in the case of the typical graduate. He has 21 days in which to accept that, and thereafter he is ineligible for aid at any other Big Ten institution. All offers of aid must be accepted before August 1, in order to be valid.

E. D. MOUZON (Southern Methodist University): There is one point concerning the letter of intent which I don't think was made as clear as it might have been. That is the point of ineligibility for participation at other conference institutions. There is not only the feature of ineligibility to receive aid from other conference institutions, but once a boy has signed a letter of intent, if he attends another conference institution he is not eligible to participate there.

WARREN O. THOMPSON (University of Colorado): I should like to raise this question about the letter of intent. What provision is there made for a boy legitimately to change his mind once he has signed a letter of intent?

MR. MOORE: That is a question that is asked me all over the country. What provisions are there for the boys who have signed a letter of intent and for some good reason wish to break that? Now, I think any practice that you have in athletics or business down through the years perfects itself and gradually you iron out all the kinks.

At the present time, in the Southeastern Conference, we do not have any of those problems. Our coaches are giving a great deal of care and talk with these boys finding out what they want to study, etc., and we are doing a good job on that now, and we are not having any trouble with it.

I want to say this to you: During my first year or two as commissioner I did release some boys, one or two or three maybe, each

whom I thought had been misled by representatives of other institutions, and I did release those boys with the privilege of signing wherever they might wish after I released them, and I would do that again if I was convinced that a boy or his parents had been misled.

MARCUS PLANT (University of Michigan): I would like to ask Mr. Bolles what the financial aid system is at Harvard or in the Ivy League in general?

MR. BOLLES: First, let me say, Mr. Plant, that I am not an expert in the financial aid program at Harvard. We have a person who is directly responsible for that and is appointed to that position by the president. There are many, many kinds of financial aid available. First and most extensive is the scholarship award program. Then there is the beneficiary aid set-up where a boy who might not qualify academically for a straight-out scholarship award. Then there is a vast loan program, and of course, then there is the campus employment. All-told, as I understand it, Harvard expends about two million dollars a year in financial aid of all kinds. Now, this is Harvard College, not the University. But in each case, whether it be a scholarship beneficiary aids or loans, as far as the work program, financial need is always taken into consideration. And this is arrived at much the same as has been described here. There is an independent organization which interviews and so on. It is all very carefully worked out. Oh, I should have mentioned there is one other point—I suppose you could call it a scholarship. It is called an honorary scholarship, so that if a boy is academically qualified he may hold a national scholarship. If he has no financial need he gets no financial aid, but he has the pleasure of being given an honorary scholarship.

MR. MOORE: In making these awards do you take into account athletic ability?

MR. BOLLES: It is taken into account in the same way you take into account a boy's extra-curricular activities of whatever type, whether it be music, writing, debating and so on. It is a plus factor, I would say.

ROBERT BROWNE (University of Illinois): This is a wholly improper question to address to you and you need not answer it. But is Harvard successful in screening persons to whom they give aid to show they are very readily teachable?

MR. BOLLES: Very readily teachable? I would hope we would be successful. I have my doubts, however.

RALPH BURSIEK (University of Cincinnati): I believe this effort to establish a national ceiling is a very fine one, but I believe you may still run into some difficulties even though you do that, if it is limited to board, room, fees and books with a \$15 cash stipend. There is too much difference in cost throughout the country. Because those differences do exist, isn't there a chance of there being a difference of opinion, misunderstanding and so on, as to what those costs really are? I would like to hear some discussion from the panel members as to the feasibility of limiting financial aid to aid given in kind, except for a \$15 cash stipend.

CHAIRMAN GARDNER: I think that I shall call on Mr. Young to answer the question because he was a member of the Committee on Infractions which proposed this particular limit to the Council and succeeded in persuading the Council that it ought to present it to the Convention.

MR. YOUNG: I think you do me a disservice in saying I persuaded the Council to adopt this amendment.

I am not quite sure that I understand what you mean, sir, by limiting it to aid in kind.

MR. BURSIEK: Instead of saying to the boy, "You will get a job which will cover board and room"—what is that? Fifty dollars a month? Seventy-five dollars a month? A hundred dollars a month? What is it?

MR. YOUNG: Is it your proposal that the institution should pay the board and room cost?

MR. BURSIEK: That is right. You give a boy a room in a dormitory, have him eat in the university dining hall, and that is it. Give him his books and so on. I think now no one knows what the others are doing. I don't know whether this system would work or not. I am raising the question with you experts up on the platform.

MR. YOUNG: I see nothing in the proposed amendment which would prevent the institution from awarding this type of aid in kind.

MR. BURSIEK: Why couldn't the NCAA say that this aid can be given only in kind, and that way there could be no differences of opinion or misunderstanding. It would be the same throughout the country. You wouldn't have this problem of interpreting educational costs between various institutions and various sections of the country. I think you have that sort of thing right now.

MR. YOUNG: My own view and response to that is, you would be raising more complications than you would solve. Let us take an institution which has no dormitory facilities. The students all live in rooming houses; the board bills vary tremendously. Your proposal is that the landlord would bill the institution for the cost of the board and room? I am afraid my own view is you would be raising a very complicated bookkeeping system for the institution and creating more problems than you would solve.

MR. BURSIEK: I wasn't making any real objection to your proposal. However, I think most institutions do have dormitories and dining halls. Of course, it would be possible to get around that situation where they don't by having the institution pay the rooming house operator for board and room. I don't think that would create a complicated problem, even if you didn't have dormitories and dining halls.

CHAIRMAN GARDNER: I might state this simply as my own opinion. In all of our college catalogues there is some statement as to the cost of board and room and college facilities, or at least an estimated amount determined upon the cost of students who do stay in private homes where no college dormitories are available. In other words, the limits would be based upon the amount determined by the college itself as to what is necessary for board and room. Some of you probably have in mind, what are you going to do about the married

boy who doesn't live in the college dorm? Are you going to pay his rent if he wants to live in an apartment at \$125 a month? Quite obviously not. The amount he would be allowed under this amendment, as I construe it, is the amount listed in his college catalogue for the normal person who is housed in a college dormitory. At least, that is one way of interpreting that particular amendment.

EVERETT FAUNCE (Utah State College): My question is addressed to Mr. Moore regarding the letter of intent. I was wondering about the remark about having some 300 letters already in your office. Do you have a definite time that the coaches are required to have these letters in? Don't you have a definite time that the coaches can recruit the boys, and is there a deadline on that?

MR. MOORE: Signing begins not before December 7th, and our reason for that is that we want to have these boys signed as soon as possible to get it out of the way, to give the boys the entire spring to pursue their courses without bother by coaches. As I said before, our high school principals in our area like this date.

MR. FAUNCE: Now a question to the Southwest Conference. Do you have an April 15 deadline?

MR. HARDT: There is a wide divergence between December 7 and April 15, which in my mind would indicate for sure that a proper date can be found by anyone. April 15 probably is somewhat late. I know, though, of no one in the Southwest Conference, in the Conference itself, the faculty, directors, the Conference commissioner, the coaches or anyone else, who would like to do away with the system. They like it because it works. It gets the job done. And as Bernie has told us, he would hate to be a commissioner without it, and I believe we feel the same way in our Conference. That is one of the reasons we wanted to present it here. I believe it would help a great deal. Furthermore, we believe it would be even more efficient if it were on a national level.

H. J. DORRICOTT (Western State College of Colorado): Bernie, you mentioned the fact that you couldn't sign a letter of intent until December 7. When is the deadline?

MR. MOORE: We have no deadline. The boys are all signed when they sign, and usually it is over with, as I suggested, and I think every boy that is in the Southeastern Conference area will have signed a letter of intent by February 1. There will be a few boys carry on from there, maybe sign from some other area in the country, but not a great many, because transportation for those boys is almost prohibitive. We do not have too many out-of-Conference area boys in the Southeastern Conference now. The big majority of boys playing in our Conference are from our Conference states.

MR. DORRICOTT: I understood from Henry that the Southwest Conference had a final deadline. Is that right?

MR. MOORE: We don't feel we need a final deadline.

MR. DORRICOTT: I have one other question that I would like to direct to you both, since both conferences have a letter of intent. Have you had any discussion or have you thought about reciprocity between the conferences?

MR. MOORE: We have talked about that. The commissioner of the Southwest Conference and I have talked about it and several of our

athletic directors have talked about it, but they have a few problems out there that make it rather difficult, and they right now can't set a much earlier date in the Southwest Conference, so we haven't been able to work that out.

MR. DORRICOTT: Do you have a ruling in either of the conferences as to the number of letters a boy may sign? Can he apply to more than one institution?

MR. MOORE: He cannot.

MR. HARDT: So far as the total number is concerned, we have a limit of 22 boys who may be signed. That helps a great deal; and I might say, insofar as the final date is concerned, that those are mainly signed during the first few days or weeks at the most. That eliminates this long period over which the boys can be traveling around and the coaches can be working on them, and the other coaches can be working on them even after they have already decided where they are going.

KENNETH FAIRMAN (Princeton University): I think we all would like this answer: It has been my understanding that the number of letters of intent which those conferences have placed as a limit is tied up with the number of full rides, or whatever the athletic scholarship is, in the Conference. In other words, don't you, hand in hand with a letter of intent, in order to operate this, have to have the agreement that you will have only 22 football players with certain expenses paid? In other words, 22 per year? I think we should tie up the letter of intent, if you will, a little more closely with what aid is involved.

MR. MOORE: In the Southeastern Conference we have an over-all grant-in-aid program for all sports—football, basketball, baseball—of 140 grants-in-aid. We can have no more than 140 eligible athletes on grants-in-aid at any time during the year. So far as the number of grants-in-aid that we may sign—now this may seem out of proportion to you—we may sign 55 new athletes, including basketball, baseball and football, but our institutions never sign anything like that number. Right now I believe the highest number that we have in the Conference signed to date is 41 by one institution and the others run from 23 to 31. That is about the way that our letters of intent are in my office at the present time.

MR. HOVDE: Our Conference discussed this letter of intent this fall and we rejected it because we felt that the first solicitor who got to this student would put so much pressure on him that it would not be fair to him. Is there any safeguard against that?

Then I have another question: How long is the student ineligible who does change his mind and goes to another institution?

MR. MOORE: Please don't think I am facetious when I answer it the way I do. I am going to answer that this way, and I know by experience that in August, the last fellow that gets there is the one that gets him. And the fellow that can talk the most and has the most gas to burn during the summer and can afford the most trips to that boy, he will probably be the one that will be there last and get him in August. Now, I hope, as I said, that I do not sound facetious in my answer on that; I am sincere in feeling that way.

I will read the paragraph in our letter of intent regarding ineligibility: "If a grant-in-aid or scholarship is granted by you I will not be eligible to compete in another Southeastern Conference institution during my freshman and sophomore years."

We feel like that eliminates a boy from trying to peddle around.

REV. EDMOND P. JOYCE (University of Notre Dame): I would merely like to address the same question to Mr. Hardt that was addressed to Mr. Moore. I wonder whether in your Conference, Mr. Hardt, there is a limitation on the number of scholarships given under the letter of intent?

MR. HARDT: There is no over-all limit on the number we can give, no limit of any kind.

REV. JOYCE: The individual school is free to give as many scholarships as it cares to?

MR. HARDT: That is right. There is a limit on the number that you can protect with a letter of intent. Of course, an institution then can offer further scholarships if it wants to, and most of them want to. But those boys are still free if they choose to change their mind to go to another institution, without penalty.

REV. JOYCE: I would also like to address a question on the same thing to Mr. Young. Judging from the report in the press, it seems the Big Ten is considering limitations on its scholarship grants. Is there anything definite on that?

MR. YOUNG: Yes. Everything is now tentative, but the number of awards in the Big Ten program is limited to 100 per year for each institution.

REV. JOYCE: That would mean a total of 400, then, over a four-year period?

MR. YOUNG: Potential. It would never reach that amount because of attrition.

REV. JOYCE: There is no breakdown in regard to sport? You leave that to each institution to decide?

MR. YOUNG: Each institution can allocate the number of 100 among the various sports in any way it sees fit.

REV. JOYCE: May I ask Mr. Kaplan whether the Pacific Coast Conference is considering such a move?

CHAIRMAN GARDNER: The answer was "No."

PAUL MACKESY (Brown University): I would like to ask either Mr. Moore or Mr. Hardt, does this situation ever arise where a boy signs a letter of intent, hoping to gain admission into a certain institution in the Conference and finds he is not eligible for admission into that particular school but could be admitted, perhaps, to another institution in your Conference?

MR. MOORE: That is provided for in the commissioner's office. If a boy who signs an application for one institution and finds that his credits are not sufficient to enter that institution he is immediately relieved of all obligation by the commissioner's office. Now, once in a while you find a boy who might be able to get into another institution—not very often—but once in a while we have that.

F. E. SMILEY (Colorado School of Mines): If I may be permitted to change the subject, I would like to ask Mr. Kaplan if the two-dollar-per-hour rate he mentioned is used throughout the Conference and if it is also the rate that is used for all other students working on the campus.

MR. KAPLAN: Yes, to answer the first question. It is the top rate which is permitted.

With regard to the second question as to other student work, the answer is no. There are student jobs, perhaps others at UCLA, and I am sure there are on other campuses, student jobs which are paid a different rate, both lower and higher, probably.

CHAIRMAN GARDNER: I suppose a further question might be for athletes doing comparable work. Do they get paid any more or any less than other students who are doing the same type of work? Is there any differential between an athlete sweeping a floor and a non-athlete sweeping the floor, as to how much he gets paid?

MR. KAPLAN: That may be; yes.

CHAIRMAN GARDNER: At one institution or various institutions.

He said there may very well be. I might advise him that according to the NCAA rules that just can't be done. Now, you see how free and open this is. You see, I had to advise him before answering that question.

GEARY EPPLEY (University of Maryland): I would like to go back to the proposed change on page 159 (b). It says here, "When unearned financial aid is awarded to a student and athletic ability is taken into consideration in making the award of such aid," and so forth. Suppose this student is awarded a scholarship purely on an academic basis; athletics has nothing to do with it. He is given a very substantial scholarship. He goes out for athletics. Can he earn more money?

CHAIRMAN GARDNER: As I understand your question, it is this: When a student-athlete is awarded an academic scholarship of that particular kind which has no regard at all for athletic ability, can that student then keep employment and receive such remuneration which may exceed commonly accepted educational expenses as so defined?

It is my understanding, and any member of this panel or any member of the Council is here, that the rules only apply to those grants by an institution in which athletic ability is a factor for consideration in the grant-in-aid or the award.

PHIL BECKER (Bradley University): I would like to ask the Council the interpretation that has been placed on excessive entertainment for a visiting athlete.

CHAIRMAN GARDNER: That is also covered by an interpretation, Ralph.

Quite ordinarily, I think most of us would agree that excessive entertainment ought not to be beyond a reasonable amount of time given for room and meals, without side trips to Havana, should we say? That would be inclined to be excessive—things of that sort. But I apologize, gentlemen. The official Council interpretation of excessive entertainment has not been so strictly defined.

DICK BALCH (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Anything I say is purely academic. The only athletes I see at M. I. T. are the ones you send to me in the graduate school. My question, however, involves everything that has transpired here today. There have been several points of view expressed. They are regional in nature, and I think with very valid reasons I hear rumblings of attempts to legislate something nationally. A national framework could place M. I. T. in a spot. We can't encourage the teaching of what I hear referred to as the "whole man." Our effort there is to find people who can get both arms over their heads, though we do this occasionally.

From what I have heard here today you are proposing to put into national legislation the lack of consideration our admission office has given in the past or attempted to give the boys who happen to be interested in extra-curricular activities. I hope you don't get into any national arguments with the Southeast or Southwest or Pacific Coast, where I formerly lived and taught. Let the Big Ten run their show as they see fit; use the C.S.S. if you like. Let's not get into a state of mind that lacks of conformity, or uniformity, or conformity for conformity's sake, and fear of the other man. If you do you are going to force us who are possibly faced with a different kind of job, whether it is superior or inferior is beside the point. You are going to force some of us into a picture that isn't desirable nationally, if President Eisenhower's wishes for the well being of our young men are to be considered. I hope we are not just tending toward conformity.

PAUL GRAHAM (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute): I have been rather disturbed about the comments during the entire conference. I have been disturbed from this standpoint: It seems to me that in those letters of intent, rules, regulations that we are attempting to work out something which really means you are trying to take and make a contract with an athlete to attend your school in services for athletic prowess delivered. Now, it may be that that is a method of doing away with some particular evils or something else that has grown up. But the closer you come to contracts and agreements and things of that kind, it seems to me that the farther we are getting away from the real meaning of collegiate athletics.

I know that the things build up from a financial standpoint and things of that kind. Mr. Moore spoke of the great boys who had been turned out under this system. I will take and match for every boy he has turned out under that system, a boy of equal ability, of equal attainment in life afterward, who was turned out under a different system, one in which he came out and played without any financial assistance at all. Now, I want to state that because I feel sometimes in our great desire to conduct the most top flight athletic competition that we can conduct, that we justify what we are doing in terms that cannot be fully justified in that regard.

Now, I have absolutely no objection to financial aid to students who are athletes who need financial aid in an honestly-administered program, but the very fact that we have to have commissioners and people to enforce programs indicates to me that the people who are responsible for programs are not whole-heartedly in favor of

that kind of program themselves. They want limitations put on and they are ready to jump over the border of any limitations that come up at any time.

CHAIRMAN GARDNER: Unfortunately, I think I would agree with my fellow clergyman here, that we still have sin among us.

Anyone else? Seeing no hand arise, I shall call this Faculty Round Table Meeting adjourned.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:35 p. m.

GENERAL ROUND TABLE

January 10, 1957

THE GENERAL ROUND TABLE of the National Collegiate Athletic Association was held in the Ivory Room of the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, at 9:30 a.m., Thursday, January 10, 1957, with Ralph W. Aigler, presiding.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: I should like to call this General Round Table Meeting to order.

As you know, there were two round tables yesterday, the Faculty Representatives Round Table, and the Athletic Directors Round Table. I was privileged to sit through the Faculty Representatives Round Table, and it was an interesting session. Many interesting points were discussed and worthwhile comments contributed. I assume that the Athletic Directors Round Table was likewise interesting and profitable.

This is the occasion in which we bring together, so to speak, the results of those two Round Tables.

We have a rather simple program today. We will have first the reports from the presiding officers of those two Round Tables, and then the report of the 1956 Television Committee. Whether that is going to be as provocative as it sometimes has been in years gone by, I have not the slightest idea.

Then, we shall hear a report and the recommendations of the NCAA Committee on Youth Fitness. No doubt you have read much in the newspapers about this project, in which the President of the United States has expressed such deep interest.

If we have time left, I should like to see the meeting thrown open to any comments or points that anybody might bring up for discussion.

Report of the Faculty Representatives Round Table

FRANK N. GARDNER (Drake University): Some months ago, President Houston was kind enough in behalf of the Association to ask Robert Browne, University of Illinois, and James Porterfield, University of Omaha, to serve with me in arranging the program for the Faculty Representatives Round Table.

After some discussion by mail among the members of the Committee in charge of planning this particular program, it was decided that we ought to discuss the problems involved at the present time in the areas of recruiting and subsidization of student-athletes. Consequently, that became the official title for the panel discussion which took place yesterday afternoon.

Members of a panel who led the discussion were:

Thomas D. Bolles, Harvard University
Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University
O. M. Hovde, Luther College
Joseph Kaplan, U. C. L. A.
Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
George Young, University of Wisconsin

The pertinence and importance of the issue under discussion was revealed in the statement of fact, that out of 33 actions taken by our Association imposing some penalty for violation of rules, roughly two-thirds were taken because of violations taking place in the areas of recruiting and/or subsidization.

I might report to those of you who were not present that the discussion was somewhat more lively at times than is usual in the case of our Faculty Representatives Round Table discussions and discussions were very frank.

Considerable interest was manifested in letters of intent now in use in a number of conferences. Representatives of those conferences enthusiastically maintained these letters have helped to solve, but are under no illusions that they have completely solved, some of their recruiting problems.

It was stated to us that coaches, athletes and high school principals, particularly, were declared to be better off and much happier than was the case prior to the use of such letters of intent.

Advocates of letters of intent stated that some form of national letter of intent would go a long way in avoiding many abuses in the recruiting areas, such as prolonged recruiting pressure brought on athletes by numerous recruiters. If we would reduce the number of junkets by athletes it would reduce the loss of time from school during the last semester of high school for the student-athlete; it would cease some of the lack of concentration on his academic studies during that semester due to recruiting pressure over a long period.

Most of the discussion over letters of intent had to do with questions of applicability, starting dates and finishing dates. Advocates of such letters of intent and those who do have them in use in various conferences reported to me later, that copies of such letters of intent, which they had brought with them to the meeting, were taken by faculty representatives following the meeting for perusal and study.

Considerable interest was also shown in the proposed Big Ten Conference plan, which includes besides a letter of intent, a standard ceiling of grants-in-aid, work, and so forth, limited to the actual educational expenses of the student-athlete, and in consideration of which need is a basic factor.

As we understood it, the amount of need will not be determined by each individual institution separately but rather by an outside agency which will base its findings upon a thorough check of the athlete's resources and the resources of his family and the educational costs of the institution he desires to attend.

A plan similar in some respects to this is purportedly under consideration in the Pacific Coast Conference.

Advocates of the proposed Big Ten plan stated that such a plan would correct some of the hypocrisy involved in the former scholarship and work plan of the Big Ten; that it would provide a sounder and more objective basis for the awarding of grants-in-aid, and make possible more concrete advances in education for the student-athlete of average intellectual ability.

Two proposed amendments coming before us for action tomorrow were also discussed. The first was the proposed amendment of

Article VI, dealing with recruiting, which is to be found on pages 161 and 162, of the Convention Bulletin. This would place control more largely in the hands of our institutions and limit the control of booster groups and such organizations in the transportation of prospective athletes to our campus.

The second was the proposed amendment to be found on page 159, which will put a ceiling or lid on the total amount of aid which a student-athlete may receive.

It was stated that this proposed amendment would further limit certain abuses, that it was sound to limit aid to educational expenses, that such a measure would give all our institutions an equally fair break. The proposed amendment would place a ceiling on aid in that it marks the point beyond which no institution can go in awarding aids of various kinds and natures.

It was stated that the Council of the Association approved and fostered both amendments. I think that as chairman of the panel I should state that the members of the panel ably presented their views and willingly and directly answered questions from the floor, most of which had to do with details of the purported amendments or plans which were advocated or stated by representatives of the panel.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Just as an additional word, by way of supplement to what Frank has said. He spoke about rules that are under consideration, and have been tentatively adopted, at least in one of the conferences that he mentioned.

The idea may be prevalent that there is a novelty about that sort of plan. As I understand it, substantially that sort of plan has been in operation in the institutions making up the so-called Ivy group. This is based on determination of need as a prerequisite to determining the award of aid by an institution and the utilization of an outside organization for the purpose of determining the amount of such need. That is not a wholly untried program.

I dare say that there may be some discussion on some of these points that have been put before you by Mr. Gardner. I think, perhaps, it is going to be better instead of pausing now for discussion if we wait until we have these various reports before us and then there will be ample opportunity for anybody to ask questions or discuss any of the features presented.

Report of the Athletic Directors Round Table

RICHARD O. BAUMBACH (Tulane University): The Athletic Directors Round Table Committee consisted of: Norris Patterson, William Jewell College; Don Faurot, University of Missouri, and myself.

Our Committee believed that athletic directors are, in substance, the managers of the intercollegiate athletic programs and that the theme of our meeting would concern the problems facing athletic directors in the management of intercollegiate athletics.

The proposal was made for consideration of the development of some machinery probably within the NCAA to do as industry has done with its trade associations, to bring about a collective working together of the promotion of the sale of our product or for the promotion of increased attendance.

A lot of thought and action have been given in the development of our raw material (recruiting) and in the manufacture of our product (coaching and development of teams), but too little is done collectively in the sale of our product.

Three specific areas were considered:

1. The report on practices of individual colleges regarding complimentary tickets. A previous survey revealed that the major problem facing all athletic directors was the lack of finances. The complimentary ticket is one drain on finances and a report was given on some of the practices with regard to complimentary tickets, squad tickets, and the like. Details are available on request.

2. A report was given on trends in night football or toward night football. I think we were all surprised that of about 1,200 games played last year, 22 to 25 per cent were played at night. The predominant number of games occurred in the South, in the West and Southeast.

3. A report was presented on a special survey conducted specifically for the Round Table meeting, on the specific major problems facing the athletic directors. Again, the No. 1 problem was that of financing. Second was recruiting, and, perhaps, surprising, scheduling was third.

Another surprise was that more athletic directors than we suspected were concerned with the lack of student interest in both participation and attendance at athletic contests.

Surprising further was that few, if any, athletic directors had problems with the faculty and the alumni, and it was pointed out that, perhaps, the coaches had the problems with the alumni, but not the athletic directors.

An interesting comment or two from some of these questionnaires, I think, might be worthy of a little time here.

One athletic director said regarding recruiting: "We can't keep our boys at home, what are they offering?"

Another said, "We granted free football tickets to our faculty and that is a very fine move for better relations with the faculty."

One said, too, with regard to the faculty, that "they are too tough on the good athletes but not tough enough on the sorry ones."

To close our meeting yesterday we heard a report from a representative of each of the major conferences in the country on the subject of round robin schedules and athletic grants-in-aid.

Thirteen gentlemen reported from 13 conferences. Trends indicated by reports were:

With regard to scheduling, that there was a greater move than suspected toward the round robin or intra-conference scheduling, with the result that independent institutions not in conferences were finding it more difficult to get the type of football games that they were accustomed to. Within conferences there was a little bit more give and take; bigger institutions are more willing to play teams with lighter attendance, in order to insure a complete playing schedule within conferences.

With regard to the grant-in-aid, it seemed from these reports that whereas there are the two extremes in the grant-in-aid policy, there

seemed to be a trend to a middle ground. There was no indication that those that were giving full scholarship aid were moving in the direction of aid based on need, but that those that had no aid at all or a work program are working toward the middle ground of providing aid on a need basis. It also seemed that there was a greater uniformity now within the various conferences toward similar programs.

There was increased interest in the development of the letter of intent or some legislation that would bring about the same result.

We had a very satisfactory meeting, a good attendance, and real participation from the floor, and I, for one, was very pleased with the results.

Report of 1956 Television Committee

HOWARD GRUBBS (Southwest Conference): The Reports have been in your hands since yesterday and we hope you have had an opportunity to read them. In case you have and if you are not now sufficiently confused, we will try to confuse you further.

The 1956 television program varied only slightly from that which was adopted by the Association for the 1955 season.

Before I ask Mr. Bushnell, director of the 1956 program, to give you the highlights of the 1956 operation, and Paul Borsky of the NORC to give you a summary of his firm's findings regarding the effect of television on football attendance, I will introduce the other members of the Committee.

The 1956 Committee was composed of:

- District 1—Warren P. McGuirk, University of Massachusetts
- District 2—Robert J. Kane, Cornell University
- District 3—James H. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference
- District 4—Douglas R. Mills, University of Illinois
- District 5—Reaves E. Peters, Missouri Valley IAA
- District 6—Howard Grubbs, Southwest Conference (chairman)
- District 7—E. L. Romney, Mountain States Conference
- District 8—Alfred R. Masters, Stanford University
- Small College (East)—Rix N. Yard, Denison University
- Small College (West)—M. I. Signer, Colo. Mines (deceased)
- At-large—Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference
- At-large—Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director

A word or two about the membership of the Committee. Willis O. Hunter, U.S.C. represented Al Masters at the meetings held here as Al was unable to attend due to illness. Ted Harder, Santa Barbara College, was appointed small college representative for the West, but was granted a leave of absence. M. I. Signer, appointed as a mid-year replacement for Mr. Harder, passed away in November.

Gentlemen, these men composing the 1956 Television Committee have worked diligently and conscientiously in the performance of their duties and deserve the thanks, not only of the chairman, but of the entire membership of this Association.

Your Committee, in compliance with its instructions, moved with all possible speed in formulating the 1956 Program. Meetings were held: January 30-February 1; February 13-15, and March 7-8. By the end of the March 7-8 meeting, hearings for interested parties had

been held, a plan had been formulated, a referendum vote taken and a sponsoring network, NBC, had been selected.

Again in 1956, your Committee retained the services of C. D. Chesley, as liaison officer to coordinate public relations and publicity both for the network and for NCAA. Mr. Chesley assumed his duties on March 15 and did an outstanding job in this capacity. We wish to offer the thanks of the Committee to Mr. Chesley for a job well done.

The Committee also wishes to express its thanks and appreciation to Messrs. Tom Gallery, Lindsey Nelson, Perry Smith, and the many others of NBC, who have made the presentation of our 1956 Program an excellent one. It is interesting to note in this connection that NBC and college football are receiving the 1956 Look Award for the outstanding sport series of that year.

I am going to ask Asa to review briefly the highlights of this Report. We don't contemplate reading it all, as was done one time, because we don't have anyone with that much wind.

ASA S. BUSHNELL (Eastern College Athletic Conference): The Television Committee has asked that your particular attention be called to certain portions of the mimeographed Report.

Those of you who have copies can turn, first, if you will, to page 1, the introductory section, under general heading, Development of NCAA TV Plan for 1956. This section is headed as you notice, *The Problem and Its Attack*.

"The National Collegiate Athletic Association continued in 1956 to cope with the television problem which is chronic with college football. It continued to seek and move toward a final solution for this problem. To serve these purposes the Association continued to use a definitive plan for the limitation and control of telecasts of intercollegiate football games.

"The 1956 NCAA Television Committee—seventh of these agencies to be appointed by the Association for a one-year term—received an assignment to compose a plan which would take all elements of the television situation into account, and would resolve them as fully as possible. The plan which was devised in consequence, and which was accepted and followed by the member colleges, was patterned very closely after the well-received format of 1955, with only a few modifications introduced to improve the over-all operation. The Committee viewed this plan as a satisfactory system of checks and balances with which to meet the needs of 1956 and on which to build for the future."

Page 13—"Referendum Results. For the third year in succession the mail balloting established a new record for total number of member colleges participating, no less than 237 votes being cast by the time the polls were closed at NCAA headquarters on March 2. Another high mark was set by the 225 affirmative votes involved in the decision. The outcome of the referendum was a majority of 225 to 12 in acceptance of the specific plan as presented, or a favoring percentage of 94.9.

"This represented the eleventh instance in which the Association as a whole had given strong expression to its confidence in TV controls for college football."

Page 15: "*Sponsorship*. The games on the national series were made available by NBC to prospective sponsors on a quarterly basis. Full sale was made of the package, and the four participating advertisers were assigned in rotation to the several periods of each successive national game throughout the season.

"The four national sponsors which purchased one quarter each as means of advertising their products on the NBC nation-wide network were the U. S. Rubber Company, the Zenith Radio Corporation, the Sunbeam Corporation, and Bristol-Myers.

"Sponsor reaction upon completion of the series was most favorable with respect to the schedule of games selected and to the method of presentation." These selections were made by the carrying network, NBC, as provided in the specifications of the Plan."

Now, our second section, which has to do with the operation of the Plan for 1956, had objectives which, by this time, are pretty familiar to all of you. You will find them set forth on page 16:

"Like the other similar committees which had preceded it, the 1956 Television Committee was given the stipulated task, through the use of TV, of preserving the game of college football in its established state.

"Recognizing the current wishes of the NCAA membership, the Committee devised the 1956 Plan with protection of college football as its major objective, but with promotion of the game as a collateral aim of almost equal importance.

"In the operation of the Plan, the Committee strove for a proper blending of protection and promotion, with appropriate use being made in the latter connection of TV's unrivaled facilities as a publicity and advertising medium."

Now, I won't go through in detail the content matter of pages 17-18, but you will find there the national schedule, which was selected by the network and the sponsors, and following on pages 19 through 22, you will find the various regional schedules, which were arranged by the colleges and conferences within the various NCAA districts.

Now, I will skip a bit to page 22, under the heading of "*Coverage and Ratings*." There are a couple of items that may be of special interest to you.

"As in the past the Neilsen Rating service was used to measure the public's reaction to and reception of the series. The average rating for the full list of eight games in 1956 was 30.5, this figure showing a marked increase over last year's average of 28.4."

A little further along in that section, on the next page:

"1956 saw a sizeable increase in the number of stations carrying the series. Twelve months earlier the maximum was 124, but this year the figure made a big advance to 177 on five occasions and to 179 on the peak date, Thanksgiving Day. The greatest number of homes reached in '56 was 13,534,000 on November 24; thus, the group of viewers tuned in on the UCLA-Southern California contest on that date probably totalled in excess of 27,500,000."

Now, to page 26, section headed "*Functioning of Administrative Committee*. To expedite the administration of those elements of the

1956 Plan requiring constant attention and frequent action, the Television Committee established a sub-unit known as the Television Administrative Committee. It was given the responsibility, among others, of making disposition of requests for exceptions permitted by the provisions of the Plan in the cases of certain sold-out games, games played more than 400 miles from visiting teams' home station areas, small college games, games on dates not included in the program, and games presented on closed circuit television or through subscription television. The membership of the Administrative Committee was made up of Chairman Grubbs, Secretary Byers, Committeemen Harder (replaced, following resignation in July, by Yard), and Mills, and Director Bushnell."

A rather important section on page 30, headed "*Arrangements for Displaced Colleges*." The 1955 TV Committee had encountered its most difficult problem when attempting to make suitable and proper provision on the dates assigned to regional television for the NCAA's 'displaced' member colleges, institutions which are located geographically in one of the Association's eight districts but which, because of conference ties or other reasons of tradition or relationship, have been officially transferred in affiliation to other districts. The 1956 group took a cue from its predecessor's experience and adopted that clause which is stated there."

On page 31, you will find detailed information regarding team participation. You will see that 67 different colleges televised in one manner or another.

On page 33, a new development this year which provided for the release of the games by kinescope to the Armed Forces on locations outside of the country. On page 34, you will see that the Television Committee, the colleges involved, and NBC co-operated in this matter.

On page 35, information on subscription television: "Contrary to expectation, there were no definitive developments during 1956 in the area of subscription television. In the previous year the Federal Communications Commission had conducted extensive hearings and made searching investigations relative to the three different systems of pay-as-you-see TV which have been perfected, but as yet the responsible government agency has not made the anticipated announcement of its decision concerning the possible licensing of one or more of these projected methods for the operation of toll television. It is not known whether the FCC determination will be reached in the immediate future or after some further delay; however, it is believed that, if subscription TV is authorized, it can become an actuality within a relatively short period.

"The 1956 Television Committee recognizes the fact that if toll TV goes into operation, it will have far-reaching effects upon college athletics. It is recommended to the next Television Committee that this problem be given early consideration along with thorough study."

On page 37, the last paragraph of the general subject of finances: "The 1956 NCAA television budget, authorized by the Executive Committee and approved by the Council, totalled \$79,600. To meet this budget (which just covers the operating expenses of the Com-

mittee) the Council has made a 4 per cent assessment upon all 1956 television receipts accruing to the member colleges, those from bowl games excepted. In 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955 the comparable levies were of 18, 12, 7, 4 and 4 per cent, respectively, and in each case a portion of the amount collected was later refunded."

I would like to have you turn to page 38. There are two sections there that seem worthy of special note: "*Support of Plan by Membership*. Apparently the member colleges continued in 1956 to appreciate the necessity for television controls by the Association. Seemingly they also accepted the 1956 Plan as a reasonable compromise of the conflicting interests of the colleges and the public, and as a successful reconciliation of the divergent views of the groups within the Association favoring national presentations on the one hand and regional presentations on the other. In any event, the NCAA membership once again this year accorded the Television Committee full and generous cooperation in its administration of the program."

And the matter of "*Public Acceptance*," also on page 38: "To an even greater extent than in any previous year of the NCAA's supervision of football television, the public recognized the need for limitation of telecasts, accepted the Association's Plan as an effective means of accomplishing the football-playing colleges' essential purposes, and accorded its approval to the televised offerings. This situation was reflected, not only in the ratings achieved by the program week after week, but also in the almost complete absence of criticisms appearing in the press and in the record minimum of complaints received by the NCAA and its TV Committee, by the colleges, and by the network and its stations."

Section III of the report, which is "Special Report of Liaison Officer," Castleman Chesley, begins on page 39, and I commend that to you for your careful reading.

The Research Report as prepared by the National Opinion Research Center begins on page 46. Paul Borsky of the NORC is here to explain the findings of his organization's studies to you.

PAUL BORSKY (National Opinion Research Center): As you know, this is NORC's eighth report on the effects of television on college football attendance. Since 1949, we have maintained a continuous review of this problem and each year have reported our findings to you. To gain some perspective and place this thing in its proper position it may be helpful to review briefly the highlights of previous years to see where this year fits in.

In 1950, as you recall, under a policy of unlimited television, there were very heavy attendance losses, ranging upwards to 40 per cent, in spite of a relatively small number of TV sets available in that year.

During 1951, there was a slackening of the expected rate of loss as the result of your first limited TV program.

During 1952 and 1953, there was a general stabilizing of attendance trends at lower levels, as TV ownership approached universality and as the limited TV program remained in effect.

During 1954 and 1955, there was a resumption of attendance gains as national income and student enrollments started an upward trend.

During this past 1956 season, paid attendance at college football games scored an additional gain of almost 5 per cent on its steady climb back to the pre-television levels of 1947-48. Over a half million additional tickets were sold during the past season to push paid admissions over the 15 million mark for the first time since 1950. Total attendance during this past season was within 2 per cent of the 1947-48 pre-television average.

This recouping of attendance losses bears out our expectations made in previous NORC reports. As the basic underlying factors of student enrollment and national income maintain their record breaking rate of growth and the type of limited TV competition remains the same, it is to be expected that football ticket sales will also soon surpass 1947-48 and push on to new records.

This does not mean that the harmful effects of even limited TV competition have finally been eliminated. It does suggest, however, that they are being neutralized by the upward pressures of a prosperous and growing economy. During the past year, student enrollment at NCAA football playing colleges advanced an additional 6 per cent to surpass the 1947-48 level. Furthermore, disposable personal income, that which is available after taxes, which is closely related to all consumer spending, expanded about 5 per cent during the past year and is now 60 per cent, almost two-thirds greater than the 1947-48 base average. Consequently, if there were no harmful effects of even limited TV competition, in view of the 60 per cent rise in income, it would normally be expected that total ticket sales could be well above pre-television years, but as you can see, they are only just approaching those levels.

In previous NORC reports, a major portion of the analysis was usually concerned with the "TV differential." This is the difference in attendance trends attributable to the isolated effects of television. If you remember, colleges in TV areas were separated from those outside of TV areas, and after all other major attendance variables had been equalized for all colleges, the remaining differences in attendance trends were attributed to television competition.

Well, as you know, in 1954 with the spread of network television there were only 12 colleges outside of TV areas; in 1955 this was further reduced to six, and during the past season only three colleges were outside of network TV competition. Well, obviously, the calculation of TV differentials is no longer possible and hasn't been possible for the past three years.

It is worth noting, however, in passing, that in 1953, when the differential was last calculated, that colleges not in TV areas were 28 per cent better off than colleges in TV areas facing TV competition.

During the past two years, our major attention has been devoted to analyzing the possible differential effects of various kinds of television programming on football attendance. You heard during the previous report that over a fifth of all games are now played on Friday night. When you add to that, the games in those regions which were blacked out during regional television this season, we find that about a third of all games faced no television competition during the past season, and these games facing no TV competition

were 8 per cent better off than those games facing television competition.

Games facing no TV competition were 8 per cent better off than games facing distant teams, what we call non-regional television.

Games facing the distant television teams were 8 per cent better off than games facing regional competition.

Regional TV hurts the most, with average attendance off 16 per cent from the average game facing no TV competition at all.

Now the above patterns were true last year and they are true for both large and small colleges. You find the same relationships, with no TV being best, next coming non-regional, and, finally, at the bottom is the regional TV.

It was also true for more and less attractive games for the small colleges, but it was not true for the large colleges. In other words, as we found in our interview studies, the ardent fan who is primarily a supporter of the less attractive game doesn't make much of a distinction as to what is going to be on television; he wants to see the local team and he goes out and sees it. So there is no difference in attendance trends for large college less attractive games. Now these are the major findings on the differential effects of television.

Just a word about the district differences.

All regions except the Southwest and mountain districts shared in the over-all attendance gains during the past season. Four of the districts experienced greater than average increases while the Southeast and Midwest had less than average advances in ticket sales.

Now there are some possible explanations for the attendance losses in the Southwest and mountain districts, and it is interesting to note that these speculations sort of confirm our over-all claims. For one thing we know there has been some drop in farm income and it may be that this was an underlying factor in this attendance loss, but another important factor that presents itself was the fact that regional telecasts were expanded in these two NCAA districts during the past season when the blackouts were decreased. In the mountain states, the per cent of all games facing no-TV dropped from 74 per cent in 1955, to 56 per cent in 1956. In the Southwest, the drop was from 73 to 66 per cent, a substantial drop. It is more than likely that the combination of no-TV, which has the higher attendance, and regional TV, which generally has the lower attendance, (there were more of those), results in this differential loss in these two districts.

In conclusion, I would like to thank Homer Cooke and Chris Earles, of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, whom, as you know, have been collecting the attendance reports from you and have really done an excellent job during the past season.

I suppose I should also thank you gentlemen here because without your patient cooperation in sending us this information none of these analyses would have been possible.

You might be interested in knowing that only four colleges failed to cooperate with us during this past season, and we were successful in receiving 95 per cent of all possible game reports by our cutoff

date which was December 17th. I think this is truly a remarkable record for voluntary reporting, and I would like to thank you all.

MR. GRUBBS: Concluding our Report, I will read the conclusions and recommendations and proposed resolution, beginning on page 60 of the report:

"At the conclusion of its year in office the 1956 NCAA Television Committee desires to record its belief that the Association's 1956 Football Television Plan, combining national and regional features, was highly successful and favorably accepted in most areas—just as a similar program had been in 1955. It is both noteworthy and gratifying for the Committee to be able to report that operations during the past year were carried out smoothly and without untoward incident.

"However, the Committee is convinced that the 1957 Television Committee ought to be left free to devise the best program possible, and that it ought not to be bound either by Convention action or by the present Committee's recommendations in determining the provisions which should or should not be included in the 1957 Football Television Plan.

"The Committee urges its successor group to review and examine all TV plans used in preceding years, as well as all other possible operating programs, before framing rules and regulations for consideration by the Association in 1957.

"The Committee feels strongly that the 1957 Television Committee should organize immediately following its appointment and should proceed as promptly as possible to the discharge of its assignment. The Committee believes that such early action will greatly expedite the conduct of the 1957 program.

"The Committee considers it desirable that the 1957 Television Committee give special attention to developments taking place with regard to subscription television and closed circuit television, and that it include in the 1957 Plan whatever provisions may be needed to deal with these types of television transmission."

The 1956 NCAA Television Committee will recommend to the Association at its business session Friday the adoption of the resolution which appears on pages 61-62 of the Report.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: I hope there will be a free and full discussion of this report. The matter is now before you for such questions that you may choose to address to Mr. Grubbs, Mr. Bushnell or Mr. Borsky. Questions, discussion? I am surprised. How times have changed!

Apparently, there are no questions to be asked, apparently no observations to be made in reference to this very important matter, and I think that is a tribute to the fine work that has been done by the members of the Television Committee and Mr. Borsky.

Report of Youth Fitness Committee

T. J. HAMILTON (University of Pittsburgh): I will brief you a little bit on what has happened in the field of youth fitness. I think you are all aware that President Eisenhower has held two luncheons and further planned to conduct a conference, which was unable to be held due to his sickness. One conference was held at Annap-

olis last summer, and President Houston, not being able to attend, assigned me the honor of representing the NCAA at that conference.

President Houston recently directed a letter to the presidents, athletic directors and faculty representatives of all NCAA member institutions indicating his interest in the matter and advanced certain suggestions in this area. He appointed a Youth Fitness Committee to meet and report to this Convention. The Committee is composed of:

District 1—Lloyd Lux, Bates College

District 2—Ernie McCoy, Pennsylvania State Univ.

District 3—Howard Danford, Florida State University

District 4—Paul W. Brechler, State University of Iowa

District 5—Don Faurot, University of Missouri

District 6—Madison Bell, Southern Methodist University

District 7—Edwin Kimball, Brigham Young University

District 8—Willis O. Hunter, University of Southern California

At-large—T. J. Hamilton, Univ. of Pittsburgh (chairman)

I would like to read this report to you. It was prepared hurriedly over the last two days, and I should like to extend my personal indebtedness to the members of the Committee for their work on it.

This Committee reports to you in humble fashion after two short meetings at this Convention, realizing that we have merely scratched the surface of this subject, but we are firmly convinced that the responsibility in this field is the largest and most critical of any the NCAA and all other fitness agencies have faced.

It is most significant that President Eisenhower has expressed his grave concern regarding the serious deficiencies in the fitness of American youth and has requested all agencies in the nation having a responsibility in this area to do their utmost to correct the problem. President Eisenhower said:

"The task of the Federal Government is to assist the educators and the many fine organizations, now dealing with the problem, that they may improve and advance projects which are already under way. Therefore, I have issued an Executive Order which establishes a President's Council on Youth Fitness. I have asked members of my Cabinet who head departments having activities in this area to serve on this Council. Thereby, we can be assured that top level attention will be directed constantly to this most important field, and the activities of some 35 Federal agencies will be better coordinated."

It seems highly appropriate that we, the athletic administrators, along with educational administrators and physical educators, take stock and evaluate what has and what has not been done, and resolve to apply ourselves with earnestness to establish a program to achieve the desired results. There is so much evidence to support the President's concern that we can accept the truth of these facts as common knowledge, and also consider that the fitness of our nation's manpower is the most essential element in our quest and fight for national survival. Will Durant, the historian, points out that no great civilization has ever been destroyed from without until

it had first destroyed itself from within. And one of the destructive influences in the fall of nations has been the substitution of ease, comfort and sedentary living for vigorous action and struggle.

Certainly all of us know that in the preparation of a team for a campaign of struggle, the long, hard hours of building strength, skills, and the burning desire to win has to be accomplished in conscientious fashion, and the President is thinking as a coach would in having our great national team ready at all times and able to win (or survive).

Present Status

Here are some sign posts that warrant our consideration:

1. Rapid advances in technology result in an ever-decreasing need for physical exertion.

2. Continued urbanization carries with it the attendant decrease in large open spaces for outdoor recreation. Ninety per cent of the nation's elementary schools have less than the recommended five acres of land necessary for essential play areas and 91 per cent have no gymnasium.

3. Our present school programs of physical education are inadequate. Less than 50 per cent of our boys and girls in high school have physical education. Well-organized programs in elementary schools taught by trained teachers of physical education are exceedingly rare. Similarly, we know that suitably organized play and athletic programs in these schools are equally as poor.

4. Recent fitness tests indicate that American youth show grave deficiencies and fail to score nearly as well as European youth. We note this in entering classes in college, and it is questionable whether we change this much in the four years of our responsibility.

5. Only 1,200 of our 17,000 communities in the United States have full-time recreation leadership.

6. National surveys have revealed that less than 50 per cent of American adults participate in any exercise whatsoever, except that which is necessitated by their work and less than one-third participate in any sport.

7. There is the unforgettable and undeniable fact that even after the disgraceful rejection rate of our draftees in World Wars I and II, the present percentage is practically the same.

Contributing Factors for the Present Situation

1. The primary reason for the failure of our youth fitness system is that the American public has failed to provide the facilities necessary to give youth the opportunities to develop physically.

2. Coupled with the lack of facilities has been the current lack of allotted time by the faculties in schools to permit education physically.

3. There has been an unwillingness to pay the salaries necessary to provide the incentive to attract and hold the competent teachers of athletics and physical education.

4. The loss of prestige in the teaching profession has been an additional contributing factor.

5. These reasons all can be traced back to the unwillingness of the public to provide the necessary financial support to cover the complete cost of total education, and the physical side of this education seems to stand at the bottom of the totem pole.

6. There has been a lack of coordination between all agencies concerned in planning physical facilities and programs to meet the community need.

Recommendations

This is such a broad subject involving so many agencies of interlaced interests that the Committee feels compelled to extend over and beyond the boundaries of basic NCAA responsibility to list ideas and suggestions involving secondary and elementary schools and others, but pertinent to the whole problem.

We are listing a number of recommendations. There are many more that could be added; but in presenting these, we hope to stimulate thought and possible action where applicable in all sections of the country.

The NCAA Committee on Youth Fitness recommends that:

1. Where funds are provided by federal, state or local governments to construct educational facilities, that the NCAA do everything possible to see that an adequate proportion of the funds be allocated to provide the athletic, recreation and physical education facilities needed.

2. Insofar as possible, every member institution and conference increase the number of sports being conducted in intercollegiate and intramural activity and increase the number of teams participating in all sports, such as junior varsity, freshman and lightweight teams.

3. The NCAA examine its championship tournament structure to see if additional sports should be added thus giving impetus to participation of additional competitors in such sports as soccer, handball, squash, volleyball, rugby, water polo, field hockey, etc.

(I might elaborate on that a little bit, it being the consensus of opinion in our Committee that when you give recognition as a varsity sport and then you give further recognition by national championship tournament play in these activities, then you stimulate increased competency, of course, in the sport, but also wider participation and interest.)

4. The NCAA advocate and cooperate with physical education associations to establish a four-year required physical education course in all colleges, and give credit for participation toward graduation.

(We recognize that there will be a lot of opposition to that from education administrators, and our Committee felt that this was the time for a little soul searching by all people, the NCAA athletic administrators, the physical educators, and, particularly, the educational top administration. They allocate the time, they allocate the money. So far, we must say we have not sold them on the need or the desirability of enlarging our program, but I think they have to stand with us and realize that a poor job has been done, and if

we are serious, we ought to do something about it to carry out the President's wishes.)

5. The NCAA advocate to federal, state and local administrators that all students in elementary and secondary schools be required to take one period of physical education daily and urge each youth to become a member of a team.

6. The NCAA request the accrediting associations to examine the criteria they employ in evaluating the adequacy of the physical education and athletic programs of member colleges and secondary schools.

7. The NCAA endeavor to get the federal government to eliminate the transportation tax on travel by athletic teams of private educational institutions.

(The NCAA under the dynamic leadership of Dick Baumbach was effective in eliminating the tax on our intercollegiate contests. Our Committee felt that there was no good reason why private institutions, which are trying to put on as large a program in athletics as they can, should pay an extra 10 per cent tax on transportation for transporting teams, and we feel that if the same kind of drive is conducted, that some success might be obtained in this area.)

8. The NCAA take all steps possible to induce the highest type young men and women to accept positions of leadership in physical education, recreation and athletics; increase the prestige of these professions, and improve the salaries and incentive in order that the President's fitness program may have the personnel needed to succeed.

(We all know the emphasis being given to engineering and other professions. There is a tendency in some quarters to belittle individuals who go into physical education, coaching, and certainly the salaries are not drawing many young men and women to that field. If we want to do a good job in this, top personnel is necessary; this is an important suggestion that requires serious consideration.)

9. The NCAA urge the national government to increase the recreational facilities in our national parks and forests, and urge state and local governments to take similar action.

10. The NCAA cooperate in enlarging the outdoor life and camping experience for youth.

11. NCAA members initiate action and cooperate with other organizations in the planning and utilization of athletic, recreation and physical education facilities for the greatest good for the community.

12. The NCAA advocate that equal attention be given to the program of recreation, physical education and intramural activities for the girls and young women in our schools, colleges and universities.

13. The NCAA advocate the recognition of athletic activities as part of the educational structure, and urge all states to enact laws which will permit the utilization of tax funds for support of schools' athletic programs.

(We see many examples where state funds are not available for the support of athletic activities in schools. If athletics is a part

of the total education and training of youth, we can see no reason why that system prevails and why it should revert to gate receipts alone for operating revenue.)

14. The NCAA advocate the establishment of a Youth Fitness Council in each state; cooperate and participate in the activities of this Council, and urge that representatives of the coaches associations be included in the makeup of all Fitness Councils.

15. NCAA members cooperate promptly in answering a contemplated questionnaire to determine the present status of the number of sports, teams and participants in intercollegiate and intramural activities now, and again one year hence, to determine what progress has been made in this period. We urge the AAHPER to do the same in the physical education area.

16. The NCAA cooperate with other agencies in the planning, initiating and operation of a popular youth fitness program aimed at challenging youth of all ages to attain maximum development from individual improvement of their own God-given talents.

Outside of our school system, if we really expect to be effective in the whole area of youth fitness, we feel that some broad program which will be most attractive to kids of all ages, which will give them the incentive and desire to make themselves strong and fit and have fun about it, is necessary, and we think that the minds of the NCAA should be applied to planning such a program.

We have advanced numerous recommendations. They rate different priorities, and I am sure there are many things in the minds of you people and your staffs relative to this matter that should be brought to light and put into action. We put down these recommendations to stimulate your own thought and we hope that there will be a constructive collection of these at a later time.

The President has a council of five cabinet officers who have met. This council appointed an executive director, Dr. Shane McCarthy, of whom many of you, I think, have heard. He has expressed himself as desiring the help and cooperation of the NCAA, and I think we have to look at this in a broad sense, that while we are not responsible for the secondary and elementary schools, certainly we are at the top position in the education and training ladder, and we must give leadership, we think, to the whole program and set an example for the other steps in the chain.

The Committee has prepared two resolutions which I will read. They will be presented to the business session tomorrow.

Resolutions

The following are herewith submitted:

I

A Resolution to Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States:

Whereas, the welfare and security of this Nation is dependent in large measure upon the fitness of the youth and adults who comprise it;

Whereas, many factors in our present culture are operating in such a manner as to lessen demands upon the individual for vigorous physical activity as a necessary part of daily living;

Whereas, softness inevitably results from a failure to participate in sufficiently vigorous activities, such as athletic sports;

Whereas, President Eisenhower, recognizing the danger to the Nation if the present trend toward softness continues, is giving strong and effective leadership to measures designed to encourage greater participation in athletic activities,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Collegiate Athletic Association express to President Eisenhower its deep appreciation and pledge its wholehearted cooperation and support of a program of expanded opportunities for participation in athletic activities leading to the attainment and maintenance of a high degree of fitness in American youth.

II

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Youth Fitness appointed by President Houston met, studied, and discussed the problem of fitness as related to the youth of our nation with reference to the universities, colleges, schools and other agencies sponsoring athletic activities;

Whereas, the Committee has prepared a report of its findings and recommendations which subsequently was presented to the General Round Table of the NCAA for open discussion;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this report and the record of the discussion pertaining, thereto, be used as a starting point for a concerted attack on the problem by the NCAA through its district organizations and other cooperating agencies,

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that provision be made by the NCAA for the perpetuation of interest in, the development of new ideas related to, and improved methods of attacking and solving the problem of the fitness of the Youth of our Nation.

I think we have had many words on this subject in the past and it is a question of what the words do and what action we can get from them. We can pass a resolution and we can walk away from the Convention, but I think this calls for all of us to study our own situations and devise ways and means of meeting the situation which is really a serious one in the nation today.

J. SHOBER BARR (Franklin and Marshall College): I would like to comment regarding the recommendations set forth in this report. Please refer to the one reading "every member institution and conference increase the number of sports being conducted. . . ."

The NCAA College Committee, particularly with the approaching College Division Basketball Championship, discussed the idea of placing a minimum number of intercollegiate sports as one of the requirements for admission of an institution to membership in the NCAA.

We feel that this College Division Basketball Tournament is not bait by the NCAA to get more member institutions into the Association. It was planned to provide to members something which

they needed and which they had been asking for for a great many years.

The College Committee thought it might be a good idea to place a minimum number of sports on an intercollegiate program as one of the requirements for admission.

Our suggestion, first, was four different sports in three different seasons spread over the three athletic seasons of the year. We met some opposition with that proposal. We then suggested that four sports, in any part of the year be used as a basis, but we got nowhere there with that suggestion.

The College Committee members still feel that it is a good idea, and that it works hand in glove with this proposal that we are discussing right now. I am wondering if the group assembled here might be inclined to support such a proposal, if it were presented on the Convention floor. We made a very hasty survey and I don't have the figures with me at the moment, but it seems to me there was only one institution now holding membership that conducted only one intercollegiate sport; there were three institutions that had two sports, and either seven or eight had three sports.

Now, we would propose to do nothing about the membership of those institutions, but we would like to certainly make that a requirement for any new members who apply for admission into NCAA.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: That is, the small college group would like that requirement.

MR. BARR: Yes, the College Committee which is concerned with the Association's smaller institutions.

Now may I say a word upon 3: The College Committee is now discussing and has for the past couple years submitted to the Association a request for additional championship events for smaller institutions.

We have one now. We are working very slowly; we don't want to run before we can walk. We are very happy with the proposed College Division Basketball Tournament. We have been discussing the possibility of additional championships for College Division teams, and we will work slowly on that, but we are headed in the same direction. It will provide greater participation among the member institutions.

I think it is a fine report, and may I add my personal commendation to you, Admiral, and your Committee. I think it is fine, and I hope we can all do something about it and not just talk.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Mr. Barr has raised an interesting question on which, I am sure, there must be opinions in the group. He has asked for expression of opinions on, first, the proposal, particularly, limiting membership to those institutions that support a minimum of X number of intercollegiate sports.

Would somebody like to express himself on that?

FERRON LOSEE (Los Angeles State College): I would like to support both of those proposals and for the reasons that he indicated.

I would like also to speak to the report in which I am very much interested. I assume that there are probably a number of men in

this group who have responsibilities in physical education, as well as in athletics. I happen to be one of those.

I think that in the report, as I went down the recommendations as they were read, there seems to be a very serious need for close liaison between the physical education people and this group because those recommendations involve the physical educators. I would like to suggest that our Committee meet with the Committee of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation in a joint recommendation of some sort before it is presented to the President's Council. I think it would be more effective.

Another thing that I am quite concerned with was the recommendation for four years of required physical education activities in the colleges. All of us are faced with the general education committees of our institutions who are making recommendations for that general education required program and the seriousness of that has struck home in California quite apparently. We have been faced with a proposal to the administrators of our secondary schools and our junior colleges to take away required physical education in our institutions. It has been defeated twice, but it keeps cropping up and I think many of you recognize the seriousness of such a move. It is in direct opposition to what the President of our country is asking for and I think that we have to take this proposition quite seriously and move fast and not just talk, or we are going to face a situation that is far more serious than losing football or worrying about TV or anything else because the basis of our athletics is in these activities programs. I would like to suggest to the Committee, and if it does meet with the other Committee, that the two groups seriously attempt to get some national action on required physical education on the secondary level and on the college level.

I also would like to support the one recommendation that a state council be appointed because I feel that this problem has to be solved on the state level and even on the community level and in such areas as local educational districts and the local communities where the recreation and the education people are working together. This, to me, is a very serious problem and I certainly hope that the action taken will see some teeth put in it somewhere and it will go into the coordinated effort with the physical education people.

MR. HAMILTON: I would like to comment on Mr. Losee's remarks a moment. In the Committee meetings, we felt it was very necessary that all groups put their shoulder to the wheel on this. We know that there is a little opening sometimes between the physical educators and the coaches. There is probably a professional feeling that exists there which tends to draw them apart and tends to have them criticize or belittle one another and we hope that that will be eliminated. There is room in this movement for everybody to do all we can and we still won't scratch the surface. It is about time we draw all the factions into the thing and get the job done.

You will note here that our recommendations were in the area of physical education, concerning things that physical education needs. You can't separate physical education and athletic activi-

ties. Athletics is the meat and potato of the physical education program. So we have to work together and I am sure the NCAA group will meet and cooperate with the physical education group or any others in any way that they want us to in this field.

I would like to add one other thought on that last statement. There are more than 100,000 coaches in the country of all sports—high school, college, elementary school—and we want them to be in the picture in all these councils and represent their activities.

Everybody is super-organized except the coaches, and even in the NCAA I don't think we give enough attention to the coaches associations. It was our hope that these coaches associations would be made a part of the President's Advisory Committee and they be made an integral part of all of these fitness councils. We need people that work with the kids and the coaches are right there, so they ought to be made to feel that they are a part of it and it is not all being done on a supervisory level.

G. E. EPPLEY (University of Maryland): I have been in this field for some time and concerned with this Youth Fitness Program, and I think it is very important. I think the one thing that we should do in athletics, physical education, recreation, and so forth, is to sit down and analyze what our program is doing to actually build up the man. I think that is the crux of the situation. It is easy to talk about having all of these programs, but my observation has been that some of these programs are failing in their mission of building the individual.

Some faculties have questioned why we have physical education programs. In other words, they think it is just play. We used to talk about physical culture years and years ago and it developing the individual. I think that is the important part. We must have a long training program to develop the individual. Take these county recreational and physical education leaders in their spring-summer program; little time is devoted to actual physical activities. We need even more emphasis on the physical development.

We have in our county a number of people hired, but not too much has been done about the physical fitness of the individual. It occupies time and keeps youth out of trouble, which is fine, but nothing is done for individual fitness.

One of the things that we might think of in college is this: We have had the 150-pound football games; we might now think about a minus six-foot basketball game. I think we could have a lot of fun that way.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: My recollection may not be reliable, but Mr. Losee, I think you might be interested to know that there was a time, a number of years ago, when it was customary for the National Collegiate Athletic Association to hold its meetings at the same time and place as the Physical Education Association had its meetings, so that it was made much easier for the physical educators to drop into the meetings of this Association and for the members of this Association to attend from time to time the meetings of that other association.

Of course for many years, this Association has met at the same time and place as the coaches association, and both of those bodies

have grown to such numbers that the management of the Association has had no little difficulty at times in finding a suitable place of meeting, where the large numbers that attend these meetings could find hotel accommodations.

EDWARD JACKSON (Tuskegee Institute): As has been indicated here, this is a very broad program which includes all youth. Therefore, if it is to be successful it has to be attacked on a very wide scale.

Well, we have been talking mostly, I think, about the college and the school program. We should certainly consider all of those who are out of school, as well as those who are in, and one thing which is greatly needed is a great expansion in facilities in cities, as well as in rural areas.

We have been talking much about the desirability of participation, but I think it has been brought out that our facilities for such participation are woefully inadequate. I believe it was some years ago that Dr. C. H. McCloy, of Iowa, made a study in this connection. I think he took a city such as Cincinnati, and pointed out that if a very large number of people wanted to play tennis or to swim or what not, they would have to have something like 1,000 tennis courts and 500 swimming pools. The number would seem to be fantastic, but that just merely indicates on a small scale what would be needed all over the country.

Now, I believe this Committee has done a fine job and has made some very worthwhile and practical recommendations, but it seems to me that there definitely should be something in these resolutions with reference to the increase in facilities on a nationwide basis.

The government is spending billions of dollars for an increase in the highways. Now what about the recommendation for the expenditure of millions of dollars needed for these facilities on a country-wide basis, both urban and rural, so that youth may participate?

The only way that we can get strength and fitness is through activity and we can't have activity unless we have facilities. I think that is one phase of this program that should be made definite and call for a much wider basis of support than we have now.

RICHARD O. BAUMBACH (Tulane University): On Mr. Jackson's statement there, I would like to make a couple observations.

In the City of New Orleans, about 12-15 years ago, a group of athletes from Louisiana State, Loyola and Tulane got together and organized a junior sports program, not thinking so much of the physical fitness problem but rather of juvenile delinquency. Whereas we may have some educators who look down on physical fitness, they are concerned about juvenile delinquency, particularly at the grammar school and high school level.

This program was started and after several years, the Mayor of New Orleans recognized the tremendous value of developing a program of, as it has turned out now, physical fitness on a city-wide basis. As a result, somewhere near three-quarters of a million dollars a year is now allocated to this New Orleans Recreation Department Program for the development of facilities and

coaches and activities. It is conducted particularly during the summer months, but also after school each day for the kids from eight years and older.

I would estimate that something like 12 or 15 swimming pools and 10 or 15 gymnasiums have been built with these funds because it was politically acceptable and advantageous, although there are no politics in the department. The Mayor has been the first swimmer in about 10 swimming pools, he shot the first basket in many basketball courts, and he recognizes the benefit of it.

I think if we contacted a few of our politicians and let them look at what has been now a model in New Orleans, funds could be obtained even in communities, in cities and rural areas. There should be the one safeguard that the politicians don't become the coaches.

K. L. WILSON (Intercollegiate Conference): I am sorry I missed Tom's address, but having been mixed up in this since the President first called the meeting, I was terrifically disappointed at the start that we had very little college representation on the Committee. That has been corrected.

It now comes down to hard work for the whole field in helping in schools, communities and recreation areas. It is my belief that once we get the program started, the facilities will come.

Having had an opportunity to talk with the many sports leaders throughout the world and seeing what their sports participation programs are, I can say we are sadly behind. It came as a rather rude shock to me to find out Russia had five million registered gymnasts who entered competition, and then we wonder why we won no medals and they won 26, and to find out that other countries had a better program, I believe, of over-all participation than we did. I think we have a job to do.

Now, we have been inclined to spend our time on the good boy and overlook the youngster who has the desire but possibly not as much of the ability. I think we will get the green light from every place as far as facilities if we get the organization and the program and then just don't forget it.

I am tremendously interested in what we can do in the future for the Olympics because we have to have a broader structure, we have to get more people in it. It is ridiculous when we think we send some sports over where we have had only a brief tryout the year previous. It has got to be a four-year program and, Tom, it fits in exactly with your recommendations. I just hope we can follow it through.

G. G. SINGLETON (Virginia State College): I merely want to comment on the question raised by Mr. Barr, regarding a sports participation requirement for membership. He raised the question as to whether any members here would be willing to support such a requirement and I merely want to say to him that I volunteer to support and to campaign for such a rule.

I call attention to the regulation in a conference which I also represent, the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association, in which participation in four sports is already required for membership.

That is accomplished merely by requiring that all members participate in football, basketball, track, and one other sport which the Conference calls minor but which may not be minor at all. It may be baseball or wrestling, tennis or swimming.

Certainly I will be willing to campaign, Mr. Barr, for such a rule.

WILLIS J. STETSON (Swarthmore College): Among Tom Hamilton's comments, I was particularly impressed with his mentioning the fact that we would have to work with the academic faculty members and the administrators of our member institutions to alert them to the seriousness of this situation.

Accordingly, I would like to bring attention again to the members present to Recommendation No. 6, which said that we ask the accrediting associations to examine and strengthen the criteria they employ in evaluating the member institutions.

Having had the privilege of serving on several evaluating committees recently for the Middle States Association, it seems to me that if we want the seriousness of this condition to be brought to those who some times have difficulty in recognizing this problem, namely, the academic faculties and the administrators, there is no simpler way than to have them alerted by the accrediting associations. It seems to me that we should go to the heart of the problem by way of the accrediting associations throughout the nation, and I am just wondering, Tom, whether it wouldn't be in order for you some time during the business meetings of this Convention to have the NCAA go on record as definitely taking action of requesting the accrediting associations of the nation to do as you have recommended in Paragraph 6.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: That is a pretty good suggestion, Tom.

I am very much interested that our discussion seems to be chiefly centered on this matter of youth fitness. It certainly indicates the judgment of this group what an important matter it is.

MR. LOSEE: Before this gets away from us, this suggestion is what we need. If there is some official action from this group that will present this before the business meeting tomorrow, I would like to second the gentleman's motion, if he will make it, that we make such a recommendation so our administrators and our educators will not ignore these accrediting people.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: For many years, as known to quite a few of this group, I have been a member of a law faculty and as such have attended meetings of law school associations. This doesn't seem to have anything to do with the matter under consideration, but there is a point I want to make.

I remember at one meeting of the law school association there was a lot of discussion as to whether or not the law school should not institute formal courses in legal ethics. It was discussed for a long time, and then a man who is inclined to penetrate through to the heart of things rather quickly, got up on his feet and he said that to teach ethics in a professional school is too late. He said most of us learn our ethics at our mother's knees.

Now, the application I would make of that to this problem is this: This problem of physical fitness begins way back, when you have

just youngsters that you are dealing with. It used to be thought that the boys that come from the farm had an advantage in one sense over those that come from the city because they have been developed physically, in a better way and more effective way than the boys that just pound the streets of the cities.

Now, I happen to be a boy that grew up on the farm, and when I was a boy, when there was plowing to be done, you went out there and you walked behind the plow with a team of horses. Now, the boy, when he is old enough on the farm to do any plowing, rides a tractor.

When it was corn-cutting time, and that was one of the most difficult jobs I ever undertook, you went out there with a cutter and you did it by hand, and you shocked up the corn. When it came corn-husking time, you went out there with a little implement that was strapped on your hand and had a prong on it on the end and you husked the corn. Then you helped to load it up on a wagon and haul it in to the crib, and then you shoveled it off from that wagon into the crib.

Nowadays, we have corn-cutting machines. Now all that the young man does, if he is lucky enough to be a farm boy, is to ride the machine. When it comes to husking time, there are machines that do that. But all of this seems to me to indicate that we have a problem that is peculiarly acute with conditions as they are in American life, and a lot of things have to be undertaken by the schools, beginning way down when the kids are there, the little kids, and on through. As somebody has said here already, better than I can say it, it is too late to try to build a physically-fit young man after he has come to college. You have to start before that.

D. S. McALISTER (The Citadel): Following up these remarks, I would like to suggest a grass-roots program to get into the backyards of our homes, basketball goals, with or without towers, and badminton courts, volleyball courts, where these kids in neighborhood games would get into some sort of physical exercise. It is the beginning; it seems that our problem is getting the kids to get into some physical exercise at all.

Now the result of that may start the games there. They will be looking for better areas and bigger areas in which to get into competition, and, believe you me, when kids start yelling at Dad to tell the school board or tell the mayor and council to get some facilities, there is a lot of heat under them and they will respond. So I just want to suggest that by a backyard program participation will mushroom all over the country.

JOHN L. BIESTER (Beloit College): I would like to make a comment to the point that Mr. Barr is suggesting, that there be some minimum number of intercollegiate sports required for future admission to the NCAA. It seems to me that this is a very logical position to take, particularly from a school such as ours, where our fundamental philosophy is that the intercollegiate program is the ultimate outgrowth of the physical education program which represents physical activity for all students, and those who are particularly adept or of that particularly high level ability then become the participants in the intercollegiate program.

On this basis, the intercollegiate program should represent a broad range of physical activities, even larger than we now have in our own small college, limited presently somewhat by finances. I think this is also the fundamental philosophy that the NCAA represents in its Constitution. The intercollegiate program is not something which exists by itself, apart from the rest of the institution. Certainly, on the basis of a philosophy of this kind there seems to be no reason or any objection whatsoever to the institution applying for membership in the future, recognizing the fact that a minimum number of intercollegiate sports should be provided in whatever areas might be chosen by that institution.

It would seem to me that the suggestion coming out of the College Committee is one which ought to be vigorously supported by the entire Association and adopted as soon as possible.

NORMAN F. LORD (Washington and Lee University): I should like to interject one thought in the form of a question. How much money is this fine organization willing to spend to promote the ideas which have been offered here today?

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Well, I don't know that I could answer that question as an individual. Certainly that is something that ought to be followed up. Now how much money, I don't know.

Any other questions before the group? If not, thank you all for being here.

The meeting adjourned at 12:05 p.m.

COLLEGE ROUND TABLE

January 9, 1957

THE COLLEGE ROUND TABLE MEETING was held in the Crystal Room of the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, January 10, 1957, at 2:30 p.m., with Ralph A. Ginn, South Dakota State College, presiding.

CHAIRMAN GINN: On behalf of the College Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, let me welcome you to this College Round Table Meeting.

Report of the College Committee

CHAIRMAN GINN: As you possibly know, the College Committee—voice of the smaller institutions of the Association—is responsible for arranging and conducting this session of the annual Convention which is devoted to the athletic interests of the smaller colleges.

Members of your College Committee during 1956 were:

- District 1—Malcolm E. Morrell, Bowdoin College
- District 2—Mox A. Weber, Hamilton College
- District 3—Thomas E. McDonough, Sr., Emory University
- District 4—James C. Loveless, DePauw University
- District 5—L. L. Mendenhall, Iowa State Teachers College
- District 6—Edwin J. Knapp, Texas Western College
- District 7—M. I. Signer, Colorado Mines (deceased)
- District 8—Paul Stagg, Pacific University
- At-large—Ralph A. Ginn, South Dakota State (chairman)

At this time, I should like to introduce your Vice-President-at-Large, J. Shober Barr, Franklin and Marshall College.

During the past year, your College Committee has been quite busy. The mid-year meeting of the Committee was held in Kansas City last June and several projects of major importance were discussed.

One project about which you will hear more later is the College Division Basketball Championship, to be inaugurated next March as the 14th event in the national championship series conducted by the NCAA. This project has been a matter of discussion for College Committees of the past several years; in fact, groundwork for the establishment of this event was an agenda item for the Committee of four years ago. I won't go into the details now, as you will hear about this later, but I do want to say that the 1956 Committee is extremely pleased that this tournament will become a reality.

We have been concerned with this matter of increasing participation by College Division members in other events, too. In this connection, we welcome suggestions from the membership.

In our meeting yesterday, the Committee passed a resolution recommending that consideration be given to the establishment of a College Division Cross-Country Championships.

Baseball participation was also discussed and a recommendation made that College Division members be given more of an opportunity to participate under the present Baseball Championship structure.

We are also making a recommendation that district play-offs in baseball consist of at least four games.

In this area of increasing participation for smaller colleges, consideration has also been given to track, but no definite recommendations have been made that we can report to you at this time.

During the past year, members of the College Committee felt the history and purposes of the Committee should be made known to you so that you might better evaluate the Committee's functions and achievements over the years.

I am going to ask Tom McDonough, Emory University, to present this paper to you.

(Mr. McDonough read the special report of the College Committee, which is set forth on pages 119-122 of this Yearbook.)

Report of the Vice-President-at-Large

J. SHOBER BARR (Franklin and Marshall College): Ralph has reported on the meeting of the College Committee held in Kansas City in June. That was my first assignment pinch-hitting for Ted Harder, of Santa Barbara College, who was granted leave midway through the year to accept a foreign teaching assignment. In August, I attended a meeting of the Council in Denver, at which time amendments to the By-laws and Constitution were prepared for submission to this Convention. Those are all of interest, but of particular interest to this group are those pertaining to the basketball waiver and the College Committee rotation plan. The remainder of the business there concerned infractions.

The Council also had a meeting in Detroit, in November, dedicated to the work of the Infractions Committee and business relative to the Convention.

That would about conclude my report, except that I am going to add one other thing, a proposal, which came out of the General Round Table meeting this morning following Tom Hamilton's report on the Youth Fitness Committee. Those of you who were there will be hearing this the second time, but some of you, I know, were not there.

The Youth Fitness Committee made numerous recommendations. One of them reads as follows:

"Insofar as possible, every member institution and conference increase the number of sports being conducted in intercollegiate and intramural activity and increase the number of teams participating in all sports, such as junior varsity, freshman, lightweight teams."

The recommendation made by Tom Hamilton's Committee prompted me to again present on the floor an idea which originated in the College Committee and which was presented to the Council at its Denver meeting.

The College Committee still feels that this proposal is a good one and following my repeating it this morning, there were several men who spoke on the floor in support of it, and I would like to present it to this group to find out just what the sentiment might be.

By recommending the number of sports be increased, of course, a greater number of students would participate. In line with this, the College Committee suggested that one of the requirements for membership in the Association be that an institution sponsor four varsity sports. The original plan was: four varsity sports, one in each of the three playing seasons and the fourth could be in any one of the three.

There were a number of reasons for this proposal. One was that at the time of this meeting, we discussed President Eisenhower's Youth Fitness Program, which was then in the beginning stage. We felt that this might be one way of encouraging active participation on the various campuses. The second was because we are planning our first National Basketball Championship, College Division, we didn't want to be flooded by applications from a great many smaller institutions throughout the country that conducted only basketball.

We have no objections to colleges coming into our Tournament, but we would like to have them promote a well-rounded and full program on their campus. As I stated this morning, the inauguration of this College Division Tournament is not bait for new members to come into NCAA. It is to fulfill a desire and a need.

After the Council turned down the proposal specifying four different varsity sports covering three seasons, I amended it to cover three sports, one in each season. It was further amended to cover four sports, regardless of season, but the Council still felt that that might create a hardship among a number of institutions seeking membership in the Association.

It was dropped at the moment because of the discouragement given by the Council, but we still feel it is a good idea. I would like to, if it is in order, to take a few minutes here for some expressions of opinion as to whether or not you feel it is a hardship or it will be a hardship on new members coming into the Association. If you feel it would not be, then the number of intercollegiate teams that you would recommend would be important, so that a proper amendment could be written to be presented tomorrow.

Now there is a second problem that we are running into, and, frankly, this thing has come up so recently that I haven't had a chance to track it down. Under both the Constitution and the By-laws, there are provisions governing eligibility for institutional membership. If this requirement would come under the Constitution, then we could not take action on it at this Convention. It would have to be submitted to the Council and be distributed to the membership at least one month prior to the Convention, and then have a two-thirds vote at the Convention. If it is an amendment to the By-laws, it can be presented tomorrow, requiring only a majority vote. I am not sure just where it would go. If you men approve, the College Committee, I am certain, would present this amendment on the floor tomorrow, provided we could get it included under the By-laws.

NORMAN F. LORD (Washington and Lee University): What were the main disadvantages offered by the rest of the Council as to the reason why they did not want such a proposal made?

MR. BARR: They gave only one, Norm. They felt that it might be a financial hardship for an institution applying for membership.

MR. LORD: I was thinking of some of the sports which would really fall right in line with this fitness program. Most of those type of sports do not cost as much money as some of your so-called major sports.

MR. BARR: We would not make any stipulation; we would not even name one sport. You would not have to have football, you would not have to have baseball. The geographic locations of institutions, their interests, whatever they chose to put on their program would be okay with us, so long as they conducted an intercollegiate schedule in that sport.

PAUL S. GRAHAM (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute): Has there ever been a survey made of the number of institutions who do not conduct at least four sports?

I would think that there might be a number of institutions that might skip certain sports in certain seasons, but it is rather a shock to me to think of institutions that only support one sport. I wondered whether there was a survey that makes this a pertinent question or not, or whether in passing legislation it might have a tendency, perhaps, to increase the idea that more students ought to be served.

MR. BARR: We took a hasty survey of the 444 member institutions during the summer. Two of those institutions sponsor only one sport, one institution sponsors two sports, and eight sponsor three. There is a total of 11, only 11 out of 444 institutions, that sponsor three sports or less.

MR. GRAHAM: Now the only thing else that comes up is: Are there many institutions which would be attracted by a basketball tournament that might wish to join, whether a survey of that kind has been made.

MR. BARR: I think the Council would object to such a survey because that might be interpreted as a campaign for membership. For that reason, I am quite certain the Council would not permit such a survey.

A. C. WALTON (Knox College): We feel very definitely that there is advantage to spread the number of phases in which our athletic program is developed. In the Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference, we have the requirement that members participate in at least four (and most of them compete in five or six, some of them in eight) various phases of athletic intercollegiate competition.

Speaking for my own College, we are very strongly in favor of broadening that phase. I think we would very happy to support a recommendation such as you have mentioned in the form of an amendment.

G. G. SINGLETON (Virginia State College): Speaking for my own College and a number of others in the athletic association to which we belong, we do not feel that it would not be a great burden to require participation in four sports for membership. You will recognize that these colleges that I am talking about are some of the poorest colleges in America, financially, and they already participate in at least four and many of them more. I certainly feel that

to require four sports for membership in this Association would not be too great a financial burden.

I would go further than you recommended this morning, however, and require that all members already in the Association, who are not now participating in four sports, be required to do so, in order to retain membership, providing, of course, a certain period of time to meet the requirement.

FERRON LOSEE (Los Angeles State College): I would like to endorse the last gentleman's statement because one of the objectives of this organization is to promote intercollegiate athletics and when 11 institutions, according to the survey that you have just read there, are the only ones involved, then I think we should to encourage them to increase their program.

It is very obvious to many of us who have struggled with low financial budgets that it is possible to have at least four sports. I think we should stick with that. I also believe that if it is required of institutions coming into the organization, it should also be required of those who are in it, and I don't think 11 institutions are enough for us to give up on this.

MR. BARR: Even though this Round Table has no authority to take any official action, certainly, if the sentiment expressed here warrants it, the College Committee will pass along your suggestion.

Does anyone have any comments on the numbers of sports involved or the seasonal spread?

CLARENCE VON ESCHEN (Beloit College): I don't think that I care to speak with reference to the precise number, but it seems to me that if we are trying to develop physical fitness, that there ought to be a program that would insure that at least some of the sports would be in the areas which would have some carry-over into life. I would not indicate the precise number, but I would like to see in the program the sports that would be the carry-over kind.

FRANCIS E. SMILEY, JR. (Colorado School of Mines): I would like to suggest for consideration that the sports required for participation be broken into categories, so that a school would not be prone to go into three sports, with a very low participation in numbers and one sport with possibly more.

MR. BARR: Would you elaborate just a little more on what you mean by categories?

MR. SMILEY: Well, take sports like football and baseball in which teams or squads are relatively large. That would be one category. Then, take other sports such as tennis in which teams are relatively small.

MR. LORD: Mr. Barr suggested to the Council this morning that there would be no stipulation on the season in which the sport would be conducted, nor there would be no requirement on what sports would be conducted. I think that is a good suggestion because it is difficult to legislate on what you can have and what you cannot have, because of variances in personnel, finances, facilities, interest, etc. Some institutions could not possibly abide by a ruling. You could specify certain sports in certain seasons, and whether it be golf, cross-country, as long as it is an intercollegiate activity, it appears to me that a contribution would be made to the fitness pro-

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gram, if that college increased the number of sports which it has.

MR. BARR: While you are on your feet, would you recommend any number, Norm, or do you have any particular views in that line?

MR. LORD: I think a fair number would be four. I am speaking only from the standpoint of my own philosophy, and the number of sports which we have. We are a school of 1,000, and we happen to have 12 sports. Of course, that is unusual. I realize that all schools would not be able to do that, but regardless of the size of the school, if they had 200 men, it appears to me that they could have at least four sports, the traditional three—football, baseball and basketball—and then, perhaps, cross-country, or wrestling or swimming or skiing, or even skish.

F. H. DELANEY (Centenary College): I would like to ask this one question. My institution does not participate in football. I wonder about non-football schools in regard to the fall requirement.

MR. BARR: Well, there are several others—all sports—cross-country, soccer, or even fall tennis. Do your institutions play intercollegiate schedules in tennis in the fall?

MR. DELANEY: Yes, all sports but football. We would be affected by your number of three or four. We play all sports but football, and I know in the Association we have many schools without football and more and more giving it up. I think that is a real problem and should receive some consideration on a seasonal basis before we make an across-the-board recommendation.

I don't think that saying fall tennis would fill the bill. I think that is kind of gilding the lily; I don't think that is realistic.

You can take your baseball team and bring it out for fall practice and qualify 15 different ways under the legislation as proposed.

MR. BARR: You then would vote not for the spread but to let them have four any time.

MR. DELANEY: Well, I am asking the question because of football. We could bring a baseball team out as there is no seasonal restriction on it and its practice, or we could bring the tennis team out in the fall, but that wouldn't be filling the spirit of your proposal.

MR. BARR: We are not trying to make it possible for institutions to have a device to lick this thing, such as spring football practice held in the spring. We say that if they played an intercollegiate schedule during that season that would be satisfactory. It would not be just practice.

GEORGE LAWSON (Muhlenberg College): I wonder if we are not too much concerned more with and a little afraid of so many people getting into basketball playoffs, rather than trying to accomplish a physical fitness program. I, for one, don't feel that we can legislate schools into participation in sports. They may neither have the physical set-up for nor any inclination or desire to participate in certain sports.

I am against the whole proposition myself. Of course, we were limited, I think, in our decision of raising of hands as to whether it was financially not feasible or whether we should pass it. On the basis of desirability, I don't think that the legislation is at all desirable. I am inclined to agree with the Council 100 per cent, that

we shouldn't advance this theory at all. I don't believe in legislation for participation as a requirement for membership into this group. I think we should encourage any group, any school, any institution, to belong, whether they sponsor one sport or whether they have six or eight sports. I believe that is dictated by what that school needs itself. Physical fitness, I don't think, can be legislated.

MR. BARR: Anybody else care for the floor?

Well, shall we ask for a show of hands then on the two numbers, four and three? (A show of hands was taken.)

The overwhelming sentiment is in favor of four.

Now we will ask you two questions as to the spread, whether or not there should be at least one in each season or whether we don't care when they have their four.

How many of you feel that there should be at least one sport in each of the three seasons during the school year? I see about eight or nine hands.

Those of you who feel that it doesn't matter when they have them, please raise your hand. The vote is overwhelmingly in favor of that.

I think the only question now to resolve is whether or not this amendment can be included under the By-laws. If it can not, I am sure that your expressions today will be of very valuable guidance to the College Committee in framing such an amendment for next year's Convention, provided it must go into the Constitution.

THOMAS E. McDONOUGH (Emory University): Mr. Weber and myself were assigned to determine whether the NCAA should conduct additional workshops. Specifically, we were assigned that project insofar as District 2 and 3 were concerned: Would it be desirable for the NCAA College Committee to sponsor an Invitational Workshop on College Athletics in Washington, D. C., in the fall of 1957?

This sub-committee was activated as a result of the following recommendation contained in the minutes of the College Committee meeting at Kansas City, Missouri, in June, 1956.

"Members of the Committee were unanimous in their opinions that the Chicago Workshop served its purpose well. It was recommended that another workshop be scheduled for Washington, D. C., in the fall of 1957. This workshop was to be invitational and would include colleges from lower District 2 and upper District 3."

A letter was sent to members in these two Districts:

On November 20-22, 1955, the College Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association sponsored an Invitational Workshop on Intercollegiate Athletics at the University of Chicago. The Workshop was attended by college presidents and vice-presidents, faculty chairmen of athletics and directors of athletics representing 49 colleges from the Midwestern area of the United States. Three-fourths of these institutions were represented by at least two delegates.

A rather strenuous evaluation of the conference was made and the study indicated that the vast majority of the Workshop participants derived much from the deliberations. Most of the delegates intimated that similar conferences would be profitable and should be sponsored in other NCAA districts.

The purposes of the Chicago conference were to:

1. Review current trends in athletic administration.
2. Study the contributions which athletics may make to higher education.
3. Consider ways and means of stimulating and improving the conduct of intramural and intercollegiate athletics.
4. Consider the purposes and services from NCAA, and how they may best serve the smaller institutions of the Association.

The following topics were discussed at some length: (1) athletic administration, (2) athletic financing, (3) television, (4) National Collegiate Championships for smaller institutions, (5) professional improvement of athletic personnel and program, and (6) institutional control of intercollegiate athletics.

This report has been printed and may be secured by writing to Walter Byers, Executive Director of the NCAA.

It has been suggested that a second invitational workshop be held in Washington, D. C., in the fall of 1957. Invitations would be sent to NCAA small colleges in the lower half of the District 2 and to member colleges in the upper half of the District 3.

The letter reads: "If you are interested in having the College Committee of the NCAA sponsor such a workshop in your area, please check the enclosed card. This is merely a poll and is not binding in any way. The results of this poll will be read at the College Round Table meeting at the 51st annual Convention in St. Louis."

Here are the results of the letter inquiry:

Twenty-nine out of 40 different schools replied from the Second District. Twenty-seven of these 29 indicated that they would favor such a workshop. Of the 29 who replied in the affirmative, four indicated that they would not be able to attend.

Twenty-two out of 25 different schools replied from the Third District. Twenty indicated that they would favor such a workshop. Of the 22 who replied in the affirmative, two indicated that they would not be able to attend the conference.

Our totals are thus:

65 colleges were polled

51 colleges replied

47 colleges intimated that they favored such a workshop

4 indicated that such a workshop was not necessary

6 indicated that they could not send representatives

As a result of this poll, our sub-committee has recommended, through the College Committee, that another workshop be held in 1957 in the Eastern area of the United States.

Report on Plans for the College Division Basketball Tournament

WILLIS J. STETSON (Swarthmore College): The College Basketball Tournament Committee appreciates this opportunity of making a report to the membership.

Two Committeemen are here: Walter Bryant, University of the South, and Harvey Chrouser, Wheaton College. Another member of

our Committee could not be here. He is Dan Farmer, San Francisco State College.

I do want to take this opportunity of publicly recognizing the fine work Art Bergstrom of the NCAA office has, and is doing in behalf of this Tournament. Art sort of pulls all the loose ends together in Kansas City for us and keeps us abreast of the developments, and I must say that he has been doing a grand job.

I was just saying to the gentleman sitting next to me that my report would be superfluous if I could depend on the membership having read all of the correspondence which has been sent out of the NCAA office. I first want to make reference to a memorandum to faculty representatives and athletic directors of member institutions, dated November 20, 1956. It is entitled: "Plans for College Division Basketball Tournament."

If you don't remember it, look in your files at home and you will have all the information that you need there, until such time as the Tournament Handbook is printed and circulated to the membership.

I know one question that has been raised and has been asked me in my area in the East. How are teams classified either College Division or University Division? We shall try to clear that up first.

I refer to page 3 of the Synopsis, to which I have just made reference, under paragraph 10, Institutional Eligibility. I am going to read that for you because I think it most clearly summarizes the situation.

"10. *Institutional Eligibility.* The eligibility of institutions for the College Division Tournament shall be based upon the statistical listings of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.

"Any active member institution of the NCAA, paid up and in good standing, is eligible for the 1957 College Division Tournament, provided:

"(a) it was not included in the major statistical list of the NCAB issued during the fall or winter of 1955; and

"(b) it does not hold membership in one of the allied NCAA conferences whose championship team automatically qualifies for the University Division Tournament.

"An institution which appears on the major statistical list and wishes to be considered for the College Division Tournament remains ineligible for the Tournament until one year has elapsed from the date of its removal from the NCAB's major classification.

"An institution which qualifies for College Division competition but wishes to be considered for the University Division Tournament should so notify the chairmen of the University and College Division Tournament Committees not later than December first of the particular college year. Upon receipt of such notification, the institution will be classified accordingly."

I think there you have the basis on which the institutions were categorized.

It might be of interest also, as an aside, for me to bring to your attention the fact that of the approximate 450 NCAA member institutions, some 290 are classified in College Division.

The general scheme for the College Division Basketball Tournament followed pretty closely the lines of the already established

Tournament, which has been working successfully in past years. One of the ways in which we felt that we should get our participating institutions was through automatic qualification by way of conferences, so we do have that arrangement in the proposed set-up for the College Division Tournament. The automatic-qualifying principle also serves to strengthen conference organization and develop closer-knit playing leagues.

Again, referring to this Synopsis and "Automatic Qualification:"

"A conference, to be considered for automatic qualification, must have at least five members, play a representative conference basketball schedule and approximately half of its members must be active member institutions of the NCAA."

Let me just state here, just a moment to speak parenthetically, that it was the feeling that we could not jump into too rigid a set of standards at the beginning since this was going to be a new event. In an attempt to encourage participation in this new event, it was felt that there must be some waivers of some of the more rigid controls that we might like to see governing this Tournament. This business about conference qualifications was one.

To continue from the Synopsis, it reads:

"This criteria (which I have just read) shall exist for the College Division Tournaments of 1957 and 1958, and the College Basketball Tournament Committee shall determine which conferences are to be certified for automatic qualification.

"As of October 1, 1958, a conference must be an allied member of the NCAA before the College Basketball Tournament Committee may consider it for automatic tournament qualification. Also, in the future the Committee anticipates it will be necessary to increase the membership minimum of five for conferences being considered for automatic qualifications. (Note: In order for a conference to qualify for allied NCAA membership, all of its member institutions must hold active NCAA membership.)

"During the first two years of the tournament, a non-member institution might win the championship of a conference whose championship team automatically qualifies for the tournament. In such instances, the Selection Committee responsible for that particular region will select another team from that conference or from the membership at-large."

It is also understood that if a team which would normally represent an automatic-qualifying conference, can not participate in the NCAA Tournament, that it would not participate in some other tournament.

Based on these criteria, 13 regional conference representatives will automatically qualify for the first tournament.

The country was divided into four regions—East, Mideast, Midwest and Far West. There will be eight teams in each region. Some of those eight teams in a region will be automatic qualifiers from conferences which have accepted the invitation. There will be 19 at-large teams chosen by selection committees.

First and second-round games in each region will be played on a college campus. Two teams from each region will qualify for the finals March 13-15 in Evansville, Indiana. There will be doublehead-

ers the first afternoon and evening; a doubleheader the second evening; and finals, and a consolation game the third evening.

Evansville has a brand-new stadium, which houses some 12,000 people. About 3,500 seats are of the theater type. It is an enthusiastically fine basketball center, and they have wonderful parking facilities immediately adjacent to the building. The facilities are excellent. I believe it was officially opened with a basketball game at the opening of this season. Evansville is looking forward with interest to having the finals there, and I know that the Basketball Tournament Committee of the NCAA is looking forward to holding it there.

I made reference a moment ago to the selection committees, and I want to refer to them again, so that you might know what the composition is and the functions that they perform. The selection committee in each region is to be headed by the member of the Basketball Tournament Committee from that region. He can select as many men as he feels necessary to handle the job of choosing the at-large teams for playing in that particular region.

Naturally, the selection committee will take into consideration the type of schedule played, the record, and the strength of the teams in the region when it starts to select at-large representatives.

The College Division Basketball Tournament Handbook will be published and circulated around February 1, and this will include all of the details of the operation of the Tournament, so I shall not bother you with any more of the details of the actual operation. That Handbook will be circulated to the membership and I think all of the answers will be included in that. In the meantime, until this published document reaches your hands, you can refer, if you will, to the Synopsis, which I have made reference to here today. I think you will find most of your answers there.

I would like to emphasize again that this Tournament is the result of a request of the NCAA members themselves that such an event be staged. It gained real impetus from the discussions held at the College Workshop, held in Chicago. We want to recognize the fact that the College Committee of NCAA has for years discussed the possibility of this sort of thing for the College Division members of NCAA.

It has been enthusiastically received to date and the College Division Basketball Tournament Committee is looking forward to a very fine event. We look forward also to your continued support.

A. C. WALTON (Knox College): At the Workshop, we felt that freshmen should be permitted to participate until 1960.

Now, I notice in the Synopsis, that there was an exception to that. Some schools will continue to compete freshmen indefinitely. Am I correct in that?

MR. STETSON: Mr. Walton, I would like to refer to paragraph No. 11 in the Synopsis, and read that, if I may. I think that will answer your question, and, perhaps, any other anticipated questions which yours has raised in the minds of some others.

"11. *Individual Eligibility.* It is planned that the College Division Tournament will be operated under existing NCAA eligibility rules, subject to the following exceptions:

"(a) Institutions with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 shall be permitted to compete freshmen in the tournament.

"(b) Those institutions with an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or more, and whose institutional or conference rules did not prohibit it as of September 1, 1956, may compete freshmen in the tournament until the tournament of 1960. Beginning with the 1960 tournament, the waiver of the freshman residence rule for institutions with 750 or more undergraduate male students shall terminate and such freshmen shall not be eligible for tournament play."

A note to that reads: "Student-athletes who are eligible for the College Division Tournament as freshmen are eligible for three additional varsity seasons insofar as tournament participation is concerned."

MR. WALTON: That is a change from the thinking of those present at the Workshop. All schools were to work into the freshmen rule by that time and at that time, I understood that it would be three years rather than four years of tournament competition that affected freshmen.

MR. STETSON: Mr. Walton, I am sorry, I was not present at the Workshop, and I am not familiar with the discussions that took place there relative to this particular question which you raise. If there is anyone in the room at the present time who would like to speak to that, I would certainly be quite interested in hearing him.

WALTER HASS (University of Chicago): I happened to be chairman of the particular group which discussed small college basketball in the Workshop. I was then at Carleton College.

Mr. Walton is correct, as far as the Workshop is concerned. We did recommend that in 1960 all schools competing in the tournament would not use freshmen. The freshman who was eligible would be allowed to compete his senior year. He was correct in that the meeting did recommend that all schools would not compete freshmen by 1960.

MR. WALTON: Even though male enrollment was less than 750?

MR. HASS: That is right, all of them.

MR. STETSON: Then, the only thing I can say is that evidently the discussions within the Basketball Tournament Committee did not coincide exactly with what had been discussed at the Workshop, it is slightly different in paragraph (a), in this that I have read, whereby institutions with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 shall be permitted to compete freshmen in the tournament.

F. A. BEU (Western Illinois State College): The question I have is: If it is good up to 1959, by what magic can a professional play after 1959?

MR. STETSON: Do you care to answer that question, as a result of the Workshop discussion?

MR. HASS: I will do my best. We made no attempt to be magicians or to have any magic at all. We merely thought that when schools were allowed to play freshmen no longer, they should have a certain number of years to adjust to that situation. It would be very arbitrary on our part to say: Boom, you don't play until next year when they are playing all year. However, if they know that at a

certain time that rule goes into effect, they can adjust their program accordingly. The committee finally ended up with 1960 instead of 1959 or 1961. There was no magic employed in any shape or form.

MR. STETSON: It was felt that two items needed to be adjusted. One concerned conferences, and the other concerned participation by freshmen.

MR. BEU: My next question is then: Why not continue participation by freshmen indefinitely, if the Convention accepts it?

It seems rather odd to me that during the war period, 1942 to 1951, that it was all right, and all of a sudden it wasn't good any more. I can't see educationally or athletically the reason for such legislation.

MR. STETSON: We will certainly be glad to take your comments back to the Committee for further discussion on this point.

CLARENCE VON ESCHEN (Beloit College): Beloit now has less than 750 male students; we do not play freshmen. We are very much interested in this tournament and will participate in it, I am certain, if allowed to do so. However, we are in principle opposed to playing freshmen, even in a school of our size, and we should like to go on record at this meeting as favoring the freshmen rule.

Now, I can see the problems involved in declaring when it might go into effect, but we certainly would like to see the freshmen rule in effect as soon as it is possible. We play a number of schools that do play freshmen, but we are forced to do that to get the kind of schedules that we want, but we prefer not to, and we would like to see this tournament now operate under the freshmen rule.

CHAIRMAN GINN: I want to speak as chairman of the College Committee and also as the chairman of the sub-committee which first studied the basketball tournament for the smaller institutions.

The reason that there was some compromise, as you see in the Synopsis, was because of different expressions we had from different groups.

The Workshop group in Chicago represented one segment of the country; then, we had others who were heartily in favor of the freshman rule. The suggestion which the sub-committee devised, then, was a compromise. I am sure that if there is feeling either way, our legislative machinery provides that any group can initiate new amendments.

MARSHALL S. TURNER (Johns Hopkins University): I hope to answer the gentleman's question about the question of compromise.

I think the question came up originally because there were quite a few schools in the four, five, six, seven hundred category, some of which used freshmen and some who did not, who were considerably worried about the schools of well over a thousand who continue to use freshmen. There were several conferences which contained institutions whose enrollment ran from under 750 to well over 1,000 students. It was the feeling that the smaller institutions might be penalized by having to compete against schools of 1,500, who were also permitted to use freshmen.

So, at the time it seemed best to compromise and take the 750 figure, which the NCAA has used, as a dividing point. It also provided a period to encourage and give the opportunity to the conferences who now permitted freshmen participation and who had member-

ship over 750, to adjust to an elimination of the freshmen participation by 1960.

MR. VON ESCHEN: May I ask a question. How many of these 290 colleges you referred to would this year be playing freshmen?

MR. STETSON: I do not have that figure at hand.

EMIL L. LARSON (Border Conference): I just wanted to point out that attention ought to be directed to the proposed amendment regarding this matter. You folks who have your Convention Bulletin can find the amendment on page 161. In the discussion of this question, some attention to this proposed amendment ought to be kept in mind.

MR. STETSON: I am glad Mr. Larson brought that to our attention because this proposed amendment is designed to put into action that which is proposed here. On that basis, the College Division Tournament will be operated in 1957 and 1958.

DON PING (Evansville College): I don't wish to break into a discussion here, but I would like to say that we of Evansville College are happy to have been selected as host for the College Division finals.

As you know, the Tournament will be held in our stadium, March 13-15.

The seats are of a permanent type, but they are being augmented by the erection of riser bleachers to go to the approximate 12,000 capacity. In our dedicatory game with Purdue University, we had 9,300 actual count, with no additional seats.

As host of the Tournament, we would like to invite you fellows to come over if you can. We appreciate your interest, we appreciate being designated as the site of the tourney, and we certainly will welcome you all at the finals. Come if you can.

PAUL STAGG (Pacific University): You were asking the question of how many institutions are playing the freshmen rule.

I don't know some of the Rocky Mountain conferences, but I do know that the large conference in Washington is playing freshmen. Two conferences in Oregon are playing freshmen, and as I understand, one of the two conferences in California are playing freshmen, which means that a large proportion of the small college teams on the Pacific Coast are playing freshmen.

Now I have no particular brief for whether we play freshmen or whether we don't. I personally am convinced that our conference, which is a conference of the small and the large colleges, will continue to play freshmen. However, my attitude generally is that we ought to not quibble too much on technicalities, but let's get this tournament going and then we can go to work and as we see fit, make particular regulations. I think it would confuse the issue if, at this time, we put in a freshmen rule, even on a temporary basis.

ART REYNOLDS (Colorado State College): There is one question I think we should clarify on teams that automatically qualify from their conference. What is to be done where that team has used freshmen and the school is larger than 750 male enrollment?

MR. STETSON: I believe, Mr. Reynolds, that that is answered in: "Those institutions with an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or

more and whose institutional or conference rule did not prohibit it as of September 1, 1956, may compete freshmen in the tournament until the tournament of 1960."

It appears that there are no other comments or questions. I would like to ask for your support at the meeting tomorrow when voting on the amendment which will put into action the tournament set-up, as your Tournament Committee and the College Committee has composed it.

CHAIRMAN GINN: Thank you, Bill, and we certainly want to congratulate you fellows on the big job you have done on the Tournament Committee.

Financial Administration of College Athletics

CHAIRMAN GINN: In planning our program for this meeting, we received suggestions from members in different districts to include something in regard to finances.

We have asked Jim Loveless, a member of our College Committee, to moderate this part of the program, and he will introduce the men who will appear on the program.

JAMES LOVELESS (De Pauw University): I took a little tally coming in and I find that this subject that is to be discussed now, while not as glamorous as this report that Bill has made on the Basketball Tournament in which we are all interested, is of great importance. The subject of this next discussion has been mentioned nine times from the "mike" on the floor. So, evidently, it is a subject in which we are very much interested.

When this panel was made up, I understand that thought was given to the type of institutions that might be represented. I think the people who set it up have done a wonderful job because they have two types of institutions: one, the state university and the other, a small liberal arts university. The discussion is to be led by two men who are certainly qualified to lead this particular discussion.

I want to urge you to continue your wonderful participation in this program by your questions and participation on the floor.

The first man who is going to speak to us on financing of intercollegiate athletics, is going to review some of the policies and procedures that are in effect at his institution. I think this is particularly important because many times when we attend these Conventions and programs, we sometimes wonder when we leave if we have heard too many things that are really practical. The way the program has been set up here, we are going to hear what is actually being done in two institutions.

E. KELLY THOMPSON (Western Kentucky State College): I am very happy to come here this afternoon to participate in the 51st annual Convention of the NCAA, and to appear on this College Round Table discussion with Rix Yard and Mr. Loveless and those of you who might desire to participate from the floor.

My remarks this afternoon are more in the form of an outlook than in anything else. I submit them to you with the full knowledge and absolute recognition that what is applicable to one educational institution may not be applicable to another.

We have all kinds of institutions of higher learning represented in this room. I simply bring to you the philosophy of financing an athletic program in the institution of which I am president.

Western Kentucky State College is a state institution at Bowling Green, Kentucky, with a daily college enrollment of 2,261 students. We maintain a well-rounded athletic program in all of the generally recognized area of sports. We are financed as an educational institution with an appropriation from the State of Kentucky, which covers approximately one-half of our operational costs. The other half of our revenue must be derived from registration fees and other fees and from the operation of auxiliary enterprises. At Western Kentucky we look upon athletics as an integral part of the total college program. We have never looked at it any other way and as long as I have anything to do with it, we will not look at it any other way.

We look at it as an intimate and most important part of our physical education program. Therefore, we have certain feelings and attitudes about the financing of the program. The financing of the athletic program is of the utmost concern to us, but we approved it with the same philosophy that we approved all other aspects of our educational operation. We decided a long time ago that athletics was good; we decided a long time ago that if we were going to have it; we were going to have the best that we could possibly have, and that it would be our desire to continue to keep it at the highest level.

Now, to give you some idea of what the program costs. We go in for football, basketball, baseball, golf, tennis, track, on an inter-collegiate basis. I have compiled some figures here which are approximations, but which will give you some idea of the operation in institutions such as ours.

First, let me take up the income which we have from athletics. The gate receipts for football and basketball and baseball—and you can throw baseball out the window because that is not enough to consider, (but I have added it since we did charge 25 cents to get into the ball game) over a four-year period, will amount to between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

Now put \$25,000 in the minimum column and keep the \$30,000 over on this side, the maximum column.

From guarantees, we take in \$20,000; that is the minimum level. The figure \$25,000 is the maximum.

We have a student athletic fee of \$3.00, which is payable each semester. On the basis of our enrollment and with the exclusions which we operate by school policy, such as those who are on scholarships and the brother-sister relationship in some cases, we can expect between \$12,000, on the one hand, and \$15,000 as a maximum on the other side.

Now, that gives us a total income with a low figure of \$57,000, in round figures, and a high of \$70,000, depending upon enrollment, attendance, guarantees, etc.

We have an unusual situation in the financing of our athletic program, as far as gate receipts and guarantees are concerned. We happen to be a basketball hotbed. We sell out all the seats which we care to in our gymnasium on a season basis before the first game is played, and that brings us considerable revenue. With the average

college represented here, I suspect, that the reverse would be true with the revenue from football being the largest.

For us, football is a very weak sister as far as revenue. We don't draw many fans now. We are working at it diligently and we hope as time goes by to be able to improve that situation, but actually basketball carries the load in our institution. If we can ever get football up to carry its proportionate share, we will be in good shape, I think.

Baseball, tennis, track and golf are financed with a proration of the athletic fee, which is a compulsory fee in our institution.

Now for the expense of these sports: In our College, travel will cost us \$14,000 on the one side, to \$15,000 on the other.

Officials, manpower for games, medical attention and supplies, telephone, telegraph, printing and advertising, membership dues and other miscellaneous items will run between \$14,000 and \$16,000. We will pay out in guarantees between \$9,000 and \$12,000. Again, we shall use two figures. One is the minimum outgo and the other is the maximum.

Equipment and supplies run us between \$9,000 and \$11,000.

That gives us total expenses of \$46,000 to \$54,000.

Now backing up to our income, which I indicated amounted to \$57,000 to \$70,000. Our expenses are running \$46,000 to \$54,000. Well, by simple and quick arithmetic that would indicate that at Western Kentucky State College, we are making an annual profit of between \$11,000 and \$16,000 on that sliding scale basis.

Of course, I know that you know that there are two big items which I haven't mentioned in that expense charge. One is the salaries which we pay to the members of our coaching staff. As far as we are concerned, we just forget it. That is written off the books because every coach is a regular member of our faculty. Every coach has faculty status and is a member of the department of physical education, and all but one carries a full teaching load except during the season in which the sport which he coaches is taking place. At that time he is given a reduced load commensurate with the duties which he performs on the field or on the court. So all of the coaching salaries in our institution are charged to instruction and are not even budgeted toward athletics in any shape, form or fashion.

That leaves the other and biggest item of all college expenses—scholarships. This, of course, must be considered, even though some of my good friends, the athletic directors and most of the coaches don't like to consider this. They just like to forget this area.

In the Ohio Valley Conference, of which our institution is a member, we have a maximum number of 55 scholarships for football and basketball.

Now, what the cost of a scholarship is is certainly a variable one and each institution would have to determine that for himself. The scholarship calls for room, board, books and fees.

Just what the total cost of this program is is difficult to specify. Books are re-used in our institution as long as possible. The cost of housing fluctuates between two great extremes, in my opinion. It depends upon whether you actually look at it from what it cost the institution to maintain the room in which the athlete lives, or

whether you look at it from the amount of revenue which another student pays for the same accommodations.

Well, naturally, each institution would have to take its choice in looking at this and that would affect scholarship cost.

The matter of food is one which constantly varies. The wholesale cost of food in our cafeteria fluctuates from week to week, month to month, and year to year, and as I see it it can only be calculated on a unit cost of daily operation, the same as it would be for any other patron of that line.

And as to fees—well, there is the age-old argument, that if the athlete were not there, you wouldn't be collecting the fee, anyhow. So how much of that you ought to charge up to a scholarship, I don't know, and that certainly is a true statement. A boy gets a scholarship, he comes to college to play football, and if he doesn't get the scholarship he doesn't come to college, so what have you lost as far as your fee is concerned.

I calculate as best I can at our institution, figuring it on as low a basis as I possibly can, that that scholarship cost us \$600. We live in a part of the country where it is inexpensive to live. We can operate, I feel pretty sure, on all of the parts of the scholarship for \$600. I have had some of my good friends argue that it will not cost more than \$500, but whether it is \$500 or \$600, as I see it, it adds up in the same way. On the basis of \$500, that means 55 scholarships cost us \$27,500. Now that is actual cost to the college, because the food which he eats and the books which he uses have to be paid for by the institution. If it is \$600, then the college is investing \$33,000 in that scholarship program. Either way, we have \$11,000 to \$16,000 to apply on that cost. That, we think, is the sum total of the operation of our financial program in regard to athletics.

Now how is this administered? It is administered, of course, by the department of physical education and athletics through the athletic director, but the business end of it is controlled by the business office, exactly as any other department in our institution.

Our business manager handles all receipts, pays all expenditures, has control of the budget to see that the department lives within its budget, and makes all arrangements for help, such as ticket sellers, doormen, and all other work through the department of athletics.

Now how do we go about allocating the funds that are going to be spent? It is easy enough to handle the funds that are taken in, you know that. Well, we work on a budget which operates on a continuation basis, an annual budget request from the head of the department. A request on each annual budget is reviewed. We try very hard to operate on the basis that it will be continuation, as we don't want to go backwards, but any new requests coming in and, of course, each year there are many of those, must be approved by the president of the institution.

Now I would like to give you, if I may, six general observations in regard to the financing of an athletic program in an institution such as ours.

1. As a college president, I believe that athletics in an institution such as ours should not be looked upon as an agency which should be entirely self-supporting. I wish that it were entirely self-support-

ing. I know that you do if you happen to be in an institution which cannot do that. However, in an institution such as ours, I don't believe that it is good philosophy to start out looking at it that way.

A proportional amount of money should be budgeted to help subsidize what I think is the foremost in value of all extra-curricular adjuncts in our college life. Do you think you are going to take money from student fees, from state appropriation, and whatever this thing is between what you show as a false entry of between \$11,000 and \$14,000 profit over here—and we could show it as a profit if we wanted to. Are you going to give these scholarships and pay out the money for these things and buy the books and do those things, and then are you going to take that money and subsidize athletics?

I say, yes, by all means. We are, because we do the same thing in the operation of every other aspect of our institution, and if we have decided that athletics is a worthwhile and important part of the program of our college, why shouldn't we do it? Now that is the way I feel about it.

There is another thing. When a student registers at our institution, he pays \$90 a year as a registration fee. That \$90 is spread out for the operation of our entire program. I couldn't tell you exactly how much of it goes into the social program of the institution. I couldn't tell you how much if it goes into this or that, but such an amount goes into it out of our entire operational budget so as to give us within our level what we consider, by sound thinking of all the administrative officials of our institution, a good program.

Why should we single out athletics and say that it has to pay its own way and say to another aspect of the college, "That is O. K., we will just let that ride." I believe that it is sound business to feel that a certain amount of money should be put into this program and use it, and if it were as simple as some of the others, that could be ascertained to be a definite amount.

2. Athletic directors and coaches should constantly seek ways and means of more adequately financing athletics by reaping a full income potential for the college.

Now it is very easy for athletic directors some times to get wrapped up into a pattern and say, "Well, we have been doing it this way for so long, we will just keep on doing it," but I believe it is just as much the responsibility of the athletic director as the coach and every other official connected with the athletic program to find new ways and means of bringing that up to more closely approximate the full potential of the athletic program.

In this connection, I feel that I would not be out of line here to say to those of you who are charged with the responsibility of directing the athletic programs in your college, that the soundest business in my estimation, budgetwise, is for the director of athletics to so inoculate the members of his coaching staff with the idea that an honest budget request is the finest request that can be made. Because of the fact that athletics in some instances has been browbeat through past years, there has come about a philosophy on the part of some individuals, regrettably, that the best way to get what you need is to ask for a whole lot more than you are ever going to use.

Well, if a budget is properly administered, surely the president of the institution and the controller or the business manager are smart enough, after so long, to spot the fact that the thing is being padded. Once he spots that, I want to tell you that that budget request certainly goes in a different category from those in whom the administration has complete confidence.

Now, I would say that the athletic director in working with his staff would be doing himself and his associates and the institution, all together, a great favor if he would say, "Now, let's don't put anything in this that we don't need; let's put everything in it we do need, so that we can defend it and so that once it goes on the table, that somebody won't be looking at it with a magnifying glass, but he will be looking at it with a confidence which should be accorded this department."

3. Close liaison should be maintained between the athletic office and the controller or the business manager of the college. The controller or business manager of the college, in order to do his job must be your friend. He must be the friend of everybody in the institution, and I don't believe that any institution is ever going to suffer by keeping all of its business out with the business manager at all times.

4. Athletic directors or coaches should feel free at all times to consult with the president concerning any idea that will improve the financing of athletics in the college. The president will welcome the consultation and he will think more of the person responsible for using his initiative and enterprise in order to bring about an improvement in that line.

5. About college presidents. I think college presidents should be alert at all times to the problems of the athletic director and the coaches and the athletic committee and to all others who desire to keep athletics clean, honest and strong, and I think that he is neglecting one of the most important phases of administration if he does any less than that.

6. A college president can help the athletic program more than has ever been estimated by maintaining a personal knowledge of and a sympathetic attitude toward the actual operation of the program. This, I believe, not only applies to the financing of athletics only, but to the over-all architectural program and will help give to athletics its strength of body and soul which it both needs and deserves.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I agree with you because you are so intimately connected with it. I know you feel this way, I feel it as strongly as anyone could—athletics in college life is here to stay, forecasts and predictions of pessimist critics and sob sisters, notwithstanding. It is, therefore, the responsibility of all of us to do the best job of financing the athletic program, that intelligence, yes, good business and dedication, can possibly bring about. After we have done the best possible job that we can do, once in a blue moon let's take the financial profit that comes from it, and stick it away for a rainy day, but in most cases, let's pay the deficit and go on about our way and apologize to nobody.

MR. LOVELESS: I can see a good reason why that middle name is Kelly.

We certainly appreciate these specifics in this wonderful review of a program that we feel that the president knows about. We thank you very much for this wonderful talk.

The last part of our program will be given to us by Rix Yard, director of athletics, Denison University.

RIX YARD (Denison University): I must admit that we have several differences from Dr. Thompson's institution, the main one being that we operate on a deficit each year.

As Jim has already indicated, we have been asked to talk about financing athletic programs in our own respective institutions. More specifically, I have been asked to talk about budgets and their preparation.

Now, I hope you won't classify me as a downtown alumnus who tells his coach how he ought to operate his team. I am just telling you how we do it at my institution.

Before I undertake this task, I would like to call to your attention the well-known fact that budgets and budget controls are simply one phase of athletic administration or administration of any business. It is an important phase certainly, but there are other phases in your program that will affect your financial aspect.

Now at Denison, we are indeed fortunate that our athletic program is looked upon as an integral part of the educational program and as such, contributes not only to the welfare of the athlete, but also the general student body.

Now when the administration takes this point of view, it follows naturally that the department of physical education and athletics is treated in exactly the same manner as all other departments of the college.

Perhaps, I should give you a short sketch of the college that I represent, so that you will be able to better interpret the things that I am going to present to you. We are a small liberal arts college in central Ohio. It's co-ed, we have 1,350 students in school, we are located in a very small town at Granville. There are about 1,000 people outside of college students. One of the things of interest, I think, is that we are a member of the Ohio Athletic Conference, whose members are all in the State of Ohio, and we do not have to travel more than 125 miles to play any one Conference school. I don't know what your travel takes, but our travel takes about 30 per cent of our total budget.

We have excellent facilities, and we operate a program of 10 different sports.

Just as in Western Kentucky, all of our members of the staff hold faculty rank, and they are required to teach in both the required service program, the professional program, and coach as well.

With the preceding material to serve as the background, let me discuss the program and the problems at hand. The discussion of budget and preparation is basic to financing of any program or operation. Our college budgeting and mechanical system is based upon the recommendations found in the study of income and expenditures of 60 colleges. Now this study was sponsored by the National Federation of College and University Business Offices. I would like to

recommend this study to you, if you are questioning some of the things that we do at Denison.

(The remainder of Mr. Yard's presentation was canceled because of illness.)

MR. LOVELESS: I think, perhaps, some of you may have a question that you would like to ask the first speaker.

MR. BARR: I would like to ask President Thompson a question, if I might. That was a very good report, permit me to say.

I was wondering how you paid for the deficit that you speak of. Is that covered by your appropriation, so that you wind up the year with the deficit that is charged to scholarships paid?

MR. THOMPSON: Shober, that is a good question and I should have covered that. Any appropriation which is made to us by the state is made on the basis of a budgetary presentation, but it still remains an administrative choice in the institution as to how that money is spent. Therefore, on the basis of past experience, we can anticipate the scholarship cost, as far as the college budget is concerned, fairly accurately. So when we prepare our budget, we anticipate the deficit and money is set up for that.

Now, we work on a month-to-month budget. As each month goes by, we know what we are doing and we always have a large list of second priorities. If we go down the line and we complete nine months of the 12-month period, and we should do better than we anticipated, we go on and attend to some of the second priorities on the basis of what we have already done on certain sports.

The same thing is true in taking care of the deficit.

MR. SMILEY: I was curious as to the attitude of the legislature on your budget request, when they know that part of those state funds are going to support an athletic program.

MR. THOMPSON: Well, I would say this. While we don't try to hide anything from anybody and the books at our institution are open to any member of the legislature at any time, we have never been bothered in that respect. I think the general philosophy of the public in the State of Kentucky is that athletics is a worthwhile operational enterprise in the college, and that a reasonable expenditure for them will never be criticized, except by a few "crackpots" who happen not to like anything about it.

I would say by the same token that if we became ridiculous and tried to get too big for our breeches and started trying to keep up with the Joneses, as far as an athletic program, and had some ridiculous expenditure for the operation of an athletic program, we would both be exposed and publicly embarrassed not only by the legislature but by other outstanding officials of the State of Kentucky, but so far we have not had any problem along that line.

MR. TURNER: In regard to the area of physical education and buildings and ground maintenance, are they parts of the athletic director's budget?

MR. THOMPSON: No, sir, we have a director of athletics and another man who is head of the department of physical education. The budget for athletics is included with the director of physical education's budget for bookkeeping purposes, but both are kept

separately, so that we know what intercollegiate athletics is costing us and we know what the physical education program is costing us.

MR. TURNER: Is that from the standpoint then of financing the appropriation and your income?

MR. THOMPSON: That is right.

MR. LOVELESS: This question bothers me insofar as my own institution: How you are able to lay aside some money out of your budget or appropriation each year to build up to a fund to increase facilities, i. e., tennis courts or something of that nature that might be a major need. You feel that you can't wait until some alumnus or some one gives you a major gift that will take care of an entire battery of tennis courts or something of that nature, but that margin of financing in there has given me some concern.

I wonder if there is anyone here who might answer that.

Would anybody care to speak to that? How would you handle that, Mox Weber? Do you have any chance of putting in a marginal amount of money, say a thousand extra dollars or so, and, maybe, three or four years get something that you would really like to have? Not really a major facility, but one that is desirable.

MOX A. WEBER (Hamilton College): No, I am sorry. The budget I put in is an operational budget, and just an operational budget. Whenever we want any new equipment of any nature, we make that application directly at the same time that the other budget goes in. I have a series of things that I put in as needs, immediate and future, and that goes to the board of trustees. It takes care of that, as it can, as the years go by.

MR. LOVELESS: I came back to De Pauw two years ago, and I discovered a budget that had been set up and asked for firsts and seconds, and a good many of those have been asked every year for the last 20 years, but none of them have been achieved. Some of them are not great in cost, but so far I haven't been able to just put in one that I wanted worst of all and get it. I wonder sometimes if we would be able to pad it a little bit, President Thompson. Of course, I mean with the understanding that the president knew that we needed two new tennis courts that were going to cost us a total of \$8,000, and that within five years we could save up enough money to get them. If we don't have an opportunity to have some funds that we put into, where we are going to have some capital gains, we won't have a chance to do that.

MR. THOMPSON: No, I tell you, Jim, I don't believe that anybody will ever gain anything over the long run by putting anything into a budget request, except what is a bona fide item, but I do believe this: The average college president is a fellow who has a pretty hard shell around him, but he is about the easiest beatdown guy on the campus. I believe sometimes if you just walk right into that old boy's office and say, "Now, I came here to find out something," and tell him how many times you put that in there and at the rate you are going it is going to be 2002 A. D. before you get it and you want to know how you can go about getting it, and just talk "turkey" with him, and if he is as easily beat down as I am, the chances are you will get it.

LYLE BUTLER (Oberlin College): I would like to make a point in this connection. For expansion of facilities and additional equipment beyond the ordinary line that we need in physical education and athletics, we take the position at Oberlin that this is the same as equipment for expansion in any department.

You don't expect the history department, if it wants a larger budget, and the library fund to make it out of their proceeds, so we don't take the position in physical education and athletics at Oberlin, that we have to pay for these things. This is expansion. We have occasion right now that we need a new diving board. Well, that is school equipment; we don't buy that out of athletic funds. I think that we talk sometimes about athletics being educational and then we set up entirely different procedures in financing and this gets us into a great deal of difficulty. If we can maintain any consistency and make our request on the basis of need, the same as any other department, we stand a better chance of convincing the administration that athletics are educational.

MR. LOVELESS: We are like a good many institutions represented here. We are not exactly destitute at our place; we have, what I think, is a rather large maintenance budget, but there is a margin in there of some items that we are going to have a little more difficulty getting than the regular items, such as diving boards or remodeling locker rooms or something of that nature. Evidently it is as much of a problem other places as it is with me.

I certainly want to thank you men. I think the participation from the floor is what really makes these meetings click and I appreciate it from the viewpoint of the chairman, and I will turn it back to Ralph.

CHAIRMAN GINN: The last item on our program is for new business or anything anyone wants to bring up from the floor. Any sidelight or expression that any of you might want to make on any legislation that is coming before the 51st Convention, we would be happy to have you present it now.

Do you have any suggestions or want to try to formulate some ideas here in regard to the legislation that is coming up tomorrow? If not, I wish to express the appreciation of the College Committee to you gentlemen for coming to the meeting and participating as you have. As chairman of the College Committee, I certainly want to express appreciation of the Committee to these fine gentlemen who have participated in our program. A special thanks goes to President Thompson. We just asked him a few days ago to participate, and I am sure he is like all presidents, he is very busy, but he found time to come here.

I know that we all appreciate having a president with us. I know there was one other president in the audience. I am just wondering if there are any others. Are there any other presidents with us today? I know President Beu, from Western Illinois, was here, and we are certainly glad to have him with us.

If there is nothing further, we will stand adjourned.

The meeting adjourned at 5 p. m.

BUSINESS SESSION

January 11, 1957

THE 51ST ANNUAL BUSINESS SESSION convened at 9:23 a.m., January 11, with President Clarence P. Houston presiding.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: This 51st annual business session of the National Collegiate Athletic Association will come to order.

I might report for your information that the number of institutions represented at this Convention by a voting delegate is 232. The number of allied conferences represented is 19, making a total of 251 voting delegates present at this Convention.

We turn immediately to the business of the day, the order for which was adopted at our opening session Wednesday.

1. APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

(NOTE: The appointment of special committees was an item of business during the opening session of the Convention, January 9. The proceedings for this portion of the session are set forth on page 174.)

2. EXPLANATION OF VOTING PROCEDURES

(NOTE: The explanation of voting procedures was an item of business during the opening session of the Convention, January 9. The proceedings for this portion of the session are set forth on page 173.)

3. REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS

(NOTE: The reports of Vice-Presidents were an item of business during the opening session of the Convention, January 9. It was voted that the reports be received for the record and they are set forth in this Yearbook, pages 48-59.)

4. REPORTS OF RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

(NOTE: The reports of rules and tournament committees were an item of business during the opening session of the Convention, January 9. It was voted that the reports be received for the record and they are set forth in this Yearbook, pages 60-117. Two of the reports were supplemented, as follows.)

College Basketball Tournament Committee

WILLIS J. STETSON (Swarthmore College): I would like, first of all, to remind the membership that the Convention Bulletin contains a detailed report of the College Basketball Tournament Committee.

In behalf of the College Basketball Tournament Committee, it is a pleasure to report that this newest NCAA Championship event is being enthusiastically received by the membership and we are looking forward to a very successful tournament.

Under date of November 20, 1956, the membership received a synopsis of plans for the tournament. It is hoped that this summary has served to acquaint you with the details.

The tournament calls for a 32-team bracket with first and second-round games taking place on campuses in four regions of the country. From among the conferences invited to send a representative team to the tournament, 13 have accepted. The remaining teams (19) will be selected as at-large representatives. Eight teams will gather at Evansville, Indiana, on March 13-14-15 for the quarter-finals, semifinals and finals.

The Tournament Committee wishes to thank the membership for their cooperation and looks forward to your continued support.

(NOTE: The printed report of the College Basketball Tournament Committee is set forth on pages 71-73 of this Yearbook.)

Baseball Rules Committee

EVERETT D. BARNES (Colgate University): This report would normally have been made by John Kobs, Michigan State, the chairman of the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee. He had to return unexpectedly to his campus and I am reporting for him.

The members of our Association have been familiar with the work that has been going on between the NCAA and the professional baseball groups, particularly the major leagues. This is a report on the negotiations with professional baseball and concludes with some recommendations.

Approximately 10 years ago, the American Association of College Baseball Coaches undertook a program designed to obtain an agreement with professional baseball which would limit professional baseball clubs in their indiscriminate signing of undergraduate college student-athletes. At the request of the AACBC, the NCAA joined the College Baseball Coaches Association in this undertaking. During these years, countless persons entered in the negotiations and lent invaluable assistance and numerous meetings were held with the executives of professional baseball. Looking back, there seemed to be a pattern of encouragement on one hand and rebuff on the other, each rebuff being followed by the suggestion that a little more work and patience will result in an agreement.

The major leagues adopted a College Player Rule in December, 1954, but this legislation was rendered virtually useless when the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues (minor leagues) refused to adopt the same type of rule as enacted by the major leagues. Accordingly, the NCAA and the AACBC spent a great deal of time in discussions and meetings with the representatives of the minor leagues. On three separate occasions, the minor leagues rejected the College Player Rule. The first two occasions, the minors rejected the rule which had been enacted by the major leagues. On the third occasion, the minor leagues rejected the rule which had been designed specifically to obtain their approval and which was presented to the minor leagues with the unanimous recommendation of the joint revision committee of the major and minor leagues.

In an effort to discover the reasons for the minor leagues' vote and the apparent whipsawing between the major and minor leagues, your college representatives were advised by a responsible baseball official that the substantial majority of minor league votes are con-

trolled by major league clubs. The president of one of the minor leagues made the statement to a college representative that his vote was instructed in the matter by the member clubs of his league and those clubs had been instructed how to vote by the major league clubs.

Your representatives now realize that there is no appreciable sentiment in professional baseball to help college baseball. In fact, the overwhelming evidence indicates that professional baseball is more interested in retarding the growth and development of the college game. This is not to say that we have not heard some fine words spoken by professional baseball leaders in behalf of college baseball; however, the discouraging fact is that the voting record is not consistent with the spoken record.

In light of professional baseball's apparent disregard of college baseball, we wish to recommend to the Council of the NCAA that:

1. The NCAA exert leadership through the National Committee on Amateur Baseball to fully acquaint other amateur organizations with the experiences of the colleges in this matter; further, that the NCAA urge the National Committee to redouble its efforts to promote and further the interests of amateur baseball and, finally, that the National Committee on Amateur Baseball be urged to undertake an educational program designed to acquaint the public and press of the nation with the scope and meaning of the amateur baseball program compared with the limited scope (in regard to participation) of the professional baseball program and professional baseball's obvious inclination to exploit those forms of baseball which it cannot own and control.

2. The Council appoint a special committee to study the advisability of recommending a form of player-parent-coach agreement which could be utilized by member institutions in their relationships with college student-athletes who plan to compete in college baseball.

3. That steps be taken to bring more positively to the attention of NCAA member institutions the existing Council recommendation that "members of the athletic staffs of member universities and colleges should not participate as scouts, players, officials, coaches or promoters in professional sports such as football, basketball, baseball. . . ." Apparently, some major league clubs follow the practice of paying gratuities, bonuses or salaries to college baseball coaches and others in an effort to win their favor and assistance in obtaining outstanding prospective baseball players. The AACBC and NCAA have urged professional baseball to enact legislation prohibiting this procedure; further, the AACBC has strongly recommended to its membership to refrain from such practice.

Professional baseball publicly condemns the idea, but privately refuses to enact legislation which would prohibit their member clubs from this enterprise.

The AACBC feels that an athletic staff member of a college or university should be disqualified from further employment if he is on the payroll or accepts bonuses or gratuities from professional sports organizations. The AACBC has requested that the NCAA take steps to stamp out this practice.

4. The Council issue a memorandum to all member institutions, summarizing the colleges' experience in their negotiations with professional baseball. We believe that the administrations of our member institutions should clearly understand that it is apparent, from this experience, that professional baseball has no interest in furthering the expansion of college baseball; rather, it apparently wishes to reap the benefits from the college game and at the same time exploit and retard it.

5. The College Baseball Coaches Association recommends that an educational program be initiated by the NCAA to acquaint deans, coaches, and players, including all who advise and counsel college students, of the ramifications of signing a professional contract. For example:

A. The type contract necessary to execute in order to play professional baseball.

(1) Chattel form of agreement providing little benefit to the players.

(2) The contract form approved by the courts ruling that professional baseball is a sport and not a business.

B. Complete explanation of the reserve clause.

C. Financial loop-holes existing in contracts.

D. Illegal financial deals made regarding bonuses, contributions and gifts (tax angle).

E. Unethical practices of authorized scouts.

F. Bird dog scouts who have no authority to sign players—only interest financial.

G. Misrepresentation and false presentation of facts to college baseball players.

H. Value of college education as financial security.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: You have heard this supplementary report of the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee, which contains some recommendations. What action do you wish to take with reference to these recommendations?

H. P. EVEREST (University of Washington): I think all of us realize the amount of work that Mr. Barnes and the Committee, and, of course, the Association, have put into this problem of the relationship between professional baseball both in the majors and in the minors, and the effort that they have made to bring about some kind of an agreement. I don't think there is anybody that realizes it more than those of us who have served either on the Executive Committee or on the Council. It creates a very serious problem, and the recommendations, I believe, have the full sympathy of both the members of the Executive Committee and of the members of the Council. However, it does relate itself to a very serious problem with respect to all professional sports. I think it is one of the problems that we are really going to have to face and face very seriously during this coming year. Therefore, on behalf of the Executive Committee and the members of the Council, I would like to move that Mr. Barnes' report be received and that a special committee be appointed by the 1957 Council and that this report be referred to that Committee and a study be made of the

relationship between professional baseball, both majors and minors, and all professional sports, such study to be reported to the 1958 Convention. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

5. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Financial Report

RALPH W. AIGLER (University of Michigan): It was my privilege to appear before you a year ago and report that the Association was in a sound financial position, probably for the first time in its history. Developments during the past 12 months have not made it necessary to alter that statement. The NCAA remains in a good financial position.

The most noteworthy financial development during the year, I believe, is the fact that the NCAA Executive Committee has continued its program of creating a funded-cash reserve. It is the Executive Committee's intention to gradually increase this reserve fund to the point that the Association will have a sufficient amount of "contingency money" to tide it over any temporary financial emergency. Each year, the Association's budget, according to the vote of the Executive Committee, carries a \$7,500 item earmarked for the funded-cash reserve. The most recent transfers to this reserve, including \$15,000 from our surplus, are not reflected in the audit of the fiscal year ended August 31, 1956, which appears beginning on page 88 of the Convention Bulletin; however, I can report that as of this date our funded-cash reserve stands at \$23,654.50. In other words, if you will turn to page 88, you will find that the funded-cash reserve is listed there. The first one of those left hand columns is \$8,654.50, but to that has already been added \$15,000. These funds are being carried in bank accounts, no one bank having more than \$10,000 of our money. I am speaking now of the funded-cash reserve. Every dollar of our deposits of this reserve is guaranteed by the government and is paying at least a moderate rate of interest.

The financial records of the Association, as I have already indicated, again have been audited by the Francis A. Wright and Company, a noted firm of accountants and auditors in Kansas City, Missouri. A copy of their audited report may be found on the pages to which I have just referred, beginning on page 88. During the past fiscal year, there was an increase of approximately \$27,000 in total assets. Most of this increase appears in the amount of cash on hand and on deposit. Liabilities were reduced. As a result of the increase in assets and decrease in liabilities, there was an increase of \$30,000 in the surplus account.

Referring to page 88, you will notice in the left hand column the listed assets of the organization, Cash on Hand, Accounts Receivable, and so on, Investments, and this Funded Cash Reserve, and then the item of United States bonds. Perhaps, there should be in parentheses, immediately following the words "United States Bonds," these words, "at cost." In other words, this amount that is listed here, representing our investment in United States government bonds, is what we paid for them. Bond prices, as the financiers in the hall well know, have been fluctuating. Generally speaking, in

the last year or so, the trend of prices of government bonds has been downward, though I am sure you were all relieved when you read in the paper last night or early this morning, that yesterday the market went up substantially.

At any rate, the Officers of the Association, whose responsibility it was to determine in what securities this fund should be placed, have been perfectly satisfied despite the fluctuations in the market, that they made the wise choice of government bonds as distinguished from industrial, private corporation bonds or common stocks.

These investments in government bonds fall into two classes: Half of the investment is in what might be called short term government bonds, maturing as I recall it, in 1961. I think it may safely be assumed that at maturity if we want the money we will get it at face value of those bonds. If we don't, then that indicates that whatever investment we might have made would have been probably even worse. The other half of this investment in government bonds is in long-term bonds maturing in 1980 something.

It should be noted that in connection with the liability statement, which begins on page 89, the Executive Committee authorized the establishment of a College Division Basketball Tournament reserve fund. This fund, in the amount of \$5,000, has been set up as an operating and contingency fund for the College Basketball Tournament Committee in its administration of our new National Collegiate Basketball Championship for College Division members.

These additional observations might be of interest to the assembly. Our income from the baseball and basketball tournaments of 1956 was not quite as large as the previous year. The net income from publications rose markedly, from \$1,580 during the 1954-55 fiscal year to \$10,240 for the past fiscal year. This increase in income principally came from additional sales, although there was some reduction in expenses.

We always have had difficulty in presenting a clear picture of our television finances, primarily because our television fiscal year covers a different span of time than the fiscal year for the general finances of the Association. Steps have been taken to present a clearer statement. It is now our procedure to record television program expenses applicable to a succeeding fiscal year as a deferred charge.

The television income and expense statement for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1956, reflects this procedure. The income and expense statement for that period covers the amount of money received from assessments during the 1955 football season, the expenses incurred in administering the 1955 program and the amount of money refunded to the assessed institutions; namely, \$29,647. As of the date of audit, the NCAA had incurred \$20,445 in expenses in the administration of the 1956 program. This is now shown as a deferred charge.

I hope that these remarks, plus the audited statement, adequately cover the financial affairs of the Association. There is nothing particularly complex about the financial structure of this organization. The operation is a very simple one. All receipts that come to the Association are deposited in what we know as Account "A," and thus easily audited. All expenditures of the Association are from

Account "B," so that it means that Account "B" has to be replenished periodically by transfer of funds from Account "A" to Account "B." The Treasurer's task is certainly a simple one. All he needs to do is sign his name periodically to a check that has been prepared to transfer X dollars from Account "A" to Account "B," and from there on, it is the responsibility of the office to expend money therefrom. Of course, as you understand, that is all subject to careful audit and I believe that we are in a wholesome, safe condition.

Membership

The Association's membership continues to grow. I think this growth is clearly in the best interests of intercollegiate athletics. The more colleges and universities which belong to the NCAA, subscribe to its standards and pay closer attention to the administration of their intercollegiate athletic programs, the better it is for intercollegiate athletics as a whole. During the past year, our membership rolls have increased to a record 489.

I recall so vividly times when the National Collegiate Athletic Association holding its annual meeting didn't need a room any larger than one or possibly two of the bedrooms that most of you have been occupying here in this hotel. I have seen annual business meetings of this Association with no more than 25 or 30 people in attendance.

I think it is appropriate to list the institutions and organizations which have been admitted to membership since our 50th annual Convention:

District Two

College of South Jersey, Camden, N. J.
Long Island University, Long Island, N. Y.
Philadelphia Textile Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rider College, Trenton, N. J.
Yeshiva University, New York, N. Y.

District Three

East Tennessee State College, Johnson City
Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.
Winston Salem Teachers College, Winston Salem, N. C.

District Four

University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch
Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.

District Five

Doane College, Crete, Nebr.

District Seven

Regis College, Denver, Colo.

District Eight

Sacramento State College, Sacramento, Calif.
University of California at Riverside

Allied Conferences

Mid-Western Athletic Association.
Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Athletic Association

Mr. President, I think that is all in my dual capacity as Secretary and Treasurer that I have to report. I move that the report be adopted. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

6. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GEORGE D. SMALL (University of Tulsa): It is my privilege to make the report for the Executive Committee. I am going to touch just some of the highlights in the Executive Committee's affairs for the past 12 months. If you want to follow, in greater detail, some of the things that the Executive Committee has done, please turn to pages 57-64 of the Convention Bulletin, where you will find an abridged copy of the minutes of the Executive Committee meetings.

The Secretary-Treasurer has already made a financial report, and the financial affairs are, of course, a part of the Executive Committee's responsibilities. Some of the things reported by Eppy and by Willis Stetson also include responsibilities of the Executive Committee.

Employment of A. J. Bergstrom

During the past year, the Executive Committee authorized and approved the employment of Arthur J. Bergstrom as assistant to the Executive Director. Many of you knew Art before he came to the NCAA. He brings to the Association broad experience in the administration, coaching and officiating of sports at the college and high school levels. He served as athletic director of Bradley University for eight years immediately prior to his employment by the NCAA and was formerly head football coach of that institution. Prior to his affiliation with Bradley, he was one of the most successful high school coaches in the State of Illinois for almost 20 years. During his first 11 months with the NCAA, Art already has made many valuable contributions to the affairs of the Association, and I think has made very many friends, and we are pleased to have him with us.

International Track and Field Clinic

We feel that it is worthwhile to mention that the NCAA joined with the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association and the University of California in the sponsorship of the first International Track and Field Clinic which was held in conjunction with the 1956 National Collegiate Track and Field Championships. Forty-two coaches from 29 foreign nations and 97 American coaches attended the clinic which lasted nine days. The affair was termed an outstanding success by those whose opinions we respect. We think this was a worthwhile venture and one for which the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association, an affiliate member of this Association, should be given primary credit.

I think all the way through this report you will see how many people, despite the relatively small list of people who serve on the Executive Committee, are involved in the activities carried on by the Executive Committee.

Television Assessment

In accordance with the provisions of the 1956 NCAA Television Plan, the Executive Committee approved a 4 per cent assessment

against the live football television receipts of member colleges during the 1956 season to cover the expenses incurred by the Association in the administration of the television program. This assessment subsequently was approved by the NCAA Council. After the Association's operating expenses are paid, the excess receipts from the assessments are prorated back to the contributing institutions.

Appreciation Plaques

The NCAA is deeply grateful to the member institutions which each year make the National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments successful. We refer to the universities and colleges which annually serve as hosts to these events. During the past year, in an effort to express its appreciation in more concrete form, the Executive Committee authorized the purchase of what we call "appreciation plaques." These plaques will be distributed to each member institution which has conducted an NCAA event since the first National Collegiate Championship was held. We hope that our member institutions will think well of this presentation and will understand the spirit in which it is made; that is, an expression of the NCAA's real gratitude for their wonderful assistance.

College Division Basketball Tournament

The 50th annual Convention at Los Angeles authorized a National Collegiate Basketball Championship (College Division) and adopted amendments whereby a College Basketball Tournament Committee was created to develop and administer such a program. The College Division Tournament Committee is composed of: Walter D. Bryant, University of the South; Harvey Chrouser, Wheaton College; Dan Farmer, San Francisco State College; and Willis J. Stetson, Swarthmore College, secretary of the Middle Atlantic States Athletic Conference and chairman of the Committee. This group has developed what the Executive Committee feels is an outstanding plan for the College Division Tournament and it was the Executive Committee's pleasure to approve the tournament plans during the past year. Also, as Ralph Aigler reported, the Executive Committee felt that a reserve fund should be created for the tournament's operation and set aside \$5,000 for this purpose.

The administration of NCAA events is one of the primary responsibilities of the Executive Committee. We are delighted to add this 14th National Collegiate Championship meet and tournament to the roster of NCAA events and we feel that it will be an outstanding success.

Olympic Fund

This is one of the highlights, I think, of all of our activities because all of us participated in this phase of NCAA activity. I think that one of the finest jobs that has been done was the raising of the money for the Olympic Fund. When Bill Hunter makes his report, I think you are going to be surprised, as I was, at the amount that the colleges did raise for the Olympic Fund, and I think we can be justly proud of it.

It has been the feeling of recent NCAA Executive Committees that the colleges and universities of the nation have not taken sufficient interest and leadership in the Olympic movement. This, in

effect, is a criticism of the NCAA, itself. Three years ago, the Convention authorized the creation of a permanent NCAA Olympic Committee which has the primary responsibility of representing the colleges and universities in Olympic matters. The first task handed to this Committee was the job of raising funds for the 1956 Olympiad. The Committee did an outstanding job in this regard, as is reflected in the Olympic financial report contained in the Convention Bulletin.

Now, the NCAA Olympic Committee is going to give its attention to devising ways and means whereby the colleges and universities will have a greater voice in Olympic affairs. The Executive Committee endorses this effort by our Olympic Committee and joins in the conviction that we have a vital role to play in Olympic matters. The chairman of the Committee, Willis O. Hunter of the University of Southern California, will provide information regarding this later at this meeting.

Policy on Ineligibilities

The Association has not had a fixed policy regarding the adjustment of the results in NCAA events when it is discovered, subsequent to the competition, that an ineligible athlete or athletes have participated. In the past, this has been a matter to be determined primarily by the particular rules or tournament committee. The Executive Committee now has adopted the following revision in its Executive Regulations to deal with this subject:

"In the case of ineligibility established subsequent to NCAA competition, where such competition is as an individual, the ineligible individual's performance shall be stricken from the records and the points he has contributed to his team's total, shall be deleted and the standings adjusted accordingly, it being understood that in team sports, the team's performance and records also shall be deleted and its place in the final standings shall be vacated; furthermore, any medals or trophies involved shall be returned to the Association."

College Player Rule

During the past three to four years, the NCAA in conjunction with the American Association of College Baseball Coaches has spent a great deal of time in the planning, presentation and arguments for an agreement with professional baseball which would limit professional baseball's indiscriminate signing of undergraduate college student-athletes. Our experience has been a sad one. The latest news is that both the major and minor leagues have rejected any such type of rule. More detailed information was presented earlier at this meeting by Eppy Barnes. Speaking for the Executive Committee, we can find no appreciable evidence that professional baseball sincerely wants to assist the growth and development of college baseball. In fact, there is substantial evidence to the contrary.

It may be, through the Committee that has been appointed this morning, that more hope may come into the picture. The Executive Committee has recognized this problem and has worked on it, at least for the last three or four years, probably prior to that time, and much work has been done by John Kobs, Eppy Barnes, and the Rules Committee that they represent.

Future Convention Sites

We are pleased that attendance at these meetings continues to grow. Many affiliated organizations meet with the NCAA each year. We are delighted to have the American Football Coaches Association, the American Association of College Baseball Coaches, the College Athletic Business Managers Association, the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association, the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame and the Navy V-5 Association hold their annual meetings at the time of the NCAA Convention. We welcome them as partners in furthering the concept and benefits of intercollegiate athletics.

The Executive Committee recommends that the NCAA's 52nd annual Convention be held in Philadelphia, next January, with the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel to serve as headquarters. The Bellevue-Stratford will be able to handle approximately 50 per cent of the delegates and arrangements have been made with nearby hotels to handle the balance. The dates for our 1958 Convention will be Monday through Wednesday, January 6-8. We wish to repeat that the days of the week will be different from those followed this year. Our general meetings are Wednesday-Friday this year. In 1958 they will be Monday-Wednesday, January 6-8.

President Houston, as I mentioned to start with, this is just a summary of some of the things that the Executive Committee dealt with during the year. This completes my report on behalf of the Executive Committee. I would like to recommend that the report be accepted. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

7. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

THOMAS D. BOLLES (Harvard University): I am honored to have been selected by the NCAA Council to submit its year-end report to this 51st annual Convention. The Council, as most of you know, is composed of 18 persons. It usually meets three or four times a year. It has the responsibility for directing the policies of the Association between annual Conventions. We hope that the delegates to this 51st Convention will conclude that the Council has used a reasonable amount of judgment and intelligence in handling the affairs of the NCAA since we last gathered in Los Angeles.

First, I would invite your attention to the abridged minutes of the Council meetings which may be found on pages 64-87 of your Convention Bulletin. In light of this rather complete record, I will deal only with certain highlights which I think should be called particularly to your attention.

Interpretations

For the past four years or so, there always seems to be two items which are part of every Council agenda. The first one has to do with interpretations of NCAA legislation and the other relates to the report of the Committee on Infractions. These items find their way on to each agenda and, I suppose, the Council devotes most of its time to disposing of the various items which fall under these agenda headings.

Of late, it has been our practice to issue the Council's interpretations in the various "Reports to the Membership." These interpretations stand as official interpretations of the Association, unless revised or reversed by the annual Convention. If you will refer to pages 158-159 of your Convention Bulletin, you will find a listing of new and revised interpretations issued by the Council since our last Convention. The markings show which are new words to be added and which words are to be deleted. If any delegate has an objection to any of the interpretations listed, he should request recognition of the chair at the conclusion of this report and prior to adoption.

Recruiting

The 50th annual Convention at Los Angeles voted to table the proposed revision of the Association's recruiting legislation and directed the 1956 Council to explore the general recruiting problem. Specifically, the Council was asked to submit a definite recommendation to the 1957 Convention. This year's Council subsequently appointed a sub-committee composed of: D. S. McAlister, the Citadel, as chairman; Warren O. Thompson, University of Colorado, and myself. Chairman McAlister submitted his Committee's recommended revision of the recruiting legislation at the August meeting of the Council and the Council voted to sponsor the proposed amendments to Article VI of the By-laws which you will find on pages 161-162 of the Convention Bulletin. A Council spokesman will speak to these amendments at the time they are considered by this business session; accordingly, I will not provide you with the arguments which the Council believes favor adoption of this proposal. My only point here is to advise this Convention that the Council fulfilled the directive given to it by the 1956 Convention.

Amateur Rule

Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution has to do with the Association's amateur rule. Following this principle are several interpretations designed to spell out more specifically what is permissible and not permissible under the terms of this principle. During the past year, it developed that some member institutions were of the opinion that the amateur rule applied to them only when they entered athletes in National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments, those events sponsored by the NCAA. The Officers issued a special notice, pointing out that all member institutions are obligated at all times to conduct their intercollegiate athletic programs in conformance with the principles set forth in Article III of the Constitution. The only provision of the Constitution and By-laws which applies to member institutions only when they enter athletes in NCAA events is set forth in Article IV of the By-laws, the detailed eligibility rules for NCAA events.

Youth Fitness Program

The membership is aware of the fact that President Eisenhower has inaugurated a Youth Fitness Program, with executive administration in Washington, D. C. The Council immediately committed the Association to wholehearted support of this undertaking and appointed a committee to devise ways and means where our member institutions might exert leadership in this movement. The Conven-

tion is aware of these developments, I am sure, as a result of the discussions held yesterday at the General Round Table meeting. It is important to the welfare of the nation that we take leadership in this undertaking.

Basketball Television

A special three-man committee has been at work to determine the effect of live television upon basketball attendance. Committee members are: Josh Cody, Temple University; Alfred R. Masters, Stanford University, and Reaves E. Peters, executive secretary of the Big Seven Conference, who served as chairman.

(NOTE: The report of the Basketball Television Committee appears on page 118 of this Yearbook.)

Ethics

Article III, Section 6, of the Constitution, sets forth the principle of ethical conduct. During the past year, three members of the Association have petitioned the Council to investigate alleged violations of the Association's principle of ethical conduct. To do this, the Council must vote to instruct the Committee on Ethics to undertake an investigation.

In each instance, the Council declined to take action. It is the feeling of the Council that some explanation should be made to the membership in this regard. The present Council, as well as past Councils, has been reluctant to undertake investigations of allegedly unethical practice unless the incident was clearly to the detriment and welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole. There have been incidents which have created considerable comment in a given area and, if the facts were established, would represent violations of the NCAA principle of ethical conduct. The Council, however, feels that it was the intent of the Association's annual Convention in 1952—when this principle was established—to have the NCAA Committee on Ethics give its attention only to those incidents which cut across regional lines and become a national issue and a national problem.

Enforcement and Discipline

As I indicated at the outset, the reports of the Committee on Infractions certainly are among the most important items to come before the Council each meeting. The members of the Council wish to pay tribute to the untiring and exacting work performed by the members of the Committee on Infractions. The 1956 Committee was composed of: Frank N. Gardner, Drake University; George H. Young, University of Wisconsin, and A. D. Kirwan, University of Kentucky, chairman. The Executive Director of the Association serves as a non-voting, ex officio member.

The year 1956 marks a significant step in the evolution and development of the Association's enforcement program. This was the year that the severity of NCAA disciplinary actions was increased. You may recall that after the first two years of the Association's enforcement program, the NCAA Council undertook a "Certification of Compliance" program in May of 1954. This took the form of a communication to the chief executive officer of each member institution requesting that he review governing NCAA legislation with

the athletic staff members of his institution and certify his institution's compliance. This was a voluntary program. All but two member institutions undertook the review requested and returned the above statement, properly signed.

At the completion of the "Certification of Compliance" program, and acting upon the recommendation of the Conference of Conferences, the 1955 NCAA Council notified all member institutions under date of June 9, 1955, that it was the Council's intention to increase the severity of penalties for established cases of new violations. The NCAA selected June 15, 1955, as the differential date for implementing the above policy. In other words, violations of NCAA legislation which occurred prior to June 15, 1955, would be treated with one penalty structure; violations of NCAA requirements which took place subsequent to June 15, 1955, would be subject to more severe penalty on the ground that the NCAA enforcement program was mature and there was less excuse for violations of the Association's legislation. Of the 12 disciplinary cases acted upon by the 1956 Council, three cases fell in the pre-June 15, 1955, category and nine were a part of the post-June 15 category.

It has been the Council's experience that when such disciplinary measures as reprimand and censure or probation are used, they have the desired effect upon the chief executive officers and the so-called top-level administration of the institutions involved. It was our experience, however, that the recruiting and coaching personnel of an institution, for the most part, do not feel that reprimand and censure or probation are much of a price to pay for an outstanding athlete or a successful season. The stepped-up penalty structure was designed, in part, to compensate for this difference of view. Information which has come to Council members since the increased disciplinary structure was put into operation, indicates that the increased severity of NCAA penalties is having its desired effect. We earnestly hope so.

It should be noted that increased penalties make the job of the Committee on Infractions and Council that much harder. It has been our experience that the possibility of severe penalties often tends to change the attitude of an institution's representatives during the investigation and processing of a case.

Disciplinary Cases

As indicated, the Council took action during 1956 in 12 disciplinary cases. The resolutions enacted by the Council begin on page 66 in the Convention Bulletin. In summary:

1. Mississippi College of Clinton, Mississippi, was placed on probation for a period of one year for violations of Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution, in that an outside foundation provided financial assistance to three student-athletes; violations of Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws in that the College basketball team began practice for the 1954-55 season on October 1, 1954, and violations of Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws in that the College's 1954-55 basketball team engaged in at least two practice games against outside competition prior to December first, this competition also being in addition to the 26 regularly scheduled games played by the College.

2. Texas A&M College of College Station, was placed on probation until May 14, 1957, and ruled ineligible for National Collegiate Championship events and those cooperating extra events. This action was based upon violations of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that at least two prospective student-athletes were offered financial aid in excess of NCAA and conference rules; violations of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, in that a representative of the College gave a prospective student-athlete a cash payment to sign a letter of intent, and violations of Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution, in that the Athletic Council of A&M College instead of the Faculty Scholarship Awards Committee, awarded grants-in-aid to athletes.

3. The University of Kansas, Lawrence, was placed on probation for a period of one year for violation of Article VI, Section 2, of the By-laws, in that a staff member of the University provided round-trip transportation to a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus, and violation of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that a friend of the University offered a prospective student-athlete aid in excess of that permitted by the University's conference, this offer having been made with the knowledge of the staff member or under circumstances in which the staff member should have had knowledge.

It should be noted that the foregoing three cases represented violations which occurred prior to June 15, 1955.

4. The University of Florida, Gainesville, was placed on probation until May 1, 1958, and ruled ineligible for NCAA events and those cooperating events. This action was based upon violations of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that staff members offered prospective student-athletes financial aid in excess of that permitted by the NCAA and the institution's conference, this aid taking the form of round-trip transportation between the athletes' homes and the campus; and violations of Article III, Sections 1 and 4 of the Constitution, in that student-athletes were provided said transportation between the campus and their homes two and sometimes three times a year. It might be noted that the bulk of these violations fell in the pre-June 15 era; however, the violations did extend through the period June 15, 1955, to December, 1955.

5. The University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, was placed on probation until May 1, 1958, and ruled ineligible to participate in the NCAA basketball tournament and cooperating basketball events. This action was based upon violations of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws, in that a representative of the University offered two prospective student-athletes financial aid in excess of that permitted by the NCAA; and violations of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution in that another friend of the University provided the two student-athletes transportation between their homes and the campus once and intended to do so in the future. There was an additional violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution in that a representative of the University gave two student-athletes special discounts on clothing.

6. The Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, was placed on probation until May 1, 1959, with the understanding that a violation

during that period might lead to a recommendation for expulsion from NCAA membership; further, during the first two years of the probation, the institution was ruled ineligible to enter athletes or teams in NCAA events and those cooperating events; the institution was ruled ineligible to participate in the national football television series and the head football coach, assistant football coach and the athletic director of the institution were reprimanded. The basis for this action was that Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws was violated in that a staff member of the institution offered financial aid to two prospective student-athletes in excess of that permitted by the NCAA and the institution's conference; further, said staff member violated Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, in that he gave each of said athletes \$500 in cash as a means of persuading them to enroll and insuring their enrollment at his institution.

7. The University of Washington, Seattle, was placed on probation until August 21, 1958, and during that time was ruled ineligible to enter athletes in NCAA events and those cooperating events; in addition, the University's football team was ruled ineligible to participate in the national NCAA football television series. The reasons for this disciplinary action were that the University was found to have violated Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution in that an outside fund was used to provide financial assistance to student-athletes in the form of periodic cash payments, purported loans and other cash gifts or payments. Sections 1 and 4 of Article III of the Constitution were violated in that there was a foundation organized to loan money to student-athletes, such loans being made to an estimated 23 student-athletes who signed written obligations for repayment. In addition, the former head football coach made personal loans to football players in amounts ranging from \$10 to \$100, primarily during one season. The outside fund and the loan foundation were organized to further the University's athletic program with the knowledge of a member or members of the University's staff.

8. The University of California at Los Angeles was placed on probation until August 21, 1959; ruled ineligible to enter NCAA and cooperating events; its football team was barred from the national television series, and the head football coach, members of his staff and the executive and athletic administrations of the institution were censured. The Council's findings showed that Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution were violated in that a booster group gave UCLA student-athletes outright cash gifts each month for the nine-month period of each college year; Article III, Section 2, was violated in that two booster groups were organized and operated to further the University's athletic program with the knowledge of University officials; Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws was violated in that staff members offered prospective student-athletes aid not permitted by the Conference or the NCAA and, finally, Article IV, Section 2, (4), of the Constitution was violated because staff members had knowledge of the illicit transactions, permitted student-athletes to provide false information and, in at least one instance, a staff member directed a student-athlete to provide false information.

9. Ohio State University, Columbus, was placed on probation until August 21, 1957, and ruled ineligible during that period of time to enter NCAA and cooperating events. In addition, the University was reprimanded and censured for the activities of its head football coach and the Council went on record as disapproving the action of the University Scholarship Committee in the award of financial aid to a particular student-athlete. The reasons for this action were that Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution, was violated in that the head football coach administered a private emergency aid fund which he utilized to loan or give miscellaneous sums of money to members of the University's football squad. Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution, were violated in that some student-athletes of the University received advance pay for work to be performed and some student-athletes received advance pay for work which, in fact, never was performed. Finally, Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws was violated in that the head basketball coach of the University offered a prospective student-athlete aid not permitted by the University or its conference and, subsequently, the University Scholarship Committee approved and awarded the aid.

10. The University of Southern California, Los Angeles, was placed on probation until November 13, 1958, during which time the University was ruled ineligible to participate in any post-season football contests, and its football team was ruled ineligible to participate in the national television series except for an existing contractual commitment. In addition, during the first year of the probationary term, the University was ruled ineligible to enter athletes in National Collegiate Championship events and those cooperating meets and tournaments. The reasons for this action were that Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution was violated in that an outside organization provided monthly cash payments to student-athletes. Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution was violated in that there was an outside organization with the function of providing aid to student-athletes and this organization existed with the knowledge of representatives of the University; in addition, the organization refused to make its complete records available to representatives of the Pacific Coast Conference and the NCAA.

11. The University of California at Berkeley, was placed on probation for a period of one year, beginning November 13, 1956. In addition, the University was reprimanded and censured for the activities of its head football coach and former assistant football coach. Violations which led to this action were that two members of the University's football staff administered an emergency aid fund, the source being donations from two booster groups. This represented a violation of Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution. In addition, Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution was violated in that these booster groups operated with the knowledge of the University staff. Finally, there was a technical violation of Article VI, Section 2, of the By-laws in that the emergency aid fund was utilized, on occasions, to provide transportation expenses for prospective student-athletes, the money being transmitted from the fund to the student-athlete by said assistant coach. It should be noted that one of the mitigating circumstances in this case was that the University's own investigation—initiated by itself without conference or

NCAA inquiry and without newspaper expose—developed all of the information upon which the foregoing disciplinary action was based. The NCAA Council always has taken the position of wishing to encourage institutional investigation and responsibility in matters of enforcement.

12. North Carolina State College, Raleigh, was placed on probation until November 13, 1960, ruled ineligible to enter NCAA events and those cooperating events; its football team was ruled ineligible to participate in the national football television series; representatives of the College were denied the privilege of serving on NCAA committees and the right to vote on any question before the Association and the College, itself, was reprimanded and censured for the activities of its assistant basketball coach and assistant athletic director. The Council found that North Carolina State College had violated Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that representatives of the College offered a prospective student-athlete aid in excess of that permitted by the institution's conference and the NCAA; in addition, Article III, Sections 1 and 4 of the Constitution and Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws was violated by the fact that a staff member and a friend of the College offered and subsequently gave a sum of money to pay the transportation costs of a student-athlete to travel to Raleigh.

Conference of Conferences

The Council sponsored a "Conference of Conferences" at Detroit this past November. It was the feeling of the Conference that developments in the area of enforcement of athletic regulations warranted such a meeting.

Thirty-five representatives of 14 conferences attended the meeting; also, members of the NCAA Committee on Infractions and Council were present. Most of the meeting was devoted to a consideration of a report by the Committee on Infractions. A copy of this report, containing a resume of the meeting's thoughts and conclusions, was distributed to the entire membership under date of December 1.

The Council considers the Committee's report and the meeting's reactions to be extremely important and it hopes that all representatives have read the document.

In light of this report, the Committee on Infractions does not contemplate submitting a special report at this Convention.

Bowl Game for Hungarian Relief

Representatives of the Committee for Hungarian Relief recently approached the Council to obtain sanction for a football bowl game late this month or early next month. Whereas the Council is deeply sympathetic in regard to the refugee problem, it was our unanimous view that the proposed game would not be permissible under the rules and regulations of the NCAA.

This completes my report on behalf of the Council. I wish to note that during my report, I suggested to the meeting that if it desired to discuss the interpretations, this discussion could best be withheld until the conclusion of the report. The revised and new interpretations are set forth on pages 158-159 of the Convention Bulletin. It

would seem to me that this would be the best occasion at which delegates could ask questions or enter into discussion regarding the interpretations or any other phase of the Council's report.

Finally, to place the matter before the Convention in proper form, I move the adoption and approval of this report and the minutes of the Council meetings as printed in the Convention Bulletin. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

8. REPORT OF OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

WILLIS O. HUNTER (University of Southern California): I have a report that I could read, but I prefer just to visit a bit regarding this important phase of NCAA activity.

Your Committee has, I think, done an excellent job, as is reflected on pages 48-56 of the Convention Bulletin. The individual members represent about the finest Committee with which I have ever had the privilege of working, and I should like to read their names:

- District 1—Malcolm E. Morrell, Bowdoin College
- District 2—Robert J. Kane, Cornell University
- District 3—E. M. Cameron, Duke University
- District 4—T. N. Metcalf, University of Chicago
- District 5—A. G. Haussler, Bradley University
- District 6—Madison Bell, Southern Methodist University
- District 7—Glenn J. Jacoby, University of Wyoming
- District 8—Stanley Bates, State College of Washington
- At-large—W. O. Hunter, U.S.C. (chairman)

As you will note, the total amount raised in the report adds up to some \$427,000. Since then, additional monies have been allotted to the NCAA's credit. It will be well over a half a million dollars. That was our goal; if we could raise a half a million we thought we could do a pretty good job. It will be in excess of that.

If you would add up the number of participating member institutions, you will find that it will total in excess of 360. Without that kind of cooperation, we couldn't have been very successful.

We have other duties to perform, most important of which is the development of close cooperation between the NCAA and the United States Olympic Association.

I believe there is one other matter to be called to the attention of this body insofar as cooperation is concerned. The dates of the Olympic Games made it extremely difficult for athletes, coaches and administrators to arrange schedules to get to Melbourne; yet, our institutions were willing to adjust so as to permit our representatives to attend. For this, we should be most appreciative.

Gentlemen, this supplements the report as it is printed in the Bulletin. I move its acceptance. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

(NOTE: The printed report, as accepted by the Convention, appears on page 124 of this Yearbook. The Olympic Financial Report, set forth on pages 125-133 of the Yearbook, reflects additional contributions made during the period between acceptance of the report and the printing of the Yearbook.)

9. REPORT OF THE INSURANCE COMMITTEE

EDWIN D. MOUZON, JR. (Southern Methodist University): This is the fourth time your Insurance Committee has reported to you on the insurance program of the Association. To refresh your memory, our plan provides medical protection up to \$5,000 with optional deductibles, for athletes and departmental personnel while playing, practicing or being transported in connection with intercollegiate athletics. At this time last year we informed you of the growth of the program since its beginning in 1952, and of the necessity for increasing the premium on the policy because of the increased number and size of the claims which were being paid.

The Committee met with the representative of the carrier in Evanston, Ill., last March, and on the basis of the total premiums paid compared to the amount of claims paid, it was evident that something had to be done. Here are some of the figures which we faced:

The number of colleges enrolled had increased from 123 in 1952-53 to 204 in 1955-56.

The number of individuals insured had increased from 24,714 in 1952-53 to 46,527 in 1955-56.

The premium income had increased from \$24,562.00 in 1952-53 to \$58,570.80 in 1955-56.

The amount of claims paid had increased from \$20,253.75 to \$47,480.73 in 1955-56.

I think a slight analysis of these claims figures is appropriate at this time.

In 1952-53, the loss ratio of the company was 82.45 per cent, which means they paid out approximately 82½ cents of every dollar collected.

In 1953-54, it was 92.48, which means they paid out about 92½ cents of every dollar collected.

In 1954-55, it was 127.24, which means they paid out \$1.27 for every dollar collected.

The 1955-56 figures are not complete at the moment. So far, they have paid out 81 cents on last year's income.

The average claim payment actually increased every year from \$210.28 per claim to \$266.74 per claim.

In regard to 1955-56, where the loss ratio was 81 cents on the dollar, there are several athletes still being treated for accidents sustained in this period and several claims pending which are in excess of \$2,000 each. If we estimate the total claims pending, roughly at \$8,500, it will be seen that the total amount paid out by the company over the four year period—for claims only—will approximate \$150,500, while the total premium income is approximately \$149,800. Obviously, no insurance company can live with this sort of a loss ratio. With great misgivings, your Committee was forced to agree to a rate increase from \$1.30 to \$1.70 per man. All of us were fearful that registrations in the program would drop from 30 to 40 per cent. How wrong we were. We have actually had an increase in the number insured from 46,527 in 1955-56 to 47,011 in 1956-57, in spite of a slight decrease in the number of institutions participating from 204 to 199. This figure, of course, may change before the end of the year, for there are still some registrations coming in.

It is much too early to tell anything at all about what this year's experience will be. It is the hope of the Committee that the \$1.70 rate is one on which the company can operate profitably. Obviously, our institutions think it is still a good buy at \$1.70.

Your Committee is ready at all times to answer questions and receive suggestions for improvement of the program. It is your program and the plan can be amended when and if enough of you indicate that you are dissatisfied with it.

We wish to express our great appreciation for the cooperation of David Richman, the representative of the carrier, who has had the good of the program continually at heart, and who at times has acted more like a member of the Committee than the company representative. Also Walter Byers and the NCAA executive offices are due most of the credit for the success of the program.

For the purposes of publication, following is a progress report of the program for the years 1952-56, which will be of some interest to the membership.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Class A (\$250 deductible)	122	146	165	186	176
Class B (\$500 deductible)	1	3	5	15	20
Class C (\$750 deductible)	0	0	0	0	0
Class D (\$1,000 deductible)	0	0	2	2	3
	<hr/> 123	<hr/> 149	<hr/> 172	<hr/> 203	<hr/> 199

Summary

1. It is interesting to note that 161 institutions have been enrolled in the program for three years or over; that 184 institutions have been enrolled for two years or over. The breakdown shows: 105 enrolled for five years; 29 for four; 27 for three; 23 for two, and 15 for one.

2. Drop outs included nine institutions with an enrollment record of three years or over. Three of these dropped out because of affiliation with their own institutional hospital services or plans.

3. Drop outs with a program enrollment record of one or two years number 21 institutions, five of which are non-members.

4. Class C, the \$750 deductible provision, hasn't been elected from the inception of the program, indicating that the differential of 10 cents between Class B and C is of no consequence. Enrollment in Class D has been stimulated by the adoption of some sort of a hospital and injury plan in some institutions, covering the student up to \$1,000.

5. Increase in the election of Class B deductible for 1956-57 can probably be traced to increase in rates.

I move the adoption of this report. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

10. REPORT OF THE EXTRA EVENTS COMMITTEE

WILBUR C. JOHNS (University of California): On page 47 of the Convention Bulletin you will find the report of the Extra Events Committee. During this Convention, we had a meeting and I have a supplemental report that I will make at this time.

First, I would like to list the membership of the Committee:

George D. Small, University of Tulsa
Geary Eppley, University of Maryland
Edwin R. Kimball, Brigham Young University
Norris A. Patterson, William Jewell College
Wilbur C. Johns, U.C.L.A. (chairman)

We have found a rising interest throughout the nation in the establishment of new bowl games. The work of the Committee is often complicated by numerous civic and fraternal groups attempting to promote a bowl game in the interest of charity.

Our Committeemen, as well as you members, know the experience of the Association in attempting to keep bowl game competition within the proper perspective in our total intercollegiate athletic program. Your Committee feels the present legislation accomplishes this objective.

We have considered many applications during the past years and as reported to you at the Convention last year, we are now prepared to recommend approval of two new bowl games, which meet all of the requirements of the Association and should thereby be permitted to function following the 1957 football season.

Those two games are:

1. Mineral Water Bowl Game, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.
2. Tampa Cigar Bowl Game, Tampa, Florida.

I move the approval of these two bowl games, and the acceptance of the printed report of the Committee. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

(NOTE: The printed report of the Extra Events Committee, as accepted by the Convention, appears on page 123 of this Yearbook.)

11. REPORT OF THE TELEVISION COMMITTEE

HOWARD GRUBBS (Southwest Athletic Conference): Copies of this report have been available to you for the last two days. I don't want you to get alarmed because I don't plan to read it all.

We had a rather complete discussion on the report yesterday at the General Round Table meeting. For that reason, I don't think it is necessary or desirable to go into it in detail at this time.

I would like to move, Mr. Chairman, that the report of the 1956 Television Committee be received for the record. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

I should now like to present to you the 1957 Television Resolution. It is found on pages 61-62 of the Television Report:

Whereas, it is the desire of the member institutions of the NCAA to continue a reasonable program of television reconciling to the greatest extent possible the conflicting interests (i) of the colleges in maintaining attendance at their football games and thus obtaining the necessary support for their athletic and physical education program, (ii) of the public in viewing college football on television, and (iii) of both the colleges and the public in preventing the monopolization of television by a few institutions;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the NCAA hereby agree that there shall be a national television program for the 1957 football season to be directed by a Television Committee appointed by the Council of the NCAA;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that said Committee shall hold hearings at which all member colleges and other interested parties shall have full opportunity to be heard and to make proposals for the 1957 television program;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that, as promptly as possible after such hearings, the Committee shall formulate a 1957 television plan in accordance with the general spirit and purposes of this resolution and after full consideration of the suggestions contained herein, the information obtained at the hearings, and such other explorations as it deems necessary and proper in light of the constantly changing conditions in the field;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the 1957 Television Committee shall continue to study the present and potential effects of delayed, subscription and closed circuit television upon college football and shall have authority to include in the 1957 Television Plan such provisions with respect thereto, if any, as it deems necessary to prevent adverse effects upon college football;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the plan as devised by the Committee shall go into effect if and when it is approved by mail referendum vote of two-thirds of those voting,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that no member institution of the NCAA shall make or extend any commitments, arrangements or contracts for any form of television of college football games until the adoption of the approved plan and then only for the 1957 season and in conformity with the provisions of that plan.

I move the adoption of this resolution. (The motion was seconded.)

REV. EDMUND P. JOYCE (University of Notre Dame): I am afraid that the strain on the Chair's heart might be too great if we pass through the Convention without some kind of opposition, so merely for the record, I would like to express our opposition to the restrictive policies of the NCAA Television Committee.

I will not bore you with the reasons which we have given in great length in prior years, but I would merely state that we feel that our reasons are still cogent and we feel just as strongly as ever that the NCAA, in the long run, is making a mistake in having such a restrictive policy as they have followed. This is the minority report.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Any further discussion?

The question was previously called for. Are you ready to vote? (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

12. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON YOUTH FITNESS

T. J. HAMILTON (University of Pittsburgh): It is my pleasure to report for the Youth Fitness Committee, appointed by President Houston.

The Committee has worked hard in the short time it has been together. Members are:

- District 1—Lloyd H. Lux, Bates College
- District 2—Ernest McCoy, Pennsylvania State Univ.
- District 3—Howard Danford, Florida State Univ.
- District 4—Paul Brechler, State University of Iowa
- District 5—Don Faurot, University of Missouri
- District 6—Madison Bell, Southern Methodist University
- District 7—Edwin Kimball, Brigham Young University
- District 8—Willis Hunter, U. S. C.
- At-Large—T. J. Hamilton, Univ. of Pittsburgh (chairman)

Now this has special significance due to the interest of President Eisenhower in this subject and the Committee felt that with the impetus and the need as expressed by him that the NCAA should do all in its power to carry out whatever it can and to give positive leadership in this field.

The report was given at the General Round Table meeting yesterday and copies of it are available in Walter Byers' office. I should like to move that this report be received and approved, and the following two resolutions be adopted:

1. A resolution to Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States:

Whereas, the welfare and security of this Nation is dependent in large measure upon the fitness of the youth and adults who comprise it;

Whereas, many factors in our present culture are operating in such a manner as to lessen demands upon the individual for vigorous physical activity as a necessary part of daily living;

Whereas, softness inevitably results from a failure to participate in sufficiently vigorous activities such as athletic sports;

Whereas, President Eisenhower, recognizing the danger to the Nation if the present trend toward softness continues, is giving strong and effective leadership to measures designed to encourage greater participation in athletic activities,

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Collegiate Athletic Association express to President Eisenhower its deep appreciation and pledge its wholehearted cooperation and support of a program of expanded opportunities for participation in athletic activities leading to the attainment and maintenance of a high degree of fitness in American youth.

2. The second resolution was directed to our own membership.

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Youth Fitness, appointed by President Houston met, studied, and discussed the problem of fitness as related to the youth of our nation with reference to the universities, colleges, schools, and other agencies sponsoring athletic activities;

Whereas, the Committee has prepared a report of its findings, and recommendations which subsequently was presented to the General Round Table of the NCAA for open discussion;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this report and the record of the discussion pertaining, thereto, be used as a starting

point for a concerted attack on the problem by the NCAA through its district organizations and other cooperating agencies,

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that provision be made by the NCAA for: the perpetuation of interest in, the development of new ideas related to, and improved methods of attacking and solving the problem of the fitness of the Youth of our Nation.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: It has been moved that this report be received for the record and that the two resolutions be adopted. (The motions were seconded, put to a vote, and were carried.)

K. L. WILSON (Intercollegiate Conference): Mr. President, this has been a very significant report and Tom Hamilton and his Committee on Youth Fitness deserve the congratulations of the meeting.

I would like to move at this time that the Committee's report, with its 16 recommendations, which are necessary to be put into force at once, be referred to the 1957 NCAA Council for that body's immediate attention, and the 1957 Council implement those recommendations which are properly within the purview of this Association. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

13. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SPORTS INJURIES AND SAFETY

PAUL F. MACKESEY (Brown University): Last year, the American Medical Association, at the behest of several of its members and acting upon recommendations of outside groups, including the American Football Coaches Association, appointed a committee which was called the Committee on Sports Injuries.

This Committee was composed of:

Dr. Augustus Thorndike, Cambridge, Mass., chairman
Dr. Carl Badgely, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Dr. Francis Grant, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. George Hannon, Boston, Mass.
Dr. Harold Mueller, Berkeley, Calif.
Dr. Owen Murphy, Lexington, Ky.
Dr. Thomas Quigley, Boston, Mass.
Dr. Allen Ryan, Marion, Conn.

The Committee held its first meeting in June, 1956, and in organizing said: "The general consensus of opinion of the group was that the main objective should be investigation of all phases of sports injuries and fatalities, with the idea of preventing fatalities and serious injuries and to insist upon more adequate medical supervision of body-contact sports."

Subsequently, Dr. Thorndike wrote to Walter Byers, including a copy of the minutes of the meeting of this Committee, and said: "Our Committee is not familiar with details of your organization's operation and is anxious that some mutual relationship may be established through proper channels. Do you have any committee assigned to the medical aspects of injury prevention? If not, could you form such committee, if you consider it worthwhile, and, if so, what procedures would be necessary?"

Earlier in the week, the Council empowered the chairman of this organization to appoint a special committee of the NCAA, which will be called the Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety.

This report is being made for your information and no action need be taken in reference to it.

14. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS PREVIOUSLY CIRCULARIZED

Amateur Rule (Financial Aid)

WARREN O. THOMPSON (University of Colorado): I should like to call your attention to a slight modification in the proposed amendment to Article III, as is printed in the Bulletin, the change being executed by the Council in one of its earlier meetings.

As it now reads, it is the Amateur Rule (Financial Aid), and the amendment to the Constitution is Article III, Section 1.

After some consideration, it was concluded that this amendment might more properly be added to Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution. The wording is as it appears and would become a new paragraph (b) of that section.

The amendment reads:

"(b) When unearned financial aid is awarded to a student and athletic ability is taken into consideration in making the award, such aid combined with other aid the student-athlete may receive from employment during semester or term time, other scholarships and grants-in-aid, and like sources, may not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses under the terms of this principle."

The Council feels that this amendment is appropriate. We consider that the boy is granted financial aid because he is unable to spend time working for a living that he now devotes to athletics. If you grant aid in excess of accepted college expenses, then you are compounding, and the Council felt that no man should graduate from college in a better financial condition than he was at the time of his entrance, if athletic ability were considered in granting the student aid.

Perhaps I should have called your attention to the definition of commonly accepted educational expenses, which is designated as tuition and fees, room and board, books, and not to exceed \$15 per month for laundry.

I move the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, amendment to Article III, Section 4. (The motion was seconded.)

E. J. KNAPP (Texas Western College): Suppose that an athlete receives a scholarship which just barely meets his expenses, and then rather late in the year, suppose that he is found to be the best student in metallurgy, or something like that, in the entire institution, and is given a scholarship award of \$400 or \$500. Would that be prohibited?

MR. THOMPSON: I don't know that I have the answer to that, sir. Offhand, my attitude would be that he had better be taken off the athletic scholarship and placed on the other one.

MR. KNAPP: Perhaps he has already accepted his board and room and tuition and books under the athletic grant and now this organi-

zation entirely not connected with athletics gives him, say a \$400 scholarship, toward the close of the year.

MR. THOMPSON: I would terminate his scholarship as of that date.

R. KENNETH FAIRMAN (Princeton University): I would like to move to amend the amendment. I believe that the amendment, which I will propose, is admissible in that it will clarify, and will not alter the intent as announced by the Council for this amendment of Article III, Section 4.

I would like to move the inclusion of this phrase, "including governmental grants for educational purposes," after the phrase, "other scholarships and grants-in-aid."

If there is a second to that, I should like to speak to the motion. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. FAIRMAN: I understand that the Council considered in framing this amendment the question of the G. I. Bill. That is, if I understand correctly, the discussion of the Council was limited to the G. I. Bill that we have had in effect after World War II.

This, which I present, is more inclusive than simply the G. I. Bill. It would in effect include the Holloway Plan Scholarship and the Navy Reserve, and it is designed to cover the possibility that we are entering an era when governmental grants specifically for educational purposes may be part of our American scene.

Now, to borrow the words from the spokesmen of the Council, I can't accept in my mind that the G. I. Bill is a bonus, as I believe some point of view within the Council thought it might be. It is specifically, legally and certainly from any moral considerations, an educational benefit designed to pay a boy's expenses in his educational career. To ignore that, or to permit the matter to be left over to an official interpretation, I think would be unwise. We would be, to use those words, compounding again, if we did not include this form of scholarship specifically.

I think this clarifies and would be something that we should consider. I am sure it would be interesting and instructive to see how the house divides on this question.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Are you ready to discuss it? If not, are you ready for the question? (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

O. K. CORNWELL (University of North Carolina): Since the Holloway Bill has no relationship to athletic ability, would it still be legal for the boy to have the full scholarship and get whatever he gets out of the Holloway Bill?

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: The Chair thinks as the result of a discussion with the Secretary-Treasurer, that it will be perfectly possible and within the provisions of the Constitution to receive governmental grants, including those from the Holloway Plan. What this proposed amendment does is reduce the total amount which they may receive from governmental grants and other sources, provided athletic ability is taken into consideration.

GEARY EPPLEY (University of Maryland): Read Section 4, and then the interpretation of the full scholarship that was passed this

morning. What does this proposed change add? You have covered this matter in Section 4 already. You define what a full scholarship is; you have already said that is all you can add. Now what is this adding that already is not in the Constitution?

FRANK N. GARDNER (Drake University): In reply to Mr. Eppley, might I say that this proposed amendment attempts to put a ceiling on the total amount that can be provided for an athlete from various sources. We have had situations in which, for instance, an athlete might receive full aid, so defined as commonly accepted educational expenses of board, room, tuition, books, fees, and laundry and incidentals up to \$15 per month. However, there was no rule which covered the fact that then the institution, after the football season was over, could see that that boy was provided with a job, which would also bring in financial income on top of full aid during the year. In addition, he could receive money from a grant by the federal government, which meant that he had a rather lucrative income throughout the year.

Now, this amendment is not designed to prohibit him from receiving grants-in-aid from the federal government, the Holloway Bill, or from work. It does mean that the institution cannot go beyond commonly accepted educational expenses in whatever they award to the athlete. Does that make it any clearer, Mr. Fairman?

MR. FAIRMAN: Yesterday, I raised that question in a little different way. If a man was given a \$500 or \$700 or \$800 grant, whatever it might be, and then he went out and got a job on his own and earned more money, I think you said he would be eligible.

MR. GARDNER: I believe that my two replies are fairly consistent. There is nothing to prohibit a lad who receives a scholarship awarded purely for academic reasons not to receive any other help which he may be given. He may work as much as he wants—he can make \$3,000 a year—but you cannot thereupon also award him some kind of a grant in which athletic ability is a factor in consideration.

The whole point at issue is: Can the institution add an award for athletic ability, even though the total amount goes beyond the educational expenses of the student-athlete?

EDWIN R. KIMBALL (Brigham Young University): I would have voted for the amendment proposed by the Council, but I feel now that I cannot vote for this amendment, as amended.

My reason for that is this: We find that these boys that take part in the service and come back to the campus after two to four years usually bring some other obligation with them, a wife, and possibly children. I think that this would be discriminating against those boys. We can't permit them an opportunity to attend school, even though they have a family, without having to work it all on their own educational expenses.

ROBERT F. RAY (State University of Iowa): I would like to know if this term "employment" refers only to institutional employment or employment arranged through an agency of the college or university? In other words, may a student who has a grant based upon athletic ability be employed outside the institution on arrangements made entirely on his own, or must he suffer a penalty as a result of

that kind of employment, say in terms of paying back a part of the grant that has been made to him?

MR. THOMPSON: We think of it as any employment.

MR. MOUZON: I would like to point out another feature of the amendment, as it has now been amended. It is actually discriminatory to high tuition institutions. A boy who is on the GI Bill and can get no additional grant would certainly attend the cheapest institution he could find to attend. He is not going to pick an institution which has \$300 or \$400 semester tuition.

HAROLD J. BEATTY (Fresno State College): I believe the interpretation of this rule would have just the opposite effect, because a man on the GI Bill could go to a small state college, with small tuition fee, and the GI Bill would cover his entire cost of education, and, therefore, he would not be eligible for a grant-in-aid.

DOUGLAS T. GREENE (Drexel Institute of Technology): The reply just made to the question put this quandry in my mind. We are a co-operative college; we require the student to work 21 months out of the five years that he is there. According to the reply just made, any employment would immediately throw every student we have out the window.

MR. THOMPSON: To the extent of what he earns, sir. If you are going to give him financial aid, as a student-athlete for his athletic ability, that is one thing. If you are going to give him pay for work, that is another. The only justification of athletic aid, as I see it, where the argument is that the athlete isn't working, is to limit it to normal support. If he is not receiving financial aid as an athlete, why needless to say, he can work as much as he wants to, commensurate with his school work.

WALTON CLARKE (Kent State University): The gentleman from Brigham Young just raised a very important point on this matter of married students. My feeling is that this amendment to the amendment is a potential booby-trap. I would like to ask a point of order. Is it in order to move for reconsideration of the amendment to the amendment?

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: You are certainly in order to move for reconsideration.

MR. CLARKE: I so move. (The motion was seconded, put to a standing vote, and was lost, 89-74.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: We shall now vote on the amendment as amended.

MR. EPPLEY: I move that it be by a written ballot in view that it is a constitutional amendment.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: The Chair hears no second to the motion, so it fails for the lack of a second.

J. M. GODARD (University of Miami): I am a freshman, so I am not sure what the interpretation of your Constitution is, but as I read it, the acceptance of an amendment to the amendment is itself unconstitutional. It has the effect, not of clarifying, but obviously of modifying the published statement of the amendment as offered, and, therefore, could not be accepted from the floor, since it would have had to be published in advance.

Will the Chair rule on the point of order.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: I rule the amendment to be in order, it being germane to the amendment as presented by the Council, inasmuch as it does not have to do with a different matter.

The Chair would appeal to the assembly. All those who believe this amendment is out of order will say "Aye." Those opposed, "No." The Chair appears to be upheld; we shall now proceed with voting on the amendment, as amended. (The motion was put to a standing vote, and was carried, 152 to 50.)

(The meeting was recessed at 11:55 a.m. and delegates convened for the afternoon business session at 2:20 p.m.)

MR. AIGLER: Attention has been called to the fact that in the Council Report that was put before you by Mr. Bolles, that there was one item that was omitted. It wasn't Mr. Bolles' fault because the report of the Council had been prepared before this particular action was taken.

The action to which I now call your attention, simply to complete that report, is that two institutions that were on the disciplinary list, namely, St. Louis University and the University of Miami, are now restored to full and complete regular standing.

The other announcement which I have been asked to make concerns answers to some questions that have been asked. They refer to the amendment that was adopted by the two-thirds' vote just before we took our recess.

First, as to when that goes into effect. Legislation by the Association, unless it contains some provision as to when it goes into effect, goes into effect immediately, but an equally settled practice and understanding in the Association is that legislation is in no sense deemed to be retroactive or to have any effect upon existing commitments. By commitments, I mean contractual commitments.

The two questions that were asked in effect come to this: As to whether or not the action that was taken would be applicable to those students to whom institutions may now be committed by definite arrangements. I think the answer to that is "No." Of course, that is not my function as Secretary of this organization to make such official rulings, but I think that that answer would be in keeping with what has been the settled practice of this Association.

MR. THOMPSON: Throughout the noon hour, I have heard a wide variety of discussions on the vote that was taken at the end of our session this morning. I request if it is in order, that a recount be made.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: A motion for a recount is always in order, if it is challenged.

Now your request for recount is on the adoption of the amendment as amended. Is that right?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes, sir.

WILLIAM DAVIS (Texas Technological College): As a point of inquiry, may I ask that if, on a recount, this question should not be carried, would it be possible at that time to offer a substitute motion?

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: The question has been raised here, and properly so, that on a recount the makeup of the voting delegates may be different; therefore, I rule a recount is not in order.

Your motion, Mr. Davis, as I take it, would be to reconsider.

MR. DAVIS: There never has been up to this point a vote on the amendment as proposed by the Council. In some way or other, I would like to get before this house an opportunity to vote on the original amendment.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: This amendment, as amended, has been passed and now is a part of our Constitution.

May I suggest that the only procedure I can think of is that you make a motion again to reconsider.

MR. DAVIS: If such a motion is in order, sir, I would like to make that motion.

EARL SNEED, JR. (University of Oklahoma): Are we to understand that you have now ruled the request for a recount out of order?

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Yes.

MR. SNEED: May I ask on what basis, sir?

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: There might be different personnel from that which voted on the amendment to the Constitution.

Is there a motion before us?

MR. DAVIS: Yes, sir, I made a motion to reconsider, sir, if it is in order.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: And the ruling of the Chair is that in order to reconsider, such vote will not be a two-thirds vote, but a majority vote.

You make such a motion?

MR. DAVIS: Yes, sir, I make such a motion Mr. Chairman, with the understanding that if it is voted to reconsider, I would like to offer a substitute motion. (The motion was seconded.)

ROBERT B. BROWNE (University of Illinois): Point of order. I don't want to be a stickler for parliamentary procedure, but a motion to reconsider must be made by one who voted on the prevailing side.

MR. MOUZON: Mr. Browne is perfectly right. I voted for the motion and I now make a motion to reconsider it. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried, 75-74.)

(There followed discussion relative to the proper parliamentary procedure in the rescinding of legislation adopted during the morning session.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Some of my good friends who are learned in parliamentary procedure have offered this suggestion for your consideration, in order to solve this problem which has interested us and caused some comment.

The Chair would entertain a motion to rescind the action adopted this morning, such motion to require a two-thirds majority under our Constitution. (The motion was seconded, put to a standing vote, and was lost, 76-72.)

Recruiting

MR. MOUZON: A great many of the members of the Convention are going to have to leave before we get through our business. I think probably the next most important amendment which we should vote on and actually get the opinion of the Convention is amendment "X." I, therefore, would like to move, sir, that we change our order of business and consider next amendment "X" on Recruiting. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: I have to remind you, that the order of business having been agreed upon and accepted by the membership, it will take a two-thirds' vote to change the order of business. (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

COL. D. S. McALISTER (The Citadel): Proposal "X" is an amendment to the By-laws, Article VI. I should like to read the amendment, as proposed:

"Section 2. All funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes shall be deposited with the member institution. The institution shall be exclusively and entirely responsible for the manner in which it expends the funds.

"(a) A member institution may finance one and only one visit to its campus for a given prospective student-athlete, such visit not to exceed two days and two nights. Only actual round trip transportation costs by direct route between the student's home and the institution's campus may be paid.

"(b) No member institution may finance the transportation costs incurred by relatives or friends of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus or elsewhere.

"(c) No member institution may arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of any prospective student-athlete on the campus or elsewhere."

That Section takes the place of the present Section 2.

Now the two Sections that are to be added:

"Section 5. No member institution shall permit or allow any outside organization, agency, or group of individuals to utilize, administer or expend funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes, including the transporting, the entertaining, and the giving of gifts or services to prospective student-athletes, or to the relatives and friends of prospective student-athletes. The pooling of resources for such purposes by two or more persons shall constitute such a fund. The foregoing prohibition shall not apply to persons upon whom a given prospective student-athlete may be naturally or legally dependent; further, any person, at his own expense, may transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus of a member institution.

"Section 6. Any staff member or other representative of a member institution desiring to visit a prospective student-athlete at the student-athlete's high school shall first contact the principal or his authorized representative, explain the purpose of his call and request permission to contact the student-athlete. Only if permission is granted may the contact be made at the high school."

I will not defer your action in the matter unduly, but let me recite what has happened before with regard to this matter.

A Special Committee on Recruiting, representing all sections of our nation, was appointed in 1955. The Committee held two lengthy meetings in Chicago and agreed on certain fundamental principles. It reported back to the Council.

The Council decided to place the subject of the Special Committee report on the agenda of three Round Tables at our annual meeting in Los Angeles. This was done, and a transcript of the discussion can be found in the 1955-56 Yearbook, pages 155-216.

An allied member submitted a proposal to change the rule and it was considered at length at the regular business session. After some discussion, the sponsor withdrew the amendment from the agenda.

The Convention adopted a resolution, and you can find that in your Yearbook, paragraph 3 at the top of page 270, which said in effect that the amendment was referred back to the 1956 Council for study, and instructed the Council to bring in an amendment to be acted on at this time.

The President appointed this Committee. It drew up the amendment and reported to the Council at its summer meeting. The Council endorsed the proposal and has placed it on the agenda of this meeting.

That is the background. If there are questions, I will try to answer them.

I move the adoption of the amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. CORNWELL: Is it in order that we vote on Sections 2, 5 and 6 separately, rather than vote on the three of them? Can we vote on Section 2, Section 5 and Section 6 as separate motions?

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: You can always make a motion to divide the motion, Mr. Cornwell.

MR. CORNWELL: I so move, that we vote on the three divisions separately. (The motion was seconded.)

FREDERICK D. TOOTELL (University of Rhode Island): I question the legality of that. As I understand it, the proposal has to be considered as an entirety. In other words, it would have to be passed or voted down as an entirety. If you separate it, it might change the original intent. I am obliged to ask for a point of order on that.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Of course, this is a By-law and has to be circularized, but the membership has been advised and my understanding of the parliamentary procedure is that a motion to divide a question into two or more parts is in order. If anybody wants to correct me on that, I will be glad to have them, but that is my understanding of the parliamentary procedure.

MR. CORNWELL: Some of us may have objection to one division and support another one. I think the gentleman's objection is out of order that there are completely three different subjects.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Question is on the division of the motion and the division is into three parts. (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: The Chair thinks it is a vote. The motion to divide has been carried; therefore, we will take them up in that order, namely, Section 2, Section 5, and Section 6.

RAY O. DUNCAN (West Virginia University): May I ask a question for purposes of clarification with respect to Section 2. My understanding at the present time is that booster clubs may pay the transportation cost of boys coming into the campus.

If this passes, and these funds then are disbursed by the university, may they be augmented by other funds which the university may have available, but which under the present Constitution may not be used for the purpose of transporting athletes to and from the campus? I think that is a rather important question.

COL. McALISTER: The primary purpose of Section 2 is to place all funds utilized for all phases of recruiting under institutional control.

It goes ahead to spell out certain limitations and in direct answer to your question, any college or university funds may be utilized for this purpose, but under these restrictions as provided in this Article.

Does that answer your question?

MR. DUNCAN: Yes sir.

MR. CORNWELL: I move the adoption of the amendment related to Section 2. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

COL. McALISTER: I move the adoption of Section 5. (The motion was seconded.)

RICHARD L. BALCH (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): I am the representative of an institution that happens to have made for some of your problems, having developed a good bit of the recreation facilities now found in living rooms. Probably I should apologize for that and at the same time be proud of same. If you adopt Section 5, you are putting a place like M.I.T. in a peculiar spot; let me give you an example.

There are two boys having learned to play basketball at M.I.T. at the present time. One came there with a high school principal, the other with an alumnus, who was an atomic physicist. One will be eligible, one will not. It so happens that we have been trying to encourage participation in an institution that has only been in intercollegiate athletics for 10 years, and now has 18 intercollegiate sports.

I would think that this particular section, if adopted, would be in complete contradiction of what the Youth Fitness Committee has brought to our attention today, and I would certainly hope that it is not passed. I think you will find that you are putting the admissions office of an institution in a very difficult spot. I think you are asking for a police function in the admissions office that is not your prerogative. I think the same thing applies to giving credit for physical education. This is not our business. This happens to be the business of an academic faculty.

COL. McALISTER: Sir, I must disagree. All this does is place the funds under institutional control. If you have a booster club, it raises money as usual. It turns it over to the institution and the institution becomes responsible.

Now, if it is a case of an individual bringing a student to your institution, any single individual can do it.

MR. BALCH: When a man turns out as a junior for an athletic team, under this statement he will be disqualified if he has been brought to the Institute by two alumni. If they paid his transportation, or brought him in a car, for that matter, this boy will be disqualified from competition. We will now be engaged in deciding whether one man brought him or two men brought him. This will be the obligation of the admissions officer, as well as the director of athletics, as well as any one else in the Institute.

PAUL F. MACKESY (Brown University): I would like to ask Col. McAlister a question for my own information. In the event that an alumni club of institution X in the City of Pittsburgh, for example, has a yearly luncheon for the purpose of entertaining prospective students of that university, do you consider that this would be entertainment and that action would thereby place the institution in violation?

COL. MCALISTER: I certainly do not.

This rule is intended to cover situations where an individual prospective athlete is brought to the institution because of his athletic ability. Every institution has a "College Day," and there will be all sorts of organizations that will take a number of students, athletes or non-athletes, and bring them to the university for the day and this rule does not touch that at all. I want to assure you of that.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Question is called for, gentlemen, on the adoption of No. 5. (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

COL. MCALISTER: I move the adoption of Section 6. (The motion was seconded.)

LAURENCE A. MULLINS (Marquette University): I have a question. This pertains only to visitation at schools, does it not?

COL. MCALISTER: That is correct.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Any other question? (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

Other Constitutional Amendments

(The following portion of the proceedings relates to a blanket adoption of three constitutional amendments, previously circularized to the Association, pertaining to: II. Council Membership; III. Executive Committee Membership; and IV. Date of Annual Convention.)

ASA S. BUSHNELL (Eastern College Athletic Conference): In the interest of expedition, I should like to move blanket adoption of proposals "II" through "IX", plus "XI." (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Any discussion?

VICTOR O. SCHMIDT (Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference): I only want to suggest that some of these are constitutional amendments and some are by-law amendments. That should be kept in mind with respect to the vote.

In other words, if there are more than two-thirds on a blanket motion, I would think that would be sufficient. However, if there is less than two-thirds, it would be sufficient with respect to the by-laws but not the constitutional amendments.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Mr. Schmidt, in view of your suggestion, it would seem to me proper to have a separate vote on those three, proposed amendments "II," "III" and "IV."

Do you accept the amendment, Mr. Bushnell, that these three be voted on as a package?

MR. BUSHNELL: Yes.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Further discussion? (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

Other By-laws Amendments

(The following portion of the proceedings relates to a blanket adoption of six by-law amendments, previously circularized to the Association, pertaining to: V. College Committee Rotation; VI. Baseball Committee Rotation; VII. Basketball Rules Committee; VIII. University Basketball Tournament Committee; IX. Eligibility Rules for NCAA Events; and XI. Basketball Playing and Practice Seasons.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Is there discussion about the adoption of the By-law amendments set forth in the Convention Bulletin?

MR. MOUZON: I would like to include another amendment here with reference to the Baseball Committee amendment, just to bring the rules in conformance.

If we pass this amendment regarding the Baseball Rules Committee, the Committee will require a member-at-large. The way the rules are now written, the Baseball Rules Committee consists of one member from each of the eight Districts and no member-at-large.

I should like to amend this motion then to include this statement:

"(n) The Baseball Rules Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, and one at-large. One member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman."

I move this amendment to the original motion simply to get the Baseball Rules Committee language in conformity. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

CLARENCE VON ESCHEN (Beloit College): I would like to speak very briefly on Section 4 of "IX."

My institution is opposed to the playing of freshmen, and I want to record that before the Convention. We are going to vote for "IX," but I would like to indicate our dissatisfaction with the participation of freshmen.

ARTHUR C. WALTON (Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference and Knox College): Our Conference consists of nine institutions, all of them with undergraduate male enrollments less than 750. We have a definite freshmen rule. We are going to support the new College Division Basketball Tournament, but we want to register our hope that further consideration will be given to eliminating freshmen at all size schools, rather than just the one group.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Question has been called for.

Are you ready to vote on the adoption of these various amendments, which have been described to you, to our By-laws? (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

Football Hall of Fame Resolution

HARRY J. ROCKAFELLER (Rutgers University): On behalf of the Council, I would like to propose the following Resolution. It relates to the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame:

"RESOLVED, that the objectives and purposes of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame are worthy and the 51st annual NCAA Convention hereby endorses that organization, it being understood that any other support, financial or otherwise, shall come to the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame voluntarily from member institutions and not by NCAA directive."

I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

15. OTHER AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS

Transfer of Membership

COL. McALISTER: I want to move an amendment to the By-laws, Article I, Section 4.

Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Maryland, has just recently been elected as a member of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. It falls geographically into the Third District, of which I am Vice-President. Maryland State College requests that it be assigned to District 2, for reasons of their normal competitive schedule, and I would like to so move that you take action on that, sir. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

NCAA Olympic Committee

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: The Chair will recognize K. L. Wilson. "Tug" Wilson is the very efficient president of the U. S. Olympic Association.

I saw his operation firsthand, and I just tell you that I was so pleased about it that I have been shouting about the fact that I even knew him.

MR. WILSON: Page 137, paragraph (k) details how the Olympic Committee shall be chosen.

I would like to move that the deletion of "immediately following the last held Olympic Games," and continue with the sentence.

The NCAA Olympic Committee should be kept intact through the quadrennial meeting of the Olympic Association, which will be held next year. It is important that we have advice and help of an experienced Committee in the appointment of the many committeemen and the problems that we face.

I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

16. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

(The committees for 1957, nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the Convention, are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook.)

17. REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

(The Officers for 1957, as nominated by the Nominating Committee and elected by the Convention, are set forth in the Register section of the Yearbook.)

NEWLY-ELECTED PRESIDENT GARDNER: My emotions are peculiarly mixed at this moment, especially because of the furor which we had a few minutes ago, which causes me now to look with a little more trepidation than otherwise I might to the Convention next year.

May I say seriously that I do appreciate this opportunity for service which you have thought to confer upon me. I can only say that I shall render this service to the very best of my ability. I am, perhaps, even more cognizant than all of you who have worked with me for several years of my own real limitations, and I shall require and I expect the assistance of all of you, especially those on the Council and the Executive Committee, who are entrusted with the responsibility for the affairs of our Association between Conventions. With your help, I am sure that we shall have a good year.

I come to this with mixed emotions, too, because of my own deep appreciation for the long years of service of "Pop" Houston and Ralph Aigler, long distinguished years often unrewarded. I could use a stronger term. These men have rendered such distinguished service for years, and their efforts were crowned with your appreciation two years ago and last year. Please stand and give "Pop" and Ralph an ovation.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: I was going to offer to sell the incoming President my copy of Roberts' Rules of Order, but somebody has made away with it.

18. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS

REV. WILFRED H. CROWLEY (University of Santa Clara): To the following who, by their words and works during this life provided encouragement and inspiration for participation and excellence in intercollegiate athletics, and who have been called by divine Providence from this world during 1956, the National Collegiate Athletic Association expresses its lasting gratitude, sincere sentiments of esteem and condolences to the bereaved:

M. I. Signer, Dean, Colorado School of Mines;
Blake R. Van Leer, President, Georgia Institute of Technology;
Paul H. Helms, Founder of the Helms Athletic Foundation;
Samuel T. Arnold, Provost, Brown University;
Frank Lloyd, City College of New York;
Henry Stone, University of California.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the bereaved families of these contributors to the advancement of intercollegiate athletics be notified of this public expression of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: I suggest that these resolutions be adopted by a standing vote and by a moment of silence in respect to those gentlemen who have departed.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: The incoming Secretary-Treasurer has been called for, and I would just like to see what kind of a speech he can make to us.

MR. MOUZON: Gentlemen, it is always a hard job to follow our new President and try and make a speech after he gets through because you can't touch him.

I appreciate very much the honor which this Convention has conferred upon me and my institution. I will do my best to serve you to the best of my ability. I hope that I can do half as well as Ralph Aigler has done.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: So far as the Chair knows, there is no other business to come before the meeting.

Does any member have any business?

Thank you for your attention, for your helpfulness in conducting this meeting, and for the opportunity of being associated with such a group of fine persons who are doing such important work in this nation.

We stand adjourned.

Meeting adjourned sine die at 4:45 p.m.

SECTION IV

Report of the Treasurer

The accounts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association were audited by Francis A. Wright & Company, a firm of accountants and auditors located in Kansas City, Missouri. The Company's report, signed by Ralph E. Bostwick, CPA, included the following exhibits and schedules which "fairly reflect the financial position of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on August 31, 1956, and the income and expense of the Association for the fiscal year ended that date, in accordance with accepted principles of accounting applied on a basis consistent with that of proceeding years."—R. W. A.

BALANCE SHEET (Exhibit A)

ASSETS

	Year Ended August 31, 1956	Year Ended August 31, 1955
Current Assets		
Cash on Hand and in Bank.....	\$109,307.36	\$ 87,154.48
Accounts Receivable—Trade	15,953.34	16,021.11
Accounts Receivable—Other	1,601.09	
Inventories	30,516.85	28,352.44
Television Program Expense		
Paid in Advance.....	20,445.33	20,587.97
Prepaid Expense—Other.....	1,140.80	506.63
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Current Assets.....	178,964.77	152,622.63
Investments		
Funded Cash Reserve.....	8,654.50	8,558.90
United States Bonds		
	Maturity Value	Cost
Savings Bonds (F) 1961	\$21,625.00	16,002.50
Treasury Bonds 2¾% 1961	5,000.00	5,000.00
Treasury Bonds 2½% 1961	100,000.00	99,125.00
Treasury Bonds 3% 1995	100,000.00	100,531.25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	220,658.75	220,658.75
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Investments	229,313.25	229,217.65
	Accumulated	Cost Less
	Deprec-	Deprec-
	iation	iation
Fixed Assets	Cost	
Furniture & fixtures	\$11,597.92	\$3,165.33
Leasehold Improvements	3,909.53	3,909.53
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$15,507.45	\$7,074.86
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cost of Fixed Assets less Depreciation	8,432.59	8,065.42
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Other Assets		
Advances	1,500.00	1,250.00
Air Travel Deposits.....	425.00	425.00
Total Other Assets.....	1,925.00	1,675.00
Total Assets.....	\$418,635.61	\$391,580.70

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUSES

Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$ 7,184.15	\$ 7,517.12
Payroll Taxes Withheld		673.44
Olympic Contributions and Expenses.....		5,122.25
Total Current Liabilities.....	7,184.15	13,312.81
Deferred Income		
Publications	972.55	1,131.98
Membership Dues.....	837.50	587.50
Medals	304.35	744.74
Films	42.35	
Group Insurance.....		2,447.80
Other		75.00
Total Deferred Income.....	2,156.75	4,987.02
Reserves		
Baseball Reserve Fund.....	1,770.63	744.14
College Division Basketball Tournament Reserve Fund.....	5,000.00	
Total Reserves.....	6,770.63	744.14
Surplus		
Balance August 31, 1956 from Schedule 1..	402,524.08	372,536.73
Total Liabilities and Surplus.....	\$418,635.61	\$391,580.70

ANALYSIS (Exhibit A, Schedule 1)

Balance September 1, 1955.....		\$372,536.73
Add:		
General Income—Schedule 1A..	\$243,780.56	
Less: General Expense—Schedule 1B.....	221,267.47	
Net Income.....	\$ 22,513.09	
Publication Income and Expense— Schedule 1C	10,245.14	
Increase in Investments, NCAA Publications	3,141.21	35,899.44
		408,436.17

Deduct:

Distribution of 1954-55		
Publications Income	794.75	
Loss on Trade in of Royal Typewriter....	92.34	
1955 Membership Dues, Not		
Prepaid Previous Year.....	25.00	
College Division Basketball		
Tournament Reserve Fund.....	5,000.00	5,912.09

Balance August 31, 1956.....		\$402,524.08
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GENERAL INCOME (Exhibit A, Schedule 1A)

	Year Ended August 31, 1956	Year Ended August 31, 1955
Membership Dues.....	\$ 39,062.50	\$ 37,437.50
Meets and Tournaments		
Baseball	1,768.06	3,331.43
Basketball	173,659.08	174,771.92
Boxing		1,513.69
Swimming	656.73	
Track and Field.....	2,249.17	1,584.16
Wrestling	635.91	36.83
Gymnastics	148.06	
Total Meets and Tournaments.....	179,117.01	181,238.03
Television Contract Cancellation	-	200,000.00

Royalties and Other

Don Spencer Company	3,000.00	3,000.00
Registration Fees.....	1,140.00	1,365.00
Statistical Service Fees.....	500.00	825.00
Administrative Fees.....	15,000.00	7,500.00
Film Rentals.....		122.22
Sundry	365.45	84.08

Total Royalties and Other.....	20,005.45	12,896.30
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Interest

Savings Account	95.60	61.67
U. S. Government Bonds.....	5,500.00	1,877.32

Total Interest.....	5,595.60	1,938.99
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Total General Income to

Exhibit A, Schedule 1.....	\$243,780.56	\$433,510.82
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GENERAL EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 1B)

	Year Ended August 31, 1956	Year Ended August 31, 1955
Rules Committee Meetings		
Baseball	\$ 938.51	\$ 810.14
Basketball	1,891.68	2,175.52

Boxing	48.17	1,881.32
Fencing	325.37	655.39
Football	3,475.68	2,831.40
Gymnastics	1,117.22	1,329.01
Ice Hockey	1,155.83	1,017.61
Lacrosse	550.17	214.23
Skiing	1,647.16	1,298.27
Soccer	243.37	313.70
Swimming	1,100.85	2,046.62
Track and Field	2,197.97	1,821.30
Wrestling	1,661.74	1,772.50
Total	16,353.72	18,167.01
Other Committee Meetings		
Executive	2,781.18	3,184.59
Council	10,480.03	6,590.87
Infractions and Ethics	4,953.79	6,532.93
College	3,676.96	1,670.48
Extra Events	382.84	437.21
Special	1,160.03	2,299.31
Public Relations	343.89	
Eligibility		92.90
Total	23,778.72	20,808.29
Meets and Tournaments		
Baseball		49.06
Basketball	86,829.54	87,385.96
Cross-Country	354.00	334.00
Miscellaneous	300.00	305.00
Total	87,483.54	88,074.02
Miscellaneous		
Complimentary Membership Guides	1,284.15	1,502.64
Annual Convention	4,341.90	4,508.23
Total	5,626.05	6,010.87
Grants		
National Collegiate Athletic Bureau	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
National Association of Basketball Coaches	1,702.19	1,984.22
Basketball Hall of Fame		5,000.00
Others	225.00	25.00
Total	\$ 21,927.19	\$ 27,009.22
General and Administrative		
Salaries	\$ 39,338.68	\$ 36,137.04
Rent	4,398.00	4,398.00
Utilities	471.02	479.56
Office Supplies and Expense	851.59	1,650.04
Postage and Express	2,333.15	2,423.26

Printing and Duplicating	6,556.61	6,466.89
Telephone and Telegraph	1,965.92	1,779.76
Membership Dues	755.00	675.00
Travel and Meetings—Executive Staff....	2,220.05	1,888.48
Annuity and Insurance	1,404.81	1,723.32
President and Secretary-Treasurer Expense	4.00	105.20
Office Equipment and Repairs.....	268.22	509.68
Subscriptions, Pamphlets, etc.	106.33	113.62
Miscellaneous Expense	672.59	978.08
Stationery	1,064.50	696.49
Payroll Taxes	435.31	396.46
Depreciation and Amortization	1,922.64	1,825.31
Contingency	1,323.83	2,478.96
Total	\$ 66,098.25	\$ 64,725.15

Total General Expense to Exhibit A, Schedule 1	\$221,267.47	\$224,794.56
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**PUBLICATIONS INCOME AND EXPENSE (Exhibit A,
(Schedule 1C)**

	Year Ended August 31, 1956	Year Ended August 31, 1955
Income		
Sales	\$100,403.05	\$ 93,898.97
Expense		
Administrative	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00
Manufacturing	46,477.43	47,981.23
Editing	3,608.11	3,521.44
Transportation and Shipping.....	2,995.36	3,412.19
Promotion	1,977.01	2,294.61
Auditing	100.00	100.00
Total Expense	\$ 90,157.91	\$ 92,309.47
Net Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 1.....	\$ 10,245.14	\$ 1,589.50

TELEVISION INCOME AND EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 1D)

	Year Ended August 31, 1956	Year Ended August 31, 1955
Income		
Assessments	\$ 90,519.59	\$ 80,006.01
Expense		
Salaries	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 2,291.60
Committee Meeting Expense	14,204.57	2,412.53
Program Director's Office Expense.....	93.31	99.57
Program Director's Secretarial Assistance.	1,946.35	1,371.65

Special Travel and Entertainment	794.07	358.32
Telephone and Telegraph	4,606.30	3,484.33
Postage	309.93	155.94
Printing and Duplicating	1,609.86	1,221.48
Attendance Statistics and Analysis	13,000.00	7,500.00
Publicity and Public Relations	3,261.19	9,543.42
Office Operating Expense	15,000.00	7,500.00
Legal Fees	1,175.00	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	215.50	.....
Contingency	156.20	4,914.61
Refunds to Contributing Schools	29,647.31	19,288.66
Total Expense	<u>\$ 90,519.59</u>	<u>\$ 61,082.11</u>
Balance		\$ 18,923.90

Financial Reports of 1956

Meets and Tournaments

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1956 BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP Omaha, Nebraska, June 9-14

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 29,847.40
Program Receipts	450.81

\$ 30,298.21

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Bozell and Jacobs	\$ 4,462.46
District Publicity	400.00
Kick-off Luncheon	180.75

\$ 5,043.21

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 254.11
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	1,212.16

\$ 1,466.27

Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Umpire Henry Crawford	\$ 164.87
Umpire Walter Harbour	7.50
Umpire Frank Tabacchi	149.51
Umpire Jim Tobin	117.23
Umpire Fees	395.00

\$ 834.11

Games Committee Expenses	
E. D. Barnes and Tony Sharpe	\$ 48.81
John Kobs	202.30

\$ 251.11

Games Expense	
Awards	
Medals and Plaques	\$ 371.13
Trophy	56.50
Training Room	
Towels	52.50
Public Address	
Announcers	150.00
Radio Lab	60.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Stadium Employees	674.50
Stadium Rental	1,500.00
Police and Ushers	809.50

Press and Umpire Concessions	194.55
Press Headquarters	244.26
Scorekeepers	97.50
University of Nebraska Revolving Fund.	550.00
Local Transportation	
Yellow Cab Company	205.00
NCAA Executive Office Expense	230.55

\$ 5,195.99

Total Disbursements \$ 12,790.69

Net Receipts \$ 17,507.52

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Bradley University	\$ 1,419.30
New York University	3,205.71
University of Arizona	3,203.10
University of Minnesota	1,567.80
University of Mississippi	1,924.20
University of New Hampshire	3,429.90
University of Wyoming	1,479.60
Washington State College	2,729.70

\$ 18,959.31

DEFICIT (\$1,221.24 absorbed by Omaha Underwriters,
\$230.55 by NCAA) \$ 1,451.79

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1956 BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round Games

New York City, March 12-13

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 37,021.15
Radio Income	1,400.00
Less: N.Y.C. Gross Receipts Tax	(96.05)

Total Receipts \$ 38,325.10

DISBURSEMENTS

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 285.26
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\$ 285.26

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Committee Expense	\$ 81.26
Referees' Compensation and Expenses ..	793.30

\$ 874.56

Games Expense

Basketballs	13.60
Marquee Sign	80.00
Postage, Telephone, etc.	131.58
Payroll Taxes, Compensation Ins., etc. ..	607.26
Public Address System	50.00
Public Liability Insurance	303.92
Publicity and Advertising	865.75
Preparation and Cleaning	1,334.70
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Rental	11,989.07
Misc. Games Expense	70.00
Special Force Personnel and Officials ..	3,130.53

\$ 18,576.41

Total Disbursements \$ 19,736.23

NET RECEIPTS \$ 18,588.87

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS**Competing Teams' Expenses**

Canisius College	\$ 1,240.35
College of the Holy Cross	750.00
Dartmouth College	1,003.35
Manhattan College	170.00
Temple University	394.35
University of Connecticut	569.00
North Carolina State College	1,387.85
West Virginia University	1,084.90

\$ 6,599.80

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 11,989.07

First Round Games**Fort Wayne, Indiana, March 12****RECEIPTS**

Ticket Sales	\$ 3,363.25
Program Receipts	
Sales	99.65
Advertising	60.00
Radio Income	775.00

Total Receipts \$ 4,297.90

DISBURSEMENTS**Promotion Expense**

Telephone and Telegraph	\$ 43.55
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	384.46

\$ 428.01

Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$ 195.10	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	37.00	
Clerical Expense	20.00	
Bank Charges (Exchanges, etc.)	2.25	
		<hr/>
Games Committee and Officials Expense		\$ 254.35
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Stan Orzech	\$ 136.40	
Max Mohr	180.40	
Ray Lackey	124.00	
Eddie Herbert	121.68	
William Haarlow	70.08	
Travel Expense of Games Committee		
M. R. Cahill, Ticket Manager	37.85	
H. E. Jones, Tournament Manager ..	32.00	
Charles Callahan, Publicity	15.00	
Callahan & Jones, Air Travel	12.76	
		<hr/>
Games Expense		\$ 730.17
Equipment		
Basketball	\$ 21.00	
Training Room		
Salaries	10.00	
Laundry and Supplies	5.00	
Public Address	20.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Rental	750.00	
Program Expense		
Printing	297.50	
Engraving	42.24	
Scorer	20.00	
Statisticians	30.00	
Timer	15.00	
Organist	17.00	
Liability Insurance	74.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,301.74
		<hr/>
Total Disbursements		\$ 2,714.27

NET RECEIPTS \$ 1,583.63

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses		
DePaul University	\$ 626.70	
Marshall College	1,170.00	
Morehead State College	1,110.30	
Wayne State University	566.45	
		<hr/>
		\$ 3,473.45
		<hr/>
TOTAL NET DEFICIT		\$ 1,889.82

First Round Games
University of Wichita, Wichita, Kansas, March 13

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 4,273.78
State and City Taxes	87.22
Program Receipts	
Sales	158.75
Advertising	65.00
Radio Income	775.00
<hr/>	
Total Receipts	\$ 5,359.75

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Publicity Folders and Posters	\$ 25.00	
Other Advertising	154.40	
Supplies	9.10	
Clerical Expense	19.90	
Postage	10.50	
Telephone and Telegraph	22.36	
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	19.89	
<hr/>		
		\$ 261.15
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$ 155.42	
Commissions (Program Agencies, etc.) .	13.00	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	170.00	
Clerical Expense	6.00	
State and City Taxes	87.22	
<hr/>		
		\$ 431.64
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Cliff Ogden	\$ 125.00	
Alex George	125.00	
John Morrow	148.93	
J. C. Knowles	128.00	
Paul Jacobs, Timer	5.00	
Tom Allen, Scorer	5.00	
<hr/>		
		\$ 536.93
Games Expense		
Equipment		
Basketball	\$ 21.00	
Training Room		
Salaries	5.00	
Laundry and Supplies	3.50	
Public Address	5.00	
Police and Ushers	186.01	
Program Expense		
Sellers' Commissions	31.75	
Printing	319.00	

Insurance	64.20	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Supplies	14.80	
Labor	362.50	
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,012.76
Total Disbursements		<hr/>
		\$ 2,242.48
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 3,117.27

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses		
Memphis State College	\$ 1,429.40	
Oklahoma City University	754.25	
Southern Methodist University	984.75	
Texas Technological College	1,213.50	
		<hr/>
		\$ 4,381.90
		<hr/>
	TOTAL NET DEFICIT	\$ 1,264.63

First Round Game

University of Washington, Seattle, March 12

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 4,812.00	
Program Receipts		
Sales	166.94	
Radio Income	100.00	
		<hr/>
Total Receipts		\$ 5,078.94

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Publicity Folders and Posters	\$ 45.65	
Clerical Expense	75.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 120.65
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$ 14.50	
Commission (Ticket Agencies, etc.)	57.50	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	128.50	
Clerical Expense	50.00	
City Taxes	290.60	
		<hr/>
		\$ 541.10
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
William Fouts, Referee	\$ 131.08	
John Kolb, Referee	126.57	

Cass Mills, Timer	10.00
A. J. Lindquist, Scorer	10.00

\$ 277.65

Games Expense

Training Room

Salaries	\$ 30.00
Public Address	55.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Labor	978.21
Police, Ushers, Car Parkers	545.49
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	28.75
Printing	284.10

\$ 1,921.55

Total Disbursements \$ 2,860.95

NET RECEIPTS \$ 2,117.99

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Idaho State University	\$ 1,683.00
Seattle University	150.00

\$ 1,833.00

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 384.99

East Regional

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, March 16-17

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 25,560.00
State and City Taxes	2,614.99
Program Receipts	
Sales	847.00
Television Income	2,000.00
Radio Income	700.00

Total Receipts \$ 31,721.99

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense

Supplies	\$ 8.00
Clerical Expense	22.00
Postage	9.00
Telephone and Telegraph	13.14
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	274.09
Dept. of Athletics—Univ. of Penn.....	78.85

2614.99
29157.00

C. D. Chesley, NCAA TV Representative	85.46
Messenger Service	18.00

\$ 508.54

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 236.26
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	318.00
Clerical Expense	69.00
State and City Taxes	2,614.99

\$ 3,238.25

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses	
Ray E. Lackey, Referee	\$ 335.00
Thomas P. Bell, Referee	292.55
Don Elser, Referee	319.64
Joe Conway, Referee	338.17
Travel Expense of Games Committee	
L. P. Andreas	83.57

\$ 1,368.93

Games Expense

Equipment	
Four Basketballs	\$ 84.00
Numbers—Scoreboard Signs	12.00
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	169.06
Training Room	
Laundry and Supplies	12.00
Public Address	40.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Labor	1,400.00
Police and Ushers	426.50
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	115.50
Printing	532.10
M.D.'s in Attendance	40.00
Official Scorekeeper	40.00
Official Statistician	40.00
Official Timer	40.00
City Amusement License	22.00

\$ 2,973.16

Total Disbursements	\$ 8,088.88
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NET RECEIPTS \$ 23,633.11

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Canisius College	\$ 1,363.20
Dartmouth College	1,466.10

Temple University	340.00	
University of Connecticut	970.25	
		<u>\$ 4,119.55</u>
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS		\$ 19,493.56

**Midwest Regional
State University of Iowa, Iowa City, March 16-17**

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 51,785.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	1,535.37
Radio Income	4,125.00
	<u> </u>
Total Receipts	\$ 57,445.37

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Publicity Folders and Posters	\$ 150.00	
Supplies	39.81	
Clerical Expense	35.00	
Postage	180.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	31.69	
	<u> </u>	
		\$ 436.50
Ticket and Administration		
Printing Tickets	\$ 503.64	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	265.50	
Clerical Expense	301.52	
	<u> </u>	
		\$ 1,070.66
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Wm. Haarlow, Officials Supervisor ..	\$ 99.23	
John Nucotola, Referee	331.66	
Philip S. Fox, Referee	324.20	
Z. J. Mihalik, Referee	265.13	
J. Dallas Shirley, Referee	330.37	
Waldo Geiger, Timer	20.00	
Robert Clem, Scorer	20.00	
Axel Bundgaard, Scorer	10.00	
	<u> </u>	
		\$ 1,400.59
Games Expense		
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records \$	91.84	
Training Room		
Salaries	76.73	
Laundry and Supplies	30.00	
Public Address	82.00	

8088.85
2614.99
5473.89

Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Labor	827.26
Police and Ushers	906.35
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	200.49
Printing	585.70
Meals, Press and Radio	301.25
Liability Insurance on Spectators	371.36
Ambulance Drivers	17.32
Federal and State O.A.S.I.	46.94
Miscellaneous	23.27
Statisticians	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,610.51
Total Disbursements	<hr/>
	\$ 6,518.26
NET RECEIPTS	\$ 50,927.11

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
Morehead State College	\$ 1,701.30
University of Iowa	600.00
University of Kentucky	1,624.50
Wayne State University	1,282.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,208.30
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 45,718.81

West Regional

University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, March 16-17

Ticket Sales	\$ 21,753.06
State and City Taxes	443.94
Program Receipts	
Sales	682.75
Advertising	215.00
Radio Income	1,675.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 24,769.75

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 44.44
Other Advertising	6.93
Supplies	35.75
Telephone and Telegraph	8.76
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	582.80
	<hr/>
	\$ 678.68

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 357.97
Commissions (Ticket Agencies, etc.) ...	1.75
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	415.70
State and City Taxes	443.94

\$ 1,219.36

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses

John Lloyd	\$ 296.00
Harvey Murdock	341.50
Al Lightner	437.72
Lou Batmale	417.76

\$ 1,492.98

Games Expense

Equipment

Basketballs	\$ 161.49
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	177.40
Training Room	

Laundry and Supplies 10.00

Public Address 39.39

Buildings and Grounds Expense

Parking and Traffic 253.80

Labor 772.96

Police and Ushers 95.00

Program Expense

Sellers' Commissions 239.07

Printing 559.00

Liability Insurance 120.75

\$ 2,428.86

Total Disbursements \$ 5,819.88

NET RECEIPTS \$ 18,949.87

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Kansas State College	\$ 653.25
Oklahoma City University	900.75
Southern Methodist University	1,075.20
University of Houston	1,882.50

\$ 4,511.70

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 14,438.17

Far West Regional

Oregon State College, Corvallis, March 16-17

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales \$ 48,691.00

581988
44394
5375

651826
649499
23 27

Program Receipts	
Sales	2,775.00
Radio Income	1,725.00
Television Income	837.50
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 54,028.50

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Postage	\$ 386.60
Telephone and Telegraph	203.05
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	167.88
	<hr/>
	\$ 757.53
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	331.29
Printing Ticket Applications	260.14
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	868.25
Clerical Expense	679.35
Theft Insurance	31.20
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,170.23
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Alex George, Referee	\$ 430.34
Bo McAlister, Referee	478.93
Willard W. Taylor, Referee	371.00
John Fraser, Referee	495.92
Timers, Scorers and Statisticians ..	100.00
Travel Expense of Games Committee	
Everett Shelton	208.31
Roy S. Keene	360.97
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,445.47
Games Expense	
Equipment	
Basketballs	\$ 119.10
Slide Rule	8.30
Turnstile Rental	50.00
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	128.00
Training Room	
Salaries	71.65
Doctor and X-Ray	13.50
Public Address	72.70
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies and Services	298.25
Labor	627.64
Police and Ushers	389.90
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	555.00
Printing and Program Manager	1,366.99
Tournament Manager	50.00
Halftime Entertainment	62.00

Liability Insurance	134.67
Auditor	150.00

\$ 4,097.70

Total Disbursements\$ 9,470.93

NET RECEIPTS \$ 44,557.57

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Seattle University	\$ 1,200.00
University of California, Los Angeles ..	2,325.05
University of San Francisco	1,744.95
University of Utah	2,115.00

\$ 7,385.00

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 37,172.57

Finals

Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, March 22-23

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 69,540.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	3,352.04
Advertising	1,553.04
Television Income	4,025.00
Radio Income	2,850.00

Total Receipts\$ 81,230.18

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense

Publicity Folders and Advertising Expense	\$ 352.50
Clerical Expense	409.00
Postage and Misc. Expense	126.68
Telephone and Telegraph	101.20
Press Room at Hotel	80.20
Press Snack Bar and Entertainment (McGaw Hall)	241.53
NCAA Committee Expense	318.08
Orrington Hotel (Dinners and Meetings)	323.30

\$ 1,952.49

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 637.15
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	620.00
Clerical Expense	575.88
Telephone and Telegraph	26.00

\$ 1,859.03

Officials Fees and Expenses

Z. J. Mihalik, Referee	\$ 258.48
Thomas P. Bell, Referee	269.15
Harvey Murdock, Referee	389.98
Alex George, Referee	300.00
Eddie Herbert, Referee	70.00
Bill Haarlow, Officials Supervisor	61.00
Official Timekeeper and Official Scorers	120.00

\$ 1,468.61**Games Expense**

Basketballs, Laundry and Misc. Supplies \$	388.48
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	397.00
Training Room Salaries	75.00
Equipment Room Attendants	75.00
Public Address Rental	200.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies and Expense	353.60
Labor Charges	1,010.64
Erection and Dismantling	
Bleachers, etc.	4,345.20
Policemen and Ushers	768.00
Public Address Announcer and Operator	70.00
Press Box Attendants	160.00
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions and Expense .	521.50
Printing	1,797.70
Supplies and Expenses for Working Press	215.98
Building Decorations	395.00
Tab Expense on Wrist Watches	17.50
Northwestern University Band Expenses	233.00

\$ 11,023.60

Total Disbursements \$ 16,303.73

NET RECEIPTS \$ 64,926.45**DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS****Competing Teams' Expenses**

Southern Methodist University	\$ 2,477.30
Temple University	1,995.00
University of Iowa	1,002.00
University of San Francisco	4,228.65

\$ 9,702.95

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 55,223.50**Financial Summary****1956 National Collegiate Basketball Tournament****RECEIPTS****Advanced by NCAA\$ 750.00**

First-Round Games

Madison Square Garden, New York	\$ 11,989.07
Coliseum, Fort Wayne, Indiana	(1,889.82)
University of Wichita, Wichita, Kansas..	(1,264.63)
University of Washington, Seattle	384.99

\$ 9,219.61

Regional Games

University of Penn., Philadelphia	\$ 19,493.56
University of Iowa, Iowa City	45,718.81
University of Kansas, Lawrence	14,438.17
Oregon State College, Corvallis	37,172.57

\$116,823.11

Finals

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill..	\$ 55,223.50
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\$ 55,223.50

Total Receipts\$182,016.22

DISBURSEMENTS

General

Telephone and Telegraph	\$ 208.64
Television (Chesley)	56.17
Secretarial Services	50.00
Trophies	735.00
Plaques and Awards	2,088.77
Duplicating Film	877.05
Selection Committees	469.19
Officials Awards	111.29

\$ 4,596.11

Committee Travel and Meeting Expenses

A. C. Lonborg	\$ 384.91
L. P. Andreas	386.01
R. E. Peters	247.74
Everett Shelton	224.36
Homer F. Cooke	153.08

\$ 1,396.10

NCAA Office

Postage	\$ 9.57
Printing	452.53
Telephone and Telegraph	121.27
Banners	219.62
Travel Expenses	304.68
Miscellaneous	7.26

\$ 1,114.93

Tournament Headquarters\$ 500.00

\$ 500.00

Return Advance to NCAA	\$ 750.00	
		\$ 750.00
Total Disbursements	\$ 8,375.14	
		<u>NET RECEIPTS \$173,659.08</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

To Competing Institutions		
University of San Francisco	\$ 7,404.02	
University of Iowa	7,404.02	
Temple University	7,404.02	
Southern Methodist University	7,404.02	
University of Connecticut	4,038.54	
Dartmouth College	4,038.54	
Canisius College	4,038.54	
University of Kentucky	3,365.45	
Wayne State University	4,038.54	
Morehead State College	4,038.54	
Oklahoma City University	4,038.54	
Kansas State College	3,365.45	
University of Houston	3,365.45	
U.C.L.A.	3,365.45	
Seattle University	4,038.54	
University of Utah	3,365.45	
Manhattan College	1,346.27	
Holy Cross College	1,346.27	
West Virginia University	1,346.27	
North Carolina State College	1,346.27	
DePaul University	1,346.27	
Marshall College	1,346.27	
Memphis State College	1,346.27	
Texas Technological College	1,346.27	
Idaho State College	1,346.27	
		\$ 86,829.54
To NCAA Treasurer	\$ 86,829.54	
		<u>\$173,659.08</u>

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1956 BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Wisconsin, Madison, April 12-13-14

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 29,369.50	
Entry Fees	130.00	
Program Receipts		
Sales	2,547.00	
Advertising	205.00	
Total Receipts	\$ 32,251.50	

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense

Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 177.15
Publicity, Posters, Other Advertising ..	480.00
Supplies	50.00
Clerical Expense	125.00
Postage	100.00
Telephone and Telegraph	130.78
Meetings (Committee, Press, etc.)	586.53

\$ 1,649.46

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 613.11
Commissions (Ticket Agencies, etc.) ...	100.00
Ticket Sellers and Takers	484.00
Clerical Expense	60.00
Bank Charges (Exchanges, etc.)	7.80

\$ 1,264.91

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses	
John O'Donnell	\$ 245.00
Billy Reagan	419.95
Herb Carlson	439.00
Frank Gilmer	212.36
John Weber	235.71
Travel Expense of Games Committee	
I. F. Toomey	297.50
Edmund LaFond	187.50
William Bartz	278.60
Clarence Munn	148.11
Roy Simmons	172.10
A. J. Curreri	60.00
Meeting and Conference Rooms	250.00

\$ 2,945.83

Games Expense

Awards	
Team Trophies	\$ 272.17
Plaques and Medals	219.00
Equipment	
Implements	510.65
Numbers and Ribbons	16.20
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	721.77
Training Room	
Salaries	69.00
Laundry and Supplies	100.00
Public Address	50.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	100.00
Labor	297.64
Police, Ushers, Parking, etc.	467.00

Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	354.71
Printing	1,015.90
Editorial	200.00
Meals and Hotel, Contestants and Coaches	2,891.92
Medical	125.00
Timer	25.00
Announcer	25.00
Bus and Taxi	264.05
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,725.01

Total Disbursements\$ 13,585.21

NET RECEIPTS \$ 18,666.29

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 1,866.63
Pro-rated to Competitors for Travel Expense	9,708.33
Balance for Olympic Training Expense and	
Olympic Fund	7,092.33
	<hr/>
	\$ 18,666.29

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1956 CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Michigan State University, East Lansing, November 26, 1956

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$402.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$402.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Competitors Numbers	\$60.22
Postage	37.52
Mimeograph	278.35
Programs	126.00
Motion Picture Cameras.....	40.00
Telephone & Telegraph.....	2.50
Trophies	71.12
Medals	76.25
Express	3.66
Dinner Meeting	233.45
Labor	26.57
Public Address	12.00
University Maintenance	30.00
Supplies	2.94
Visual Aid Department Set-up	13.15
	<hr/>
Total Disbursements	\$1,013.73
	<hr/>
DEFICIT (Absorbed by NCAA and Michigan State	
University	\$611.73

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1956 FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS **U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, March 23-24**

Entry Fees	\$ 324.00	
RECEIPTS	\$ 324.00	
Total Receipts	\$ 324.00	
DISBURSEMENTS		
Promotion Expense		
Supplies	\$ 5.00	
Clerical Expense	25.00	
Postage	5.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	3.50	
Dinner for Coaches and Officials	176.41	
Games Expense		
Plaques and Medals	\$ 83.79	
Eye Shades, Pins and Ribbons	35.57	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Labor (Transportation of Mats) ..	161.37	
Program Expense		
Printing	62.50	

\$ 214.91

\$ 343.23

Total Disbursements

\$ 558.14

DEFICIT (Absorbed by U. S. Naval Academy) \$ 234.14

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1956 GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS **Ohio State University, Columbus, June 24-30**

Ticket Sales	\$ 228.00	
Entry Fees	915.00	
Total Receipts	\$ 1,143.00	
DISBURSEMENTS		
Promotion Expense		
Entry Blanks, Preliminary Announcements, etc.	\$300.24	
Clerical Expense	50.00	
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing of Tickets	133.00	
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Golf Committee Expenses	\$ 286.74	

\$ 286.74

Games Expense	
Awards	\$ 370.65
Program Expense	
Engraving	36.09
Printing	126.50
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Tent Rental	46.88
Transportation	25.00
Caddies	321.00
T-Shirts—Caddies	200.00
Police	75.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,201.12
Total Disbursements	<hr/>
	\$ 1,971.10
DEFICIT (Absorbed by Ohio State University)	\$ 828.10

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1956 GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, March 23-24

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 1,040.25
Entry Fees	208.00
Program Receipts	
Advertising	331.64
Other Income	
Banquet Fees	120.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 1,699.89

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 60.00
Publicity Folders and Posters	12.50
Other Advertising	30.00
Supplies	30.55
Postage	22.00
Telephone and Telegraph	12.60
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	60.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 227.65
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 32.45
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	125.00
State and City Taxes	27.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 184.95
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Adam Walter	\$ 50.00
Harry Nelson	50.00

Frank Cumiskey	50.00	
Lou Bordo	50.00	
Fred Meyer	50.00	
Jim Peterson	75.00	
Harold Frye	75.00	
Frank Wells	50.00	
Joe Giallombardo	125.00	
William Matthei	125.00	
		<hr/>
Games Expense		\$ 700.00
Awards		
Team Trophies	\$ 59.72	
Plaques and Medals	105.92	
Other	4.12	
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	98.81	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Labor	282.88	
Program Expense		
Printing	321.80	
The Pines	12.48	
Eden Rock Motel	9.27	
Express	14.27	
Banquet—Carolina Inn	302.84	
Badges	15.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,227.11
		<hr/>
Total Disbursements		\$ 2,339.71
		<hr/>
DEFICIT (Absorbed by the University of No. Carolina)		\$ 639.82

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1956 ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIPS
Colorado College, Colorado Springs, March 15-17

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 14,088.07	
Program Receipts		
Advertising	1,195.00	
Sales	482.25	
		<hr/>
Total Receipts		\$ 15,765.32

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Advertising	\$ 207.37	
Printing, Stationery and Tickets	138.27	
Postage, Telephone, Telegraph	60.84	
		<hr/>
		\$ 406.48
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Referees	\$ 904.51	
		<hr/>
Games Expense		\$ 904.51
Awards	\$ 623.27	

Equipment	
Supplies	39.31
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Salaries and Wages	646.41
Teams' Travel Expenses, Meals and	
Lodging	\$ 13,936.21
Programs	1,252.37
Music and Entertainment	665.44
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	340.00
Souvenirs	867.81
Compensation Insurance	5.23
Taxi and Car Expense	216.54
Decorations	68.96
Electricity	32.00
Miscellaneous	103.25
Tours	255.75
	<hr/>
	\$ 19,052.55
Total Disbursements	<hr/>
	\$ 20,363.54
DEFICIT (Absorbed by the Broadmoor Hotel Co., Inc.)	\$ 4,598.22

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1956 SKIING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Colorado and University of Denver,
Winter Park, Colorado, March 23-24-25

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 537.39
Entry Fees	230.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 767.39

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Publicity Folders and Posters	\$ 37.00
Postage	16.14
Telephone and Telegraph	28.18
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	508.90
	<hr/>
	\$ 590.22
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 212.25
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	35.00
Bank Charges	1.25
	<hr/>
	\$ 248.50
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Meet Officials	\$ 630.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 630.00
Games Expense	
Awards	\$ 42.30
Signs	12.00

Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	9.24
Labor	363.00
Police and Ushers	58.00
Program Expense	
Printing	319.18
Miscellaneous	66.32
Ski Patrol	13.85
	<hr/>
	\$ 883.89
Total Disbursements	<hr/>
	\$ 2,352.62
DEFICIT (Absorbed by Univs. of Colo. and Denver)	\$ 1,585.22

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1956 SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS
Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, March 30-31

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 4,879.00
Entry Fees	486.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	367.50
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 5,732.50

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 94.00
Supplies	93.98
Clerical Expense	146.10
Postage	42.09
Telephone and Telegraph	30.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 406.17
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 45.00
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	52.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 97.00
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Dr. R. R. White	\$ 20.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 20.00
Games Expense	
Awards	
Team Trophies	\$ 52.91
Plaques and Medals	247.20
Equipment	
Flags	3.62
Victory Bench	102.15

Motion Pictures and Permanent Records		
Willcox Photo Engraving Co.	46.40	
Richard Steadman Photos	75.00	
Training Room		
Pool Assistants' Salaries	28.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Supplies	40.27	
Labor	279.18	
Police and Ushers	212.00	
Program Expense		
Printing	523.60	
State Sales Tax on Programs	12.86	
		\$ 1,623.19
Total Disbursements	\$ 2,146.36	
NET RECEIPTS		\$ 3,586.14

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 358.61	
Pro-rated to Competitors for Travel Expenses	3,227.53	
		\$ 3,586.14

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1956 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, June 25-30

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 705.78	
Entry Fees	505.00	
Program Receipts		
Sales	33.85	
Advertising	663.68	
Concession Fee	53.51	
Total Receipts	\$ 1,961.82	

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Entry Blanks and Preliminary		
Announcements	\$ 78.00	
Other Advertising	36.75	
Supplies	44.53	
Postage	18.14	
Telephone and Telegraph	15.73	
		\$ 193.15
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	\$ 62.50	
Clerical Expense	148.60	
		\$ 211.10

Games Committee and Officials Expense**Officials Fees and Expenses**

Umpires and Officials	\$ 93.90
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	\$ 93.90
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Games Expense**Awards**

Team Trophies	\$ 194.27
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Plaques and Medals	56.47
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Others	20.75
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Equipment

Balls	364.50
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Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	73.00
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Buildings and Grounds Expense

Supplies	275.00
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Labor	168.85
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Program Expense

Printing	275.43
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Coaches Dinner	52.75
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Coaches and Players Banquet	111.10
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	\$ 1,592.12
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Total Disbursements	\$ 2,090.27
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DEFICIT (Absorbed by Kalamazoo College)	\$ 128.45
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**FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1956 TRACK AND FIELD
CHAMPIONSHIPS**

University of California, Berkeley, June 15-16

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 40,228.48
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Program Receipts

Sales	3,104.85
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Advertising	333.20
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Miscellaneous	26.98
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Total Receipts	\$ 43,666.53
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DISBURSEMENTS**Promotion Expense**

Entry Blanks and Announcements	\$ 231.39
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Publicity Folders and Posters	22.36
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Supplies	44.25
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Clerical Expense	115.63
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Postage	196.13
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Telephone and Telegraph	126.33
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Meetings (Committee, Press, etc.,)	169.28
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	\$ 905.37
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Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 611.19
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	827.25
Clerical Expense	276.78
Administrative	274.68
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,989.90

Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
W. L. Kelly	\$ 32.50
Willard Greim	286.57
	<hr/>
	\$ 319.07

Games Expense	
Awards (Medals, etc.)	\$ 290.77
Equipment	
Implements	417.80
Numbers	21.58
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records..	611.00
Training Room—Salaries	316.00
Public Address System	50.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	389.72
Labor	307.00
Police and Ushers	562.74
Program Expense	
Printing	1,321.00
Engravings	201.57
Sellers' Commissions	322.85
Editorial	75.00
Ribbons, Armbands, Field, Press Passes, Pins for Badges, Supplies, (Letterheads, Envelopes, Stencils, Signs and Cards) .	400.63
Special Help	2,817.45
Doctors and Nurses—Emergency Rooms..	150.00
Entertainment	1,210.65
Liability Insurance	217.22
Track Coaches Clinic Expenses	1,207.94
	<hr/>
	\$ 10,890.92
Total Disbursements	\$ 14,105.26
	<hr/>
NET RECEIPTS	\$ 29,561.27

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 2,956.13
Pro-rated to Competitors for Travel Expense	16,344.45
Balance to NCAA Treasurer	10,260.69
	<hr/>
	\$ 29,561.27

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1956 WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS
Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, March 23-24

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 10,728.06
State and City Taxes	218.94
Entry Fees	362.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	307.49
<hr/>	
Total Receipts	\$ 11,616.49

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense

Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 92.01
Other Advertising	27.66
Postage	51.00
Telephone and Telegraph	56.40
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	340.50
<hr/>	
	\$ 567.57

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 250.58
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	499.00
State and City Taxes	218.94
<hr/>	
	\$ 968.52

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses	
Grady Peninger	\$ 186.25
Gordon Dupree	200.35
C. W. Frankett	387.60
C. R. Myers	266.70
Dean Ryan	396.75
<hr/>	
	\$ 1,437.65

Games Expense

Awards	
Team Trophies	\$ 153.51
Plaques and Medals	211.86
Other	497.85
Equipment	
Freight on Mat Covers	16.64
Hauling Mats by Truck and Building	
Stage	224.24
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	
1956 Motion Pictures and Permanent	
Records	457.71
1955 Motion Pictures Bill Paid	356.29
Police and Ushers	54.00

Program Expense		
Printing	311.70	
	<hr/>	\$ 2,283.80
Total Disbursements		<hr/>
		\$ 5,257.54
		<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 6,358.95

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 635.91	
Pro-rated to Competitors for Travel Exp...	5,723.04	
	<hr/>	\$ 6,358.95

Regulations Section

Constitution

By-laws

Executive Regulations

Recommended Policies and
Practices

Procedure of the Committee
on Infractions

The numbering of the following pages conforms to the page numbering used in the Regulations Pamphlet, which contains the same material published in separate form. Copies of the Regulations Pamphlet may be obtained from the NCAA executive offices.

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*This publication reflects actions adopted by the
51st annual NCAA Convention, January 11, 1957.*

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Official Interpretations. The Council of the Association, from time to time, issues interpretations as to the scope, meaning or effect of the provisions of the NCAA Constitution and By-laws, subject to review by the annual Convention. These interpretations are printed adjacent to the appropriate sections of the Constitution and By-laws.

Recommended Policies and Practices. The Council periodically issues recommendations to the membership regarding the administration and conduct of intercollegiate athletics. The Council believes that many athletic problems can best be treated by the development of uniform attitudes and policies through NCAA guidance and recommendations rather than legislation.

Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

Including Official Interpretations

ARTICLE I

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

(1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports in conformity with the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.

(2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.

(3) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.

(4) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.

(5) The preservation of collegiate athletic records.

(6) The supervision of the conduct of regional and national collegiate athletic contests under the auspices of this Association and the establishment of rules of eligibility therefor.

(7) The cooperation with other amateur athletic organizations in the promotion and conduct of national and international athletic contests.

(8) In general, the study of any phase of competitive athletics and the establishment of standards therefor, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane.

(9) To legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics.

ARTICLE III

PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONDUCT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Section 1. Principle of Amateurism. An amateur athlete is one who engages in athletics for the physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom athletics is an avocation. One who takes or has taken pay, or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics or has directly or indirectly used his athletic skill for pay in any form does not meet this definition of an amateur.

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. Financial aid may be awarded to any student-athlete for any term or session (including summer session) during which he is in attendance, provided he has been admitted to the

institution as a regular student. Financial aid awarded by an institution to a student-athlete should conform to the rules and regulations of the awarding institution and that institution's conference (if the institution holds such affiliation), but in the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses (tuition and fees, room and board, books, and not to exceed \$15 per month for laundry) for the undergraduate period of the recipient it shall be considered to be "pay" for participation. In addition, the following practices are interpreted as constituting "pay" for participation in intercollegiate athletics:

(a) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award on the basis of a student-athlete's prowess or his contribution to a team's success.

(b) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of an injury which prevents the recipient from participating in athletics.

(c) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of a student-athlete's decision not to participate in athletics.

(d) Payment of excessive expense allowances. [NOTE: In regard to permissible incidental expense allowances for participation in post-season football games, the Council has interpreted this provision to mean that member institutions shall not pay money to team members participating in post-season football games for any purpose except expenses, such incidental expense payments shall not exceed \$7.50 per diem and the total payment shall not cover more than ten days; further, it is the Council's interpretation that complimentary tickets awarded to team members shall not exceed six per person.]

O.I. 2. The phrase "or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics" shall apply not only to the promise of pay when such is to be received during a student-athlete's collegiate career but, also, when such pay is to be received following completion of his collegiate eligibility.

O.I. 3. Any student who signs or has ever signed a contract to play professional athletics (whether for a money consideration or not), plays or has ever played on any professional team in any sport, or receives or has ever received a salary or any of his expenses for reporting to or visiting a professional team is no longer an amateur as defined by this principle.

O.I. 4. A student-athlete may play summer baseball as an amateur on any team not under the jurisdiction of professional baseball, it being understood that he may not receive pay for participation.

O.I. 5. A student-athlete may discuss and enter into agreements relative to future teaching assignments in a high school or college, without affecting his eligibility under the terms of this principle.

O.I. 6. A student-athlete may officiate intramural athletic contests of his institution at the going rate for such employment without endangering his amateur status under this principle, but he may not officiate for pay or other compensation in outside athletic contests.

O.I. 7. A student-athlete may work as a playground supervisor, counsellor in a summer camp, life guard, swimming pool attendant or swimming instructor for children or groups of children without affecting his eligibility under the terms of this principle; further, a student-athlete may work in a tennis or golf shop provided he does not give instruction for compensation.

Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution itself and, in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference, by such conference.

Official Interpretation:

An institution's "responsibility" for the conduct of its intercollegiate athletic program is interpreted to include a responsibility for the acts of an outside agency or organization when said institution's executive or athletic administration has knowledge that the agency or organization exists for furtherance of the institution's intercollegiate athletic program or when any staff member of the institution participates or assists in the functions of the agency or organization. When an institution is informed by a responsible source that a violation may have occurred, the institution is obligated to investigate diligently and take appropriate action.

Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. A student-athlete shall not represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he has been admitted in accordance with the regular published entrance requirements of that institution; unless he is in good scholastic standing as determined by the faculty of that institution; and unless he is maintaining satisfactory progress toward a degree as determined by the regulations of that institution.

Official Interpretation:

The phrases "good scholastic standing" and "satisfactory progress" are to be interpreted at each member institution by the academic authorities who determine the meaning of such phrases for all students, subject to controlling legislation by any conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

Section 4. Principles Governing Financial Aid.

(a) Any student-athlete who receives financial assistance other than that administered by his institution shall not be eligible for intercollegiate competition; provided, however, that this principle shall have no application to assistance received from anyone upon whom the student-athlete is naturally or legally dependent, nor shall it have application to any financial assistance awarded on bases having no relationship whatsoever to athletic ability.

(b) When unearned financial aid is awarded to a student and athletic ability is taken into consideration in making the award, such aid combined with other aid the student-athlete may receive from employment during semester or term time, other scholarships and grants-in-aid (including governmental grants for educational purposes), and like sources, may not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses.

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. The phrase "administered by" is interpreted as follows: A scholarship or grant-in-aid is "administered by" an institution if the institution, through its regular committees or other agencies for the awarding of scholarships and grants-in-aid to students generally, has the final determination of the student-athlete who is to receive the award and the amount or value of the award he is to receive. Special committees appointed to award grants-in-aid or scholarships to student-athletes do not meet this requirement.

O.I. 2. Payments to a student-athlete for his participation in reserve training programs of the Military Service shall not be construed to be "governmental grants for educational purposes" or income from employment during semester or term time. For example, payments by the U. S. Government for a student's participation in advanced ROTC or National Guard training shall not be so construed under the terms of this principle.

NOTE: The phrase, "commonly accepted educational expenses", is interpreted in O.I. 1 of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, page 4.

Section 5. Principle Governing Recruiting. The recruiting of student-athletes shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association.

Section 6. Principle of Ethical Conduct. Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics, and students competing in intercollegiate athletics, shall deport themselves with honesty and sportsmanship at all times to the end that intercollegiate athletics, as a whole, their institutions and they, as individuals, shall stand for the honor and dignity of fair play, and the generally recognized high standards associated with wholesome competitive sports. The By-laws shall provide for a committee to carry forward the principle of this Section.

Section 7. Principle Governing Competition in Post-Season and Non-Collegiate Sponsored Contests. Competition by member institutions in post-season contests and in contests, meets and tournaments which are not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity shall conform to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules or regulations prescribed by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 8. Principle Governing Playing and Practice Seasons. Organized practice and playing seasons in football and basketball shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association.

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for Membership. Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States, its territories or possessions, with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association are eligible for membership in this Association.

Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership. The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the Constitution, the By-laws and other legislation of the Association; (2) to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with such principles; (3) to observe directions of the Council made pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of this Article or by the annual Convention, to refrain from athletic competition with designated institutions; (4) to establish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility and fair play.

Section 3. Classes of Membership.

Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active
- (b) Allied
- (c) Associate
- (d) Affiliated

(a) Active members shall consist of four year colleges and universities duly elected to active membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Active members shall be entitled to all privileges of members of the Association under the Constitution, By-laws and Executive Regulations of the Association and all privileges incidental thereto.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences or associations of colleges and universities, all of the members of which are active members of this Association, duly elected to allied membership under the provisions of the By-laws; provided, however, that a conference or an association with fifty or more members may qualify as an allied member if ninety per cent of its member institutions are active members of the Association. Allied members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except the right to compete as such in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association.

(c) Associate members shall consist of educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, duly elected to associate membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Associate members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except (1) the right to compete in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association, (2) the right to vote and (3) the right of its representatives, as such, to hold any elective office in the Association except membership on rules committees.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of other groups and associations, intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, duly elected under the provisions of the By-

laws. Affiliated members shall be entitled to be represented by one non-voting delegate at the annual Convention of the Association, and shall have such other privileges as may be accorded to affiliated members by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 4. Election to Membership. The By-laws shall prescribe the procedure by which eligibility for and election to membership shall be effected.

Section 5. Annual Dues of Members. The dues of all classes of members shall be as prescribed by the By-laws.

Section 6. Termination of Membership—Discipline of Members.

(a) Disciplinary powers of the Association shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Section and the By-laws.

(b) The membership of any member failing to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or failing to meet the conditions and obligations of membership may be terminated or suspended, or the member otherwise disciplined, by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention, provided that a member shall not be suspended or its membership terminated unless:

(1) Notice of intention to move such termination or suspension, stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the Secretary of this Association, and to the president of such member on or before the first day of November prior to the Convention;

(2) The Council approves the giving of the notice of intention to move for such termination or suspension; and

(3) Such notice is included in the official notice of the Convention.

(c) Disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination of membership or suspension may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem.

(d) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated.

(e) The membership of any active, allied, associate or affiliated member failing to pay the annual dues for one year shall be automatically terminated.

(f) Upon any termination or suspension of membership, all rights and privileges of the member shall forthwith cease.

Section 7. Reinstatement of Members.

(a) Any member whose membership has been terminated under Section 6 (b) of this Article may be reinstated to membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(b) Any member whose membership has been suspended may be reinstated to good standing in accordance with the terms, if any, of

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Council by a majority vote may fill the va-

the By-laws.
be necessary for executing the provisions of this Constitution or of committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year. It shall also appoint such other administrative committees as may who shall report to the Convention nominees for officers and for the Committee to Nominate Officers, and a Committee on Committees, The Council, prior to the annual Convention, shall appoint a session thereof.

(3) At such other times as the President may direct.
(2) At the time of the annual Convention, prior to the business (1) Immediately after election.

for the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:
scribed for members-at-large.
large, subject to the limitations upon re-election which are pre- and once re-elected, remains eligible for election as a member-at-large, subject to the limitations upon re-election which are pre- A person who has become ineligible for election as a Vice-President as provided in this Article, by reason of having been elected

elapsed.
served two terms as members-at-large, until three years have eligible for election or re-election as members-at-large after having may be once re-elected as members-at-large but who shall not be annual Convention who shall serve for a term of one year, and who (c) Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at the Presidents of this Association and a Vice-President-at-Large.

(b) Nine members of the Council shall be the eight District Vice-Presidents of this Association and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex-officio members, and shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Council.

(a) The President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex-officio constituted as follows:

any annual Convention of the Association. The Council shall be policy of the Association in the interim between Conventions is committed to a Council of eighteen members, which shall be elected at Section 1. Council. The establishment and direction of the general

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATION

ARTICLE V

at any annual Convention.
voting, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting time by (1) vote of a majority of the Council members present and disciplinary action taken, or may be restored to good standing at any shall resume good standing in accordance with the terms of the (c) Any member disciplined by the Council of the Association Convention.

vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual of such suspension by (1) vote of a majority of the Council, or (2) the suspension action; or at any time after six months from the date

cancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual Convention following his election.

Section 2. Executive Committee. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Association which shall consist of ten members and which shall be constituted as follows:

(a) The President, Vice-President-at-Large and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee.

(b) Seven members of the Executive Committee to serve for a period of one year shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual Convention or promptly by mail vote thereafter.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is empowered to transact the business and administer the affairs of the Association, and to carry out the policies of the Association and the Council. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the Secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and to the Association at the annual Convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the ensuing fiscal year prior to the end of any current fiscal year. It shall have authority to employ, upon approval of the Council, an Executive Director and to employ such other persons as may be necessary to an efficient operation of the business of the Association. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual Convention.

Section 3. Officers.

(a) Designation of officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, eight District Vice-Presidents (one from each geographic district, each of whom shall be a member of the faculty of a member institution in the district from which he is elected), a Vice-President-at-Large and a Secretary-Treasurer.

(b) Election of officers.

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual Convention.

The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected for a term of two years, except that at the first election held under this Constitution, the Vice-Presidents elected from the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Districts shall be elected for a term of one year.

Vice-Presidents may be once re-elected but are not eligible for election or re-election as Vice-Presidents after having served two terms under this Section, until three years have elapsed.

(c) Duties of officers.

(1) President. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association, the Executive Committee and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a special meeting of the Association when requested in writing by

twelve or more members of the Council. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated, one of the Vice-Presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the President's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) District Vice-Presidents. Each District Vice-President shall represent the interests of his district. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual Convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants within his district for membership in the Association as provided in the By-laws and shall perform such other duties as the President may designate.

(3) Vice-President-at-Large. The Vice-President-at-Large shall represent the interests and viewpoints of the smaller institutions of the Association, work in close cooperation with the College Committee and aid in the formation of any policies to further the cause of intercollegiate athletics in smaller institutions.

(4) Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual Convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual Convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements during the preceding fiscal year ending August thirty-first, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual proceedings. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

Prior to the end of any fiscal year, he shall present to the Executive Committee a proposed operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

Section 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, it shall be divided into eight geographic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.

3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Iowa.

6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, and New Mexico.

7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Montana.

8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, and Territory of Hawaii.

Section 2. The By-laws may provide for the inclusion of any member in any district other than the one above specified.

ARTICLE VI

BY-LAWS, EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Section 1. By-laws. The Association may at any annual Convention adopt or amend any By-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution by a majority vote of the members present and voting, except where a greater majority may be required by the By-laws. Except as otherwise specifically set forth in this Constitution, the By-laws may provide rules and regulations governing the administration of college athletics by any members of the Association; the eligibility of students for intercollegiate athletic competition; the establishment and control of events, meets, tournaments, games and other athletic contests sponsored under the auspices of the Association; the procedures for administering and enforcing the provisions of this Constitution and of the By-laws; the adoption of rules of play and competition in the various sports, and the delegation of authority in connection with such subjects to other individuals, officers or committees. The enumeration of the foregoing particulars which may be included in the By-laws shall not limit in any way the general power and authority in the adoption of By-laws permitted by the first sentence of this Section.

Section 2. Executive Regulations. The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

Section 3. Resolutions. Legislation may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-laws at any annual Convention by a majority of the delegates present and voting, provided the legislation proposed is of a temporary character effective only for the time specified in the resolution itself; such resolution, if passed by a majority of the delegates present and voting, may on motion supported by a majority of the delegates present and voting be referred to the entire membership for a subsequent mail vote conducted by the officers under conditions approved by the Council. A two-thirds majority of the members voting in any such mail vote shall be required for the enactment of the legislation proposed in the resolution.

ARTICLE VII

MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Convention. There shall be an annual Convention of this Association during the second week of January, or at such other time as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Association shall be called by the President on the written request of twelve or more members of the Council.

Section 3. Quorum. Fifty active members represented as prescribed in this Constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

Section 4. Representation at Meeting. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual Convention and at special meetings by one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member and non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

Section 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates. Delegates shall be certified to the Secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall designate the delegate entitled to cast its vote. Whenever the Association votes by roll call, either written or viva voce, on any question, on demand of any delegate the names of the delegates as they vote shall be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials. No delegate shall represent any active or allied member unless he is actually identified with such member.

ARTICLE VIII

COMMITTEES

The By-laws shall provide for such committees as the Association may consider necessary. The By-laws may establish the number of members and tenure of all committees established by this Constitution except the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended at any annual Convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention.

By-Laws of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

Including Official Interpretations

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for membership, conditions and obligations of membership, classes of membership, termination of membership and reinstatement to membership are governed by Article IV of the Constitution of the Association.

Section 2. Election to Membership.

(a) Election to Active Membership.

An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the Secretary on a form prepared by the Secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues which would be payable by it if an active member of the Association. The Secretary shall determine whether the applying institution is accredited by its regional accrediting agency. If the institution is not so accredited, the application shall be disapproved. If, however, the institution is so accredited, it shall be deemed to have satisfied the Association's requirement of acceptable academic standards and the Secretary shall refer its application to the Vice-President of the district in which the institution so applying is located. The Vice-President shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant has acceptable athletic standards. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting in the district shall elect the applicant to membership provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district. When the vote has been completed the Vice-President of the district shall report it to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall thereupon certify the election or failure of election of the applicant and notify the applicant thereof. The number of votes cast for or against the applicant and the identity of the active members casting such votes shall not be disclosed by the Vice-President of the district or by the Secretary. Should the applicant fail to qualify academically or fail of election the dues paid by it shall be refunded.

(b) Election to Allied Membership.

Athletic conferences or associations, eligible for allied membership under Article IV, Section 3, (b), of the Constitution may be elected to such allied membership by a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(c) Election to Associate Membership.

Educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, may be elected to asso-

ciate membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(d) Election to Affiliated Membership.

Other groups or associations eligible for affiliated membership under the provisions of the Constitution of this Association may be elected to affiliated membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(e) Re-election to Membership.

If an institution resigns its active or associate membership and, subsequently, applies to re-establish its membership, such application must first be approved by the Association's Council before such institution becomes eligible for re-election to membership in accordance with above paragraphs (a) or (c).

Section 3. Dues of Members.

(a) The annual dues of the various classes of membership shall be:

(1) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 students, \$37.50.

(2) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 students or over but not more than 1499 students, \$75.00.

(3) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 1500 students or over but not more than 2499 students, \$112.50.

(4) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 2500 students or over but not more than 3999 students, \$150.00.

(5) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 4000 students or over, \$200.00.

(6) Allied members which have an average undergraduate male enrollment in their member institutions of 1000 or more students, \$100.00; other allied members, \$25.00.

(7) Associate members, \$25.00.

(8) Affiliated members, \$25.00.

(b) Dues are payable on September first of each year and are delinquent ninety days from and after September 1. No member which is delinquent in the payment of its dues shall be permitted to vote, or to compete in meets or tournaments of the Association. The Constitution of the Association provides for termination of membership on failure of a member to pay dues for one year.

Section 4. The following transfer of active members from their regular geographic districts is hereby made in accordance with Article V, B, Section 2, of the Constitution:

West Virginia University from District 2 to District 3.

Marshall College from District 2 to District 4.

Maryland State College from District 3 to District 2.

U. S. Naval Academy from District 3 to District 2.

Georgetown University from District 3 to District 2.

Bradley University from District 4 to District 5.

University of Detroit from District 4 to District 5.

University of Iowa from District 5 to District 4.

University of Houston from District 6 to District 5.

University of New Mexico from District 6 to District 7.

University of Colorado from District 7 to District 5.

Idaho State College from District 8 to District 7.

Section 5. Discipline of Members. The Council shall receive and consider complaints which may be filed with the Association which charge the failure of any member institution to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or the failure of any member to meet the conditions and obligations of membership in the Association. The Council shall have the authority, upon the filing of such a complaint, or upon its own initiative, to institute an inquiry or an investigation regarding the possible failure of any member institution to maintain such standards or meet such conditions or obligations.

Procedure governing the Council in the performance of its duties under this Section shall be formulated and published by it and circularized to the membership of the Association. A member under investigation shall be given notice of any specific charges against it and of the facts upon which such charges are based, and shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Council to answer any such charges by the production of evidence. All members of the Association are under obligation to cooperate with the Council and to answer all relevant inquiries submitted to them by it.

The Council shall determine whether it shall recommend that disciplinary action be taken by the next annual Convention or whether the Council shall itself impose disciplinary measures authorized by Article IV, Section 6 of the Constitution.

ARTICLE II

FINANCES

Section 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues, from activities of the Association, and all income from other sources except as may be otherwise provided in the Constitution, By-laws or Executive Regulations, shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall have power by the adoption of Executive Regulations to provide for all fiscal arrangements concerning tournaments and meets conducted under the auspices of the Association, funds for Olympic Games, income and distribution of income of the Association, the requirement of bond for officers of the Association charged with the handling of funds, and provision for audits and accounts.

ARTICLE III COMMITTEES

Section 1. (a) The following are the general committees established by the Association:

Executive Committee	Committee on Committees
Eligibility Committee	Committee on Credentials
Extra Events Committee	Committee on Ethics
Publications Committee	Olympic Committee
College Committee	Constitution and By-Laws
Nominating Committee	Committee

(b) The Executive Committee is appointed as provided in the Constitution. Its duties are those assigned to it by the Constitution, the By-laws and the Executive Regulations.

(c) The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the Council, and at least two of the members shall be elected from the membership of the Council. One of the three members shall be elected by the Council as chairman. The Eligibility Committee shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation; provided that such application is in accordance with the published and circularized interpretations of the Council concerning the Constitution and By-laws of the Association. The Executive Director is authorized to apply the eligibility rules of the Association subject to review by the Eligibility Committee upon the request of any member.

(d) The Extra Events Committee shall consist of five members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The duties and functions of the Extra Events Committee are set forth in Article VII of the By-laws.

(e) The Publications Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The Publications Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of and responsibility for the official national football, basketball and track and field statistical service conducted under the auspices of the Association, and the publication of the rules books, guides and other books and pamphlets of the Association. The Publications Committee also shall be responsible for the appointment and supervision of the various guide editors of the Association.

(f) The College Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one at-large. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for a term of four years, except that not less than two members shall be elected each year. One of the members shall be designated as chairman. A member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of the committee so that at least two vacancies occur

each year, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of less than four years. Otherwise, a member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as a district representative and one term as a member-at-large. The Committee may consider and bring to the attention of the Association by its recommendations any athletic matter of common interest to the smaller colleges in the Association and shall in particular be responsible for arranging and conducting the program of that session of the annual Convention which is devoted to the athletic interests of the smaller colleges.

(g) The Nominating Committee shall consist of nine members, four of whom shall be the Vice-Presidents of the Association whose terms do not expire that year and five of whom shall not be members of the Council or officers of the Association. At least one shall be appointed from each district of the Association not represented by the Vice-Presidents appointed to the Committee. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association, and the Council shall designate one of the members of the Committee as chairman. The Nominating Committee shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention one or more nominees for each of the offices of President, the eight District Vice-Presidents, the Vice-President-at-Large, the Secretary-Treasurer and the seven members-at-large of the Council.

(h) The Committee on Committees shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and one at-large who shall be the chairman. The Committee on Committees shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association. The Committee on Committees shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention nominees for all of the rules committees and meets and tournament committees, as provided for in Section 2 and Section 3 of this Article, and of all general committees listed in Section 1, (a) of this Article except the Executive Committee, the Eligibility Committee, the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Committees, the Committee on Credentials, and the Committee on Ethics.

(i) The Committee on Credentials shall be appointed prior to the business session of each Convention by the Executive Committee. The Committee shall consist of such number as the Executive Committee shall designate and shall have authority to examine the credentials of delegates to the annual Convention and to determine the authority of any delegate to vote or represent a member at the Convention, subject to appeal to the Convention.

(j) The Committee on Ethics shall consist of five members. The Committee shall be concerned with any incident or occurrence which is deemed by the Council of this Association to be detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, and contrary to the principles set forth in Article III, Section 6 of the Constitution. The Council, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, may direct the Com-

mittee to investigate any such occurrence or incident and ascertain all the available facts and information pertinent to the case.

The Committee, in turn, shall report its findings with or without recommendation to the Council which shall review the report of the Committee and determine whether the facts warrant further action. If it is the judgment of the Council that the facts clearly indicate that the occurrence or incident was detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, the Council shall:

- (1) Censure the person or persons, organization(s) or institution(s) responsible for the occurrence or incident; and

- (2) If the facts warrant, report the results of the investigation and the Council's decision to the officers of any other organization which might have a similar responsibility or jurisdiction in such a matter.

The Committee shall be composed of the President of the Association, the president of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the president of the national coaches association of the particular sport involved in the particular incident or occurrence being investigated, provided the particular national coaches association is an affiliated member of this Association. The other two members of the Committee shall be elected by the Council for a period of two years, and shall be men outside of the administration of intercollegiate athletics whose reputations, recognized standing and prominence in our American society, and whose work and judgment may be expected to inspire general confidence as to thoroughness of investigation and soundness and fairness of judgment. If for any reason the particular case under investigation does not involve a sport which would warrant the presence of the president of the national coaches association of the sport, or if in a particular incident the national coaches association affected is not an affiliated member of this Association, the President of this Association with the advice and consent of the other members of the Committee shall appoint the fifth member of the Committee .

(k) The Olympic Committee shall consist of nine members to serve for a period of four years, one member from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and a member-at-large to be elected as chairman. The Committee shall be elected by the annual Convention of the Association and shall be responsible for the planning and direction of the Association's Olympic activities, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Through annual reports, it shall keep the membership informed of any developments related to the national or international Olympic movement which should be brought to the attention of the universities and colleges of the nation.

(1) The Constitution and By-laws Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The Committee shall classify all legislation enacted by the Association which amends the Constitution or By-Laws and it shall be responsible for the accurate incorporation of such legislation into the Constitution or By-laws. The Committee's actions shall stand as final, subject to review at the next succeeding Convention of the Association at the request of any member.

Section 2, (a) The following are the rules committees established by the Association:

Basketball Rules
Football Rules
Swimming Rules
Track and Field Rules
Soccer Rules
Boxing Rules
Fencing Rules

Gymnastics Rules
Ice Hockey Rules
Lacrosse Rules
Wrestling Rules
Skiing Rules
Baseball Rules

It shall be the duty of the above committees to establish and maintain rules of play in their respective sports consistent with sound tradition of the respective sports and of such character as to insure good sportsmanship and healthful participation by the competitors. It shall also be the duty of rules committees in sports for which national records are maintained, to approve such records.

The rules committees for baseball, basketball, football, swimming and track and field shall be elected on the district representation plan, under which not less than two members of the committee shall be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected for a term of four years, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as a district representative and one as a member-at-large. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that at least two vacancies will occur each year, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of less than four years. The members of all other rules committees shall be elected for a term of one year. The members of all rules committees shall be elected at an annual Convention of the Association. Members of rules committees unless otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association. The terms of members of the rules committees shall commence on the first day of February following their election, except that members of the Football Rules Committee shall take office the first day of January following their election.

The chairman of any rules committee may designate a secretary or rules editor, or both, from the membership of the committee. The Executive Committee may appoint a secretary, a rules editor or advisory committees from non-members of any rules committee upon the request of the chairman of the committee.

(b) The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, and one at-large. One member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman. The Committee is authorized to function as a part of the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada in the formulation of the basketball rules.

(c) The Football Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and two at-large. Of the two members elected at large, one shall serve as chairman and the other shall serve as secretary.

(d) The Swimming Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large, and one appointed by and representing the National Federation of State

High School Athletic Associations. One of the members shall be elected as chairman.

(e) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large, and one appointed by and representing the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. One of the members shall be elected as chairman.

(f) The Soccer Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(g) The Boxing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(h) The Fencing Rules Committee shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(i) The Gymnastics Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(j) The Ice Hockey Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman, and one of whom shall represent secondary school hockey interests.

(k) The Lacrosse Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. There may be an advisory committee of six members elected from the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

(l) The Wrestling Rules Committee shall consist of eight members, one of whom shall be appointed by and shall represent the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. One of the members shall be elected as chairman.

(m) The Skiing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(n) The Baseball Rules Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, and one at-large. One member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman.

Section 3. (a) The following are the tournament committees established by the Association:

University Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

College Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

Golf Tournament Committee

Tennis Tournament Committee

Cross-Country Meet Committee

(b) The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The terms of members shall commence on the first day of May following their election. The University Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the University Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the University Basketball Tournament and for a final University Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(c) The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The College Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the College Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the College Basketball Tournament and for a final College Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(d) The Golf Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The Golf Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Golf Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(e) The Tennis Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The Tennis Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Tennis Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(f) The Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of two members, the cross-country coach of the host institution and a chairman, to be nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the annual Convention.

Section 4. The Association may from time to time establish other committees for any purpose and provide for their appointment or election, tenure and duties.

ARTICLE IV

ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR N.C.A.A. EVENTS

Section 1. Any participant in a National Collegiate Championship event, one of the meets or tournaments conducted by the Association, must meet all of the following requirements for eligibility, except that a participant in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship (College Division) is granted certain exceptions under Section 4:

(a) He must be eligible under the rules of the intercollegiate athletic conference of which his institution is a member, or, if his institution is not a member of any conference, then he must be eligible under the rules of his own institution.

(b) He must be a matriculated student at the certifying institution. That is, he must have been admitted under the published admission rules of that institution as a regular student in a curriculum leading to a degree or comparable objective.

(c) He must, at the time of competition, be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, or if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition.

(d) He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have

elapsed from his first registration at the member institution or a junior college, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from an institution offering more than two years of college work. [NOTE: The NCAA Council, in accordance with authority granted to it by Section 2 of this Article, waived the provisions of paragraphs (d) and (e) to permit freshmen to compete in the 1956 National Collegiate Boxing Championships. This action provides that freshmen who engaged in varsity boxing competition during the 1956 season shall be entitled to three additional seasons of varsity competition insofar as eligibility for the National Collegiate Boxing Tournament is concerned. The Council's waiver applied only to the Boxing Tournament.]

(e) He must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved, provided that participation by a freshman on a varsity team of a junior college or of an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 shall not be counted as a season of varsity competition for purposes of this rule; however, no freshmen are eligible for participation in NCAA-sponsored athletic contests by the provisions of paragraph (d).

(Competition by a freshman on a varsity team must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in paragraph (e), unless enjoyed at a junior college or at an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750.)

Official Interpretation:

The term "junior college" as used in the preceding paragraphs refers to American junior colleges and is not descriptive of or applicable to the educational institutions of other nations.

(f) He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree, except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes the work for the degree remains eligible until the opening of the next regular academic semester or quarter.

(g) He must be an amateur as defined in Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution of the Association. (A student who signs a contract to play in professional athletics, whether for a money consideration or not, is not an amateur.)

(h) He must, if competing in the Boxing Tournament, comply with all of the requirements of the special boxing rules set forth in the Boxing Guide of the Association as the Official Boxing Rules, and as the same may be, from time to time, established by the Boxing Rules Committee.

Section 2. There shall be no waiver by the Association of any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any individual student or students, except that the Eligibility Committee may waive any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any participant in the Olympic Games who may, by reason of such participation, lose the

right to compete in any National Collegiate Championship event; further, in times of national emergency and during Olympic Game years, the Council may waive any of said provisions.

Section 3. The Eligibility Committee shall not, prior to the conclusion of any tournament or meet under the auspices of this Association, rule on any protest received during the progress of such tournament or meet or within a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the same if the student protested has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for competition in that tournament or meet.

Section 4. The following exceptions to Section 1 are granted in connection with the National Collegiate Basketball Tournament (College Division):

- (a) Freshmen, who are otherwise eligible, may be permitted to compete as members of the team of their institution provided that the institution has an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750.
- (b) Freshmen, who are otherwise eligible, may be permitted to compete as members of the team of their institution in cases where the institution has an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or more, provided their institution and any conference in which it holds membership permitted freshmen to compete on varsity teams as of the date of September 1, 1956; provided, however, that this exception shall extend only until September 1, 1959.
- (c) Freshmen who are eligible under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Section, are eligible for three additional seasons of varsity competition insofar as participation in this tournament is concerned.

ARTICLE V

N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

Section 1. The following athletic events are established under the auspices of the Association:

- The National Collegiate Basketball Championship
(University Division)
- The National Collegiate Basketball Championship
(College Division)
- The National Collegiate Golf Championships
- The National Collegiate Tennis Championships
- The National Collegiate Track and Field Championships
- The National Collegiate Baseball Championship
- The National Collegiate Swimming Championships
- The National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship
- The National Collegiate Wrestling Championships
- The National Collegiate Fencing Championships
- The National Collegiate Boxing Championships
- The National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships
- The National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships
- The National Collegiate Skiing Championships

Section 2. In all the above sports in which there is a tournament committee, the annual tournament or meet shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the tournament committee for that particular sport, subject to such requirements, standards and conditions as may be prescribed by the Executive Regulations. In all other cases, it shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the rules committee in the sport involved, subject to such requirements, standards and conditions as may be prescribed by the Executive Regulations. In sports for which there is an established annual tournament or meet, but in which there is no rules committee or tournament committee, such events shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the Executive Committee of the Association or of such committee as it may appoint or designate for the purpose. Play-offs shall be considered a part of the meet or tournament of the particular sport.

ARTICLE VI

RECRUITING

Section 1. No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student-athlete with the offer or gift of financial aid or equivalent inducements except such as are permitted by this Association, his institution, and, if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference.

Section 2. All funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes shall be deposited with the member institution. The institution shall be exclusively and entirely responsible for the manner in which it expends the funds.

- (a) A member institution may finance one and only one visit to its campus for a given prospective student-athlete, such visit not to exceed two days and two nights. Only actual round trip transportation costs by direct route between the student's home and the institution's campus may be paid.
- (b) No member institution may finance the transportation costs incurred by relatives or friends of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus or elsewhere.
- (c) No member institution may arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of any prospective student-athlete on the campus or elsewhere.

Section 3. No member institution shall, on its campus or elsewhere, conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session or test at which one or more prospective student-athletes reveal, demonstrate, or display their abilities in any branch of sport.

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. The phrase "prospective student-athletes" shall include any prospect not registered in the institution at the time of the practice or test therein described, except that during pre-season practice in fall sports it shall be permissible for a student-athlete who is not registered but who has been accepted for admission to the institution to engage

in such pre-season practice provided said practice is not used to determine whether aid is to be awarded.

O.I. 2. No member of an institution's coaching staff may conduct or participate in any coaching school involving prospective students.

Section 4. No member institution shall permit any employee to participate directly or indirectly in the management, coaching, officiating, supervision, promotion or player selection of any all-star team or contest in football or basketball involving interscholastic players or those who during the previous school year were members of high school teams. Facilities of a member institution shall not be made available unless such a contest is first sanctioned by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

Section 5. No member institution shall permit or allow any outside organization, agency, or group of individuals to utilize, administer or expend funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes, including the transportation and entertainment of, and the giving of gifts or services to, prospective student-athletes or the relatives and friends of prospective student-athletes. The pooling of resources for such purposes by two or more persons shall constitute such a fund. The foregoing prohibition shall not apply to persons upon whom a given prospective student-athlete may be naturally or legally dependent; further, any person, at his own expense, may transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus of a member institution.

Section 6. Any staff member or other representative of a member institution desiring to visit a prospective student-athlete at the student-athlete's high school shall first contact the principal or his authorized representative, explain the purpose of his call and request permission to contact the student-athlete. Only if permission is granted may the contact be made at the high school.

ARTICLE VII

EXTRA EVENTS

Section 1. No member institution shall compete in any football game that is not scheduled as to the identity of a participating collegiate team before the beginning of the regular football season of the college for any academic year, unless the given contest complies with the following requirements:

(a) Any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring committee of any such game shall include in the membership of its administration committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association.

(b) No member institution shall participate in more than one such game during any academic year.

(c) Game officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the competing institutions.

(d) Competing institutions shall be allocated not less than one-third of the total seats in the stadium in such proportion as they may agree, or if they do not agree then with a minimum of one-sixth of the total seats in the stadium to be made available to each. An institution not requiring its full allocation of tickets shall make available its unused portion of the allotment to the other institution. All unsold tickets shall be returned to any sponsoring persons or organization not less than 15 days in advance of the date of the game.

(e) The competing institutions shall receive a share of the gross receipts of the contest as prescribed by the Executive Regulations, but in no event shall more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the gross receipts be paid to or retained by any sponsoring person or organization, and out of such portion of the gross receipts shall be paid all game expenses, including stadium rental, printing of tickets, ticket sellers, ticket takers, ushers, game officials, promotion, publicity, and any other game expense.

(f) Certification by an Extra Events Committee of this Association that the given contest meets the above qualifications and any other regulations of the Association.

Section 2. A general committee of this Association to be known as the Committee on Extra Events is hereby established. The functions of this Committee shall include:

(a) Receiving evidence insuring that any contests covered by this Section which are presently established comply with the qualifications pertinent to them.

(b) Examining notices of intent for the inauguration of such contests, which are to be received from proposed sponsors only at an annual meeting of this Association and which the Committee will approve or disapprove at the succeeding annual Convention of the Association.

(c) Certifying that any given contest meets these qualifications and other regulations of the Association.

Section 3. Any football game scheduled by one college with another college to be played on a common and regular open date of their regular football season on the campus or in the regular playing stadium of either shall be excepted from coming within this Section even if scheduled after the season of either collegiate participant has commenced.

Section 4. This Article shall be effective as of January 8, 1949, provided that it shall not affect legal and enforceable commitments made by any member prior to January 8, 1949, and shall be enforced only as to contests held subsequent to its adoption.

ARTICLE VIII

PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS

Section 1. Limitation on Playing Seasons.

(a) Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes, whichever is earlier, and the total playing schedule for any intercollegiate team shall be limited in a year (September first

of one year to August thirty-first of the following year, inclusive) to a maximum of ten contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition (exclusive of one scrimmage or contest at the conclusion of spring practice, provided that the same be with a team composed of bona fide alumni or students, or both, and exclusive of one post-season game approved by the Association's Extra Events Committee).

(b) Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to October fifteenth of each year; the first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not be played prior to December first; the last contest (game or scrimmage) shall not be played after March thirty-first. The maximum number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition during such period shall not exceed twenty-six, exclusive of post-season tournament contests. No post-season tournament contest shall be played after March 31. In the event November thirtieth falls on a Friday, the first contest (game or scrimmage) of that year may be played on that date. Practice scrimmages with outside competition may be permitted prior to December first but such scrimmages shall be counted against the permissible twenty-six contests.

(c) On the day before the opening of permissible practice, as specified in the two preceding paragraphs, it shall be permissible to issue equipment, have medical examinations and take squad pictures.

(d) Any game or games played in the Territory of Hawaii, either against the University of Hawaii or under the sponsorship of the University of Hawaii, shall not be considered as a "contest" or "contests" in computing the maximum playing schedule under sub-sections (a) and (b) of this Section.

Section 2. Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice.

(a) Post-season practice in football shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty-six calendar days (vacation and examination days excluded).

(b) Post-season practice in basketball shall be prohibited.

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. "Practice" is any practice held at the direction of or supervised by any member or members of an institution's coaching staff.

O.I. 2. "Post-season" practice is any practice or instruction in a sport held after the last game of an institution's playing season and before the first day of the practice season for the next ensuing year. Post-season practice does not include practice for any established event, participation in which is not prohibited by the NCAA.

O.I. 3. A "post-season tournament" contest in basketball is one between teams that are not identified until the close of the preceding regular season, the term "post-season" necessarily implying that the time of the event shall be after a regular season.

O.I. 4. "Practice scrimmages with outside competition" refers to informal scrimmages held in privacy without publicity or official scoring.

O.I. 5. "Calendar days," insofar as the term applies to the period within which post-season practice in football must fall, are consecutive days, omitting vacation and examination days, officially announced on the institution's calendar.

O.I. 6. Engaging in any or all of the following activities on any day constitutes "practice":

- (1) Field or floor practice
- (2) Chalk talk
- (3) Lecture, or the discussion or showing of motion pictures

The duration and distribution of these activities on any day are to be determined by the institution itself, subject to controlling legislation by the conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

O.I. 7. These Sections apply to all student-athletes except those engaged exclusively in the institution's intramural athletic program.

O.I. 8. Practice activity conducted under the guise of physical education class work must be counted as practice sessions under the requirements of these Sections.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

These By-laws may be amended at any annual Convention by majority vote of the members present and voting, without previous notice, except that no amendments of the provisions of Articles VI, VIII and IX shall be proposed, voted upon or adopted except upon such notice as is provided for amendments of the Constitution in Article IX of the Constitution of the Association.

Executive Regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

As approved and adopted by the Executive Committee of the Association

I

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

The agenda of the annual business meeting of the Association shall be established by the Council. All other arrangements for the annual Convention of the Association shall be made by the Executive Director and officers, subject to the direction and approval of the Executive Committee.

II

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

Section 1. Conduct of Meets and Tournaments. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association, shall be under the control and supervision of the rules committee in the sport involved. The rules committee shall appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

In sports for which there is no rules committee elected by the Association, such tournaments or meets, if any, shall be under the control and supervision of a tournament committee especially appointed by the Association. Such a committee is to appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

The games committee should include the chairman of the rules or tournament committee of the sport involved and the director of athletics of the host institution. The latter customarily conducts the event with the approval of the games committee. The functions of the director of athletics, as games chairman, include such matters as the mailing of entry blanks and the acceptance of entries, the handling of publicity, the selection of officials with approval of the games committee, direction of ticket sales and the general details involved in staging and administering the event.

At all times, the director of the host institution shall work in close cooperation with the chairman of the rules or tournament committee.

Section 2. Eligibility. The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes competing in the various events conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association governing such participation.

For a particular tournament or meet, the chairman of the Eligibility Committee may designate a member of the faculty of the host institution to act as a temporary fourth member of the Eligibility Committee. It shall be the special responsibility of the temporary member to notify the chairman of any eligibility problem which in his opinion requires the attention of the Eligibility Committee, and

otherwise to represent the Eligibility Committee on the day of the event.

A copy of the current eligibility rules shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and these rules shall be printed on the entry blanks.

Any student-athlete who has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for a National Collegiate athletic event shall not be withheld from participation because of any protest made or filed during the progress of the event or during a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the opening of the event. In cases of ineligibility established subsequent to National Collegiate Championship competition, where such competition is as an individual, the ineligible individual's performance shall be stricken from the records and the points he has contributed to his team's total shall be deleted and the standings adjusted accordingly, it being understood that in team sports the team's performance and records also shall be deleted and its place in the final standings shall be vacated; furthermore, any medals or trophies involved shall be returned to the Association.

Section 3. Entries. Institutions eligible to enter meets and tournaments of the Association shall be limited to active members, paid up and in good standing as of the first of the calendar year, except that institutions eligible to enter the Cross-Country meet shall be limited to active members paid up and in good standing as of the first of September preceding the meet. Institutions which apply for membership prior to January first and are admitted thereafter, shall be eligible for meets and tournaments of that year following their election to membership.

A list of the institutions in good standing as members of the NCAA shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and rules committee chairman. This list should be carefully observed to assure that no entries are accepted from institutions which are not active NCAA members in good standing.

The various rules and tournament committees of the Association shall be responsible for determining whether entry fees shall be charged, and if so, the amount of said fees, it being understood that such fees shall be subject to review by the Association's Executive Committee upon the request of one or more member institutions.

The games committee conducting any National Collegiate event may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such event to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

Section 4. Championship Awards. The NCAA has created standard awards for individuals who place in National Collegiate competition. The number of awards for each National Collegiate event shall be determined by the particular rules or tournament committee involved, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The awards include both plaques and medals and are ordered by the NCAA Executive Director from the manufacturer, who sends the awards directly to the athletic director of the institution acting as host to the particular event. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman for payment and the cost

is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event.

These awards shall be the only awards granted by the Association for participation in National Collegiate events. Duplicate awards shall be presented to competitors tying for official places. If two athletes tie for second place, for example, each athlete shall receive an official second place medal with the engraving on the medal to denote a tie.

There shall be an appropriate trophy awarded in recognition of the team champion, the winning team to be determined upon the basis of the official scoring system approved by the particular rules or tournament committee. It is the responsibility of the games committee to secure the trophy.

In addition to the above described official awards, it may be permissible for the host institution, reputable individuals, or other groups closely associated with intercollegiate athletics to present awards to competing individuals and teams under certain prescribed conditions, and subject to the approval of the games committee and Executive Committee. Among the conditions which must be satisfied are:

(a) There shall be no commercial advertisement or credit attached to or made a part of the award, or the presentation of the award.

(b) The concept, design, size and value of the award shall be in keeping with the traditional college requirements of dignified presentation and shall conform to the established standards of what constitutes an acceptable college award.

(c) The presentation of the award shall be made by a designated representative of the games committee.

Section 5. Financial and Related Reports. The following material shall be sent by the meet chairman to the NCAA office as noted:

(a) At least five copies of the entry blanks and related material shall be mailed to the NCAA office at the same time they are sent to the member colleges.

(b) Immediately following the close of competition, at least five copies of the official results of the meet or tournament as well as a list of entries and their colleges, officials and other pertinent details shall be sent to the NCAA office.

(c) The chairman of the rules or tournament committee of the sport shall file at his earliest convenience a written report of the meet for inclusion in the annual Convention Bulletin and Yearbook of the Association.

(d) A report covering the financial details of each championship meet or tournament shall be submitted to the Treasurer of the Association not later than ninety days following conclusion of competition and must bear the certification both of the games chairman, in direct charge of the meet or tournament, and that of the rules or tournament committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on an approved form supplied by the Executive Director, and shall be published in the annual Yearbook of the Association.

Chairman of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of

such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to all expenditures.

Section 6. Distribution of Receipts. The income from National Collegiate events shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(a) To pay the expenses of conducting and promoting the meet or tournament.

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(c) The balance of net receipts up to the amount of the traveling expenses of the competitors may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of the Track and Field Championships, the prorating for payment of travel expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions a, b and c), shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

(1) To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

(2) If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions on a per man basis in all events except track and field, it being understood that in track and field the pro rata return shall be confined to point winners. [NOTE: If a competitor scores twice in track and field, he shall be counted twice for the purpose of this regulation.]

Section 7. Deficits. If the receipts from a National Collegiate event are not sufficient to meet the actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event, the sponsoring institution shall absorb the deficit.

Section 8. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of the receipts of a National Collegiate event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.

Section 9. Films. Matters of film policy for National Collegiate events shall be subject to approval of the Executive Committee.

The rules or tournament committee shall recommend to the Executive Committee whether an event is to be filmed and the number of prints to be ordered. The costs of filming a National Collegiate event and of producing additional copies shall be entered as a regular expense item for the event.

If films are taken of a National Collegiate event, the original and whatever additional copies are ordered shall be sent to the NCAA Executive offices as promptly as possible for inclusion in the Association's Film Service. All events should be filmed on reversal stock.

Section 10. Designation of Dates and Sites. The NCAA conducts fourteen national championship meets and tournaments. The rules or tournament committees of these fourteen sports recommend by

committee action, to the NCAA Executive Committee, the dates and sites for the championships each year.

The recommendation to the Executive Committee relative to the date and site of a particular National Collegiate event shall be accompanied by a proposed budget showing estimated income and expenses connected with the operation of the meet or tournament.

Executive Committee approval shall be obtained before final commitments are made with the host institution or host agency.

Section 11. Program Advertising. The Spencer Advertising Company, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, is the official national advertising representative for the official programs issued in connection with National Collegiate events. The sale of all national advertising for these programs shall be handled through this organization.

Section 12. Radio. The radio broadcast policy for National Collegiate Championship events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, in accordance with specifications prescribed by the Executive Committee.

Section 13. Television Rights. The live television policy for National Collegiate Championship events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, subject to the approval of the NCAA Executive Committee.

The sale of television film rights to National Collegiate events shall be handled through the Association's headquarters, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Requests for film rights should be forwarded to the Executive Director, with the games committee chairman's recommendations.

Section 14. Insurance. Sponsoring institutions or agencies shall arrange for liability insurance to protect themselves, the NCAA and its committees.

Catastrophe athletic medical insurance for participants in National Collegiate Championship events shall be provided by the Association.

Section 15. Exceptions. If in staging a National Collegiate event, special and unusual circumstances develop requiring exceptions to the foregoing, such matters should be presented to the Executive Director for consideration.

III

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by the Olympic Committee of the Association, or a sub-committee thereof, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

Section 2. Committee Expenses. Any member of an NCAA committee, who is entitled under the following regulations to reimbursement of expenses for attendance at a committee meeting, shall not receive such payment if he fails to remain in actual attendance at the meeting for its entire period as announced in advance; however, in any special case where a committee member for valid reasons is granted permission by the chairman for late arrival or early departure he shall receive reimbursement in full.

(a) The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00; all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman. Meetings of rules committees shall be held at places and times other than those authorized for the National Collegiate Championship events of their respective sports and shall be limited to two days (plus travel time) for the purposes of NCAA expenses hereinabove described, unless other arrangements have been approved by the NCAA Executive Committee.

(b) The payment of expenses of the members of the Executive Committee for attendance at meetings of the Committee shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00; all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(c) The payment of expenses of the members of the Council for attendance at meetings of the Council shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00; all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(d) Expense allowances for any special committees, engaged in official Association business, shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

(e) Expense allowances shall not be granted for any committee meeting held in connection with an annual Convention of the Association.

Section 3. Olympic Committee Expenses. The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending meetings of administrative or games committees of the U. S. Olympic Association or U. S. Olympic Committee.

Section 4. Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations. To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the Secretary-Treasurer or Executive Director, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, may make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as is deemed advisable.

IV

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXTRA EVENTS APPROVED BY THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Finances. The Extra Events Committee of this Association shall require that all contests which are subject to the provisions of Article VII of the By-laws shall meet the following qualifications:

(a) In accordance with paragraph (e) of Section 1, Article VII of the By-laws, institutions competing in such contests shall receive not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) of the gross receipts, out of which each may be required to defray its own traveling and other team expenses incidental to the game.

(b) The gross receipts shall be all revenues derived from the game including sale of tickets (less taxes), concessions, programs, radio rights, television rights, movie rights and any other income derived from the operation of the game. Any complimentary tickets shall be accounted for at face value and shall become a part of gross receipts.

(c) In instances in which any sponsoring person or organization may have made legal commitments prior to August 14, 1949, for capital improvements on the stadium in which the game is played, it may in addition to the maximum of twenty-five per cent (25%) of gross receipts above permitted to be paid to or retained by it (and by a corresponding reduction of the above seventy-five per cent (75%) participation in gross receipts by the competing institutions) be allowed to receive or retain for the purpose of amortizing or of paying interest obligations on such commitments such amount as is necessary to meet its annual fixed obligations thereon, or where the same is not fixed then such amount as it may have paid thereon out of the receipt of any such previous game, but in no case exceeding for such purposes an amount of twenty per cent (20%) of the gross receipts of any game.

Recommended Policies and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics

The Association's Council and/or Convention from time to time, has adopted recommended policies for the guidance of member institutions in the conduct of their intercollegiate athletic programs.

I

ALL-STAR CONTESTS

Adopted February 25-26, 1951

The Council recommends that member institutions (and conferences) make every effort to discourage their student-athletes from participating in any type of all-star contest which interferes with the student-athletes' class-work; further, the staff personnel of member institutions should not support or participate in such contests.

II

GOVERNING AND SCHEDULING ATHLETIC COMPETITION

*Adopted March 2-3, 1951; amended August 28-29, 1951;
amended October 18-20, 1954*

A. Member institutions should conduct their athletic competition on campus grounds and in campus buildings.

B. Where such campus facilities are not adequate, it is recommended that institutions play only on fields or in buildings over which the collegiate institution has effective control, management and supervision. The Council has adopted the following interpretative guides in amplification of the phrase "effective control, management and supervision":

1. The desired situation is one in which the member institution rents the facility and has complete management and control, including use of institutional personnel for the operation of the facility and related duties, during the staging of any event.

2. Where problems of management make this impossible, the following safeguards are recommended:

(a) Require representation on operational committee which directs the policies and controls the management and conduct of the event.

(b) Through such representation, arrange to create as much collegiate atmosphere as possible, by

(1) location of students and faculty,

(2) allocation of tickets,

(3) control of concessions (as to type of product sold),

(4) rooting sections,

(5) cheer leaders and

(6) college bands

(c) Insist that officials be appointed through regular collegiate channels.

(d) Enlist local law enforcement officers to protect against scalpers, gamblers, etc., and insure proper crowd control.

(e) Arrange proper control of dressing rooms, half-time team rooms and other team facilities, such as players' benches.

(f) Arrange for institutional representation on press committees for all public relations matters.

(g) Require complete auditors' report on all events.

C. It is recommended that college facilities not be made available for professional sports such as football, basketball, baseball, boxing, wrestling and ice hockey, it being understood that this does not apply to a professional team using college facilities in isolated cases for purposes of practice.

D. Some of the problems encountered by basketball in the past had their origin in summer play. In some conferences, organized summer participation is prohibited and the penalty is ineligibility. The Council encourages this procedure. Where this is not done, it believes that each institution should redouble its efforts to guide the student-athlete's pursuits in proper channels during the summer.

While the Council recognizes that coaching staffs now devote much of their attention toward counseling their students as to proper conduct, it is strongly urged that these efforts be redoubled.

III PERSONNEL

Adopted October 18-20, 1954

A. The Council recommends that members of the athletic staffs of member universities and colleges should not participate as scout, player, official, coach or promoter in professional sports such as football, basketball, baseball, boxing, wrestling and ice hockey.

B. It is recommended that member institutions, in the employment of coaches and other athletic personnel, emphasize the importance of successful experience at the high school and/or college level as well as proper educational training and background.

IV COACHES CONTRACTS

Adopted April 25, 1955

A. An individual as well as an institution should recognize the moral responsibilities inherent in respecting and fulfilling contractual agreements.

B. An institution should enter into a contractual agreement with a coach similar to those entered into with other members of the faculty and such a contract should include the assignment of faculty rank, benefits of tenure and retirement and such other rights and privileges as are enjoyed by other members of the contracting institution's faculty.

C. When a contracting institution makes special concessions to a coach, these should be set forth in detail in the contract and accepted as legal and binding in the same manner as the other provisions of the contractual agreement.

D. All salary agreements between a coach and an institution should be stated in the contract and such salary should come from sources under the administrative control of the institution.

E. An educational institution seeking a coach who is under contract to another educational institution is morally obligated first to contact the institution which holds the agreement with the coach and secure permission to negotiate with him.

F. A coach should not enter into negotiations with a second institution during the term of a contract without first notifying the institution which is a party to his contractual agreement, and he then should keep the first institution's administration informed concerning his negotiations.

G. No institution should engage the services of a coach prior to his release from any contractual obligations to another institution.

Official Procedure of the N. C. A. A. Committee on Infractions

As approved and adopted by the Council of the Association

1. The Council shall designate a Committee on Infractions to serve as the fact-gathering agency of the Council. The Committee shall be composed of four members. The Executive Director of the Association shall serve as an ex officio, non-voting member.

2. All allegations and complaints relative to a member's violation of the legislation or regulations of the Association shall be channeled through the Executive Director to the Committee. The Committee, so far as practicable, shall make a thorough inquiry and investigation of all reasonably-substantiated charges received from responsible sources. The Committee may conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine whether there is adequate evidence to warrant an official inquiry and investigation. It also may initiate an inquiry on its own motion when it has reasonable cause to believe that a member is or has been in violation of its obligations as a member of the Association.

3. If the Committee on Infractions determines that an allegation or complaint warrants an official inquiry, it shall direct a letter to the chief executive officer of the member involved (with copies to the faculty representative and athletic director of the member, to the executive officer of the conference of which the institution is a member, and to the Association Vice-President of the district in which the member is located) fully informing him of the matter under inquiry and requesting his cooperation to the end that the facts may be discovered. By this letter, the Committee shall call upon the chief executive officer of the member involved for the disclosure of any relevant information and may arrange for his appearance or the appearance of his representative before the Committee at a time and place which is mutually convenient, if such appearance is deemed necessary by the Committee. Similarly, a member which is subject to inquiry shall, upon its request, be given the opportunity to have representatives appear before the Committee.

4. When the Committee has completed its investigation it shall submit a written report to the Council. This report shall include:

- (a) A statement of the history of the case, including the charges of misconduct.
- (b) A detailed summary of the evidence before the Committee.
- (c) The findings of fact made by the Committee, its conclusions as to whether the member has been in violation of its obligations as a member and, if so, the particular respects in which the member has been in violation.
- (d) Disciplinary or corrective actions taken by the institution or conference or any other agency involved in the particular incident.

- (e) The Committee's recommendations for the disposition of case. (The Committee's recommendations shall be advisory only.)

The report of the Committee, less its recommendations if such are made, shall be made available to the member involved and it shall be notified that it is entitled to appear before the Council to challenge the findings of fact and the evidence upon which the report is based, to produce additional evidence and to argue such matters of Association law as may be involved. The Council shall not act upon the report of the Committee until the report has been forwarded to the member involved and the member has had an opportunity to appear before the Council. [NOTE: If the particular institution involved is a member of an allied conference, the Committee's report also shall be forwarded to the executive officer of the conference.]

5. The Constitution of the Association provides that disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination or suspension of membership may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem. Among the disciplinary measures which may be adopted by the Council are reprimand and censure, probation for one year, probation for more than one year, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate Championship events, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate events and a specified list of invitational and post-season meets and tournaments. This listing is not all inclusive.

When the NCAA Council finds that there has been a violation of Article III, Sections 1, 3 or 4 of the Association's Constitution affecting the eligibility of an individual student-athlete or student-athletes, the institution involved and its conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) shall be notified of the violation and the name(s) of the student-athlete(s) involved, it being understood that if the institution (or its conference) fails to take action, the involved institution shall be cited to show cause why it should not be disciplined for failure to do so. It is understood that if an institution or its conference concludes that enforcement of the rule(s) would work an injustice on any individual or individuals involved, an appeal shall be submitted to the Council and promptly acted upon by that body.

6. The Committee on Infractions and the Council shall treat all cases before it as confidential, except as provided above, until the same have been reported to the Council and announced by it.

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May 1, 1957.

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Dist. 2 - 97 + State Univ at Buckport + ~~King~~
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100 FCWPact

Dist. 3 - ~~98~~ + Austin Peay + Mercant
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+ Gallaudet + ~~Smith~~

Dist. 4 - 89 + Hope + No. Michigan + Winona
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Northern - Hillsdale + Detroit
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Dist. 5 - 36 + Central Mo + Mo. Mines +
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